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BY

CHARLES RIEU, PH. D.

KEEPER OF THE ORIENTAL MSS.

VOLUME III.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

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LONGMANS & CO., 39, PATERNOSTER ROW; B. QUARITCH, 15, PICCADILLY;
ASHER & CO., 13, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
AND TRÜBNER & CO., 57, LUDGATE HILL.

1883.

LONDON :
GILBERT AND RIVINGTON, LIMITED,
ST. JOHN'S SQUARE.

57404
26/9/10 30

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PREFACE.

This third and last volume of the Persian Catalogue consists of two distinct parts. The first completes the descriptive portion of the Catalogue. It contains notices of 461 MSS., which, added to the contents of the first two volumes, brings up the total of MSS. described to 2536.

Of these 461 volumes a large proportion, consisting of the first 429 numbers, belong to the Elliot Collection, which relates almost exclusively to Indian history, and was purchased in the year 1878. They have been dealt with as a separate group, and are arranged on a plan similar to that of the preceding part of the catalogue.

The remaining thirty-two volumes are recent acquisitions from various sources. They have been described in numerical order (pp. 1062 to 1075).

The second part of the volume comprises five appendices to the whole catalogue. They are:—

1. Additions and Corrections, p. 1077. These are complementary notices resulting, for the most part, from the accession of fresh material, together with some emendations of oversights and of typographical errors.

2. Index of Titles, p. 1099. The titles are given in the original character; and the list is not confined to works extant in the collection; but, in addition, it includes both the works referred to by writers themselves, either as their authorities or as previous compositions of their own, and also those which are ascribed to them by biographers, as far as such works are incidentally mentioned in the catalogue. References of the former and more important class will be easily distinguished by means of the heavier type of the numerical figures.

3. Index of Persons' Names, p. 1137. This index comprises authors and their patrons, translators, celebrated calligraphers, and generally all persons noticed in the catalogue, without, however, including the sovereigns whose names occur only in the statement of the contents of historical works. With a view to facilitate research, dates have been added wherever they could be ascertained or approximately determined.

4. Classed Index, p. 1187. Although the system of classification adopted in the first two volumes of the catalogue embraces the great bulk of the Persian MSS., it not seldom happens that works treating of the same or kindred subjects are noticed far apart from each other. This arises partly from the not inconsiderable number of MSS. of mixed and often heterogeneous contents, partly from the fact that recent acquisitions have been separately described in the third volume. The object of the classed index is to remedy this inconvenience, and to exhibit in one view under their respective classes, and, as far as possible, in chronological sequence, all the works extant in the collection.

5. Numerical Index, p. 1209. The numbers, or numerical designations, of the MSS. of the several collections or series are here given in arithmetical order, with reference to the pages of the catalogue where they are described.

EXTENT, ORIGIN, AND GROWTH OF THE PERSIAN COLLECTION.

The above-mentioned total of 2536 MSS. described in this catalogue includes some which, although containing Persian texts, might with equal or better right be claimed for the Arabic or Turkish collection, and also a few Persian documents of small extent and little import which occur in miscellaneous volumes. But, after subtracting such doubtful elements, it will be found that the Persian collection does not fall far short of 2500 volumes, while the number of Arabic MSS. does not reach 2000, and every other collection of Oriental MSS. in the Museum is far below that amount.

The Persian collection may be said to be a creation of the present century, for at the close of the last it hardly amounted to 150 volumes. Considering the long and intimate connexion of England with India, one might naturally suppose that it came chiefly from the latter country. For a considerable portion of it, such is undoubtedly the fact; and, indeed, the numerous class of MSS. appertaining to that luxuriant branch of Persian literature which flourished in India could hardly have any other place of origin.

On the other hand, it will be presently seen that the most extensive and valuable addition ever made to our Persian library came from the western borders of Iran, and that several others are derived from Persia proper, while even those collections which were formed in India comprise a considerable number of MSS. originally written in Persia.

We now enter upon the grateful task of recording the names of the chief contributors to the Persian collection, placing in the first rank the eminent man to whom the credit is due of having laid the true foundation of our Oriental library in the four branches of Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and Syriac literatures.

Claudius James Rich, born in Dijon in the year 1787, and educated in Bristol, evinced from boyhood an eager taste and exceptional aptitude for linguistic acquirements. Having obtained an appointment in the East-India Company's Service, he embarked for the East in 1804, and during a stay of some years in Turkey, Egypt, and India made himself a complete master of the leading languages of Asia.

In 1808 he was appointed Resident at Baghdad, and applied himself with untiring energy to the collecting of Oriental MSS. His success was such that, after the lapse of four years, he found himself in possession of no less than 392 volumes in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish. A catalogue of these, drawn up in Latin by himself, was sent to Vienna, and published in the Mines de l'Orient, vol. iii., p. 328, and vol. iv., pp. 111, 288, 455.

After his return from a visit to Europe, in 1813, Rich added largely to his collection, which is justly termed by his biographer[a] the most extensive ever brought together by any private person in the East. The disturbed state of Baghdad, which culminated in an attack upon the Residency, compelled him in 1820 to remove to Basrah, and thence to Shiraz, where he was carried off by cholera on the 5th of October, 1821, at the early age of thirty-four.

His collection of MSS., which was purchased for the Museum by Act of Parliament in 1825, consists of 802 volumes, which now bear the numbers 7141—7942 in the series of Additional MSS. They fall under the following heads: 390 Arabic, 230 Persian, 110 Turkish, 65 Syriac and Carshunic, 3 Armenian, 3 Greek, and 1 Hebrew.

A table printed at the end of the Numerical Index, p. 1228, shows the correspondence of the original nos. of Rich's Persian MSS. as they appear in the Mines de l'Orient, with those which they have received in the Museum.

Four more Persian MSS., Rich's latest acquisitions, which had been reserved by his widow, were, shortly after her death in 1879, presented to the Trustees by his son-in-law, Claude Erskine, Esq. They are now designated Oriental MSS. 2194—2197.

The Rich Collection covers the entire field of Persian literature. It abounds in early copies of standard writers, and includes works of great rarity, some previously unknown. The limits of our space will allow us to mention only a few of the most remarkable, referring for further details to the pages of the catalogue:—

History. Jāmi' ut-Tavārīkh, by Rashīd ud-Dīn, a bulky folio from the library of Shāhrukh, the son of Tīmūr (p. 74).—Mavāhib Ilāhī, a history of the Muẓaffaris, by Mu'īn Yazdī (p. 168).—History of Ṭabaristān, by Ibn Isfandiyār (p. 202).—Tāj ul-Ma'āṣir, by Ḥasan Niẓāmī, dated A.H. 711. (p. 239).—Tārīkh i Ṣadr i Jahān, a history

[a] A brief notice of the life of Rich by an anonymous friend is prefixed to his "Narrative of a residence in Koordistan and on the site of ancient Nineveh," edited by his widow, London, 1836. Another posthumous work of Rich entitled "Narrative of a Journey to the site of Babylon in 1811, with two memoirs on its ruins, and a narrative of a Journey to Persepolis," was also edited by his widow, London, 1839.

written for Maḥmūd Shāh of Gujrāt about A.H. 907 (pp. 86, 1079).—Maḳṣad ul-Aḳṣā, a history of Muḥammad and the early Khalifs, translated from the Arabic by Ḥusain Khwārazmī, circa A.H. 830 (pp. 144, 1081).—Hasht Bihisht, a history of the early Osmanlis, by Idrīs Bidlīsī, A.H. 910, in two large folios (p. 216).—History of the Persian General Rustam Khān, by Bījan (p. 188).—Ḳiṣaṣ ul-Khāḳānī, a history of Shāh ʿAbbās II., by Valī Ḳulī Shāmlū (p. 190).—Tabṣirat ul-ʿAvām, a history of creeds and sects, composed about A.H. 650, by Murtaẓā ʿAlam ul-Hudā (pp. 140, 1081).—Laṭā'if Nāmah, or lives of poets, translated from ʿAlī Shīr's Taẕkirah, and continued to A.H. 927, by Fakhrī (p. 365).

Sciences. Tafhīm, the astronomical treatise of al-Bīrūnī, a fine copy dated A.H. 685 (p. 451).—Durrat ut-Tāj, an encyclopædia written for Amīrah Dubāj, king of Gīlān, by Ḳuṭb ud-Dīn Shīrāzī (p. 434).—Zīj i Īlkhānī, or astronomical tables of Naṣīr ud-Dīn Ṭūsī, a copy of the 14th century (p. 454).

Lexica. Sharafnāmah i Aḥmad Munyarī, a glossary compiled by Ibrāhīm Ḳivām circa A.H. 870 (p. 492).—Tuḥfat us-Saʿādat, written for Sultan Sikandar Lodī A.H. 916 (p. 493).—Majmaʿ ul-Furs, by Surūrī, about A.H. 1008 (p. 498).—Kanz ul-Lughāt, compiled for the Kār Giyā of Gīlān, circa A.H. 870 (p. 507).

Poetry. The rare Dīvāns of Masʿūd i Saʿd and Abul-Faraj Rūnī (p. 549) and of Saif Isfarangī (p. 582).—Our earliest copy of the Khamsah of Niẓāmī, written in minute Naskhī A.H. 802 (p. 564).—A poetical version of Kalīlah and Damnah, composed about A.H. 660 for ʿIzz ud-Dīn Kaikā'ūs, Sultan of Rūm, by an otherwise unknown poet, Aḥmad Ḳāniʿī (p. 582).—Two fair copies of the Khamsah of Amīr Khusrau, dated A.H. 981 and 982 (p. 616).—Five poems of Khwājū Kirmānī, dated A.H. 934 (p. 622).—The Kulliyāt of Kātibī, written by Sulṭān ʿAlī Mashhadī A.H. 857 (p. 637).—The Dīvān of Naẓīrī of Ṭūs, an otherwise unknown poet, who lived at the court of the Bahmanis, circa 850 (p. 641).—Shāhnāmah i Shāh Ismāʿīl, by Ḳāsimī, a richly ornamented copy, described by Rich as "a relick of the great Sefiviyan library" (p. 660).—Three poems in Guran (pp. 728—733). This language, which Rich took for a variety of Kurdish, proves to be a genuine Persian dialect, which, although in an advanced stage of phonetic decay, has preserved some curious archaic forms.

Miscellaneous. Tafsīr i Ṭabarī, translated for the Amīr Manṣūr B. Nūḥ A.H. 345 (p. 8).—Maḳāmāt i Ḥamīdī, a copy of the 13th century (p. 747).—Al-Faraj Baʿd ash-Shiddat, translated from the Arabic of Ḳāẓī Tanūkhī, dated A.H. 903 (p. 751).—Maḥbūb ul-Ḳulūb, a collection of tales, by Barkhwurdār circa A.H. 1050 (pp. 767, 1093).

While Rich was residing at Baghdad, Persia was visited by a man, some years his senior, who has left a greater mark in history. Major-General Sir John Malcolm, who was born in 1769 and died in 1833, is no less known by his distinguished services in war and diplomacy than by his literary productions. The principal of these are his

History of Persia, which was published in 1815, and remains to this day the standard work on that subject, and his still more popular Sketches of Persia, which appeared in 1827.*

Malcolm was twice sent by the Governor-General of India on political missions to the Court of Teheran, in the years 1800 and 1810, and was received on both occasions with marked regard by Fatḥ ʿAlī Shāh, with whom he became a special favourite. Being an accomplished Persian scholar and a passionate lover of Firdausi and other classical poets, he availed himself of his rare opportunities to secure some exceptionally fine copies of their works.

His collection of forty-seven volumes (now designated Add. 24409—24418, 27236—27275), partly of Persian, partly of Indian origin, was purchased of his son, General George A. Malcolm, in two separate portions, in the years 1862 and 1865. It includes some MSS. which originally belonged to Malcolm's brother-in-law, Sir John Macdonald Kinneir.

The latter, who had been residing some years in the Carnatic as Political Agent at the Court of the Navvāb, accompanied Sir John Malcolm on his second mission to Persia. He was subsequently appointed Minister at the Court of Teheran, and died at his post in 1831 (see p. 394). He is the author of a "Geographical Memoir of the Persian Empire," London, 1813, and of a "Journey through Asia Minor, Armenia, and Koordistan," London, 1818.

To Sir John Malcolm are due—

A richly illuminated Shāhnāmah of the 16th century (p. 536).

Another copy remarkable for the copiousness of its text, which was the main source of Lumsden's edition (p. 537).

Two illuminated copies of the Khamsah of Niẓāmī (pp. 571, 866), the latter of which, dated A.H. 821, contains, in addition, the Khamsah of Amīr Khusrau, and the rare Gul u Naurūz of Jalāl Ṭabīb.

A splendid MS. of the Būstān of Saʿdī, written by the poet and calligrapher Rukn ud-Dīn Masʿūd, and dated at Agra, A.H. 1039 (p. 603).

The curious and exquisitely ornamented volume described as a pocket-library, written A.H. 813 for Mīrzā Iskandar, grandson of Tīmūr and Viceroy of Fārs (p. 868).

The presentation copies of two works dedicated to Malcolm, Tashrīḥ ul-Aḳvām (p. 65), and Tazkirat ul-Umarā (p. 302), both profusely illuminated by Hindu artists.

A history of Āḳā Muḥammad Ḳājār, by Muḥammad Sāruʾī (p. 199).

The MSS. which bear the name of Kinneir are all historical, and appear to have been presented to that gentleman by ʿAẓīm ud-Daulah, Navvāb of the Carnatic. They include the rare history of Shāh ʿAbbās I. by Jalāl Munajjim (p. 184), and the Futūḥāt i ʿĀdilshāhī (p. 317).

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* See the "Life and Correspondence of Major-General Sir John Malcolm," by J. W. Kaye, London, 1856.

The residency of Baghdad, left vacant by the death of Rich, was filled some years later by Colonel Robert Taylor, who occupied the post from 1828 to 1843, and died at Boulogne in 1852.[a] During his previous long residence in the East, chiefly at Bushehr and Basrah, and while accompanying Sir Gore Ouseley on his mission to the Persian Court, Col. Taylor had acquired a thorough knowledge of Arabic and Persian. Following in the track of his predecessor, he carried on the search after Oriental MSS. with the same unremitting energy. But he was more discriminate, not to say fastidious, in his choice, and confined his selection almost exclusively to early copies of important works of historical or geographical interest. The result was a collection which, although numerically inferior to that of Rich, may be said to exceed it in intrinsic value.

It consists of 355 volumes (now Add. MSS. 23252—23606), viz., 247 Arabic, 90 Persian, 11 Turkish, 7 Syriac and Mendaitic; and was purchased of Col. Taylor's widow in the year 1860.

The Persian section includes—

The general history of Khwurshāh, known as Elchī e Niẓāmshāh, a work written A.H. 970, at the Court of Shāh Ṭahmāsp (p. 107).

An early and complete copy of Tārīkh i Vaṣṣāf (p. 161).

Tārīkh i Gītī-gushāi, a history of the Zand dynasty (p. 196).

Zīnat ut-Tavārīkh, a voluminous historical compilation, written for Fatḥ ʿAlī Shāh, A.H. 1221 (p. 135).

An early copy of the Sharaf Nāmah, or history of the Kurds by Sharaf Khān Bidlīsī (p. 208).

Three works relating to the history of Shūshtar and its famous dyke (pp. 214, 215, 383).

A fair and early copy of Majālis ul-Mūminīn (p. 337).

A narrative of a journey to England by Mīrzā Abul-Ḥasan, the Persian Ambassador of Morier's "Haji Baba" (p. 386).

Nafāʾis ul-Funūn, a voluminous encyclopædia compiled about A.H. 750: a nearly contemporary copy (p. 437).

Siyar ul-Mulūk, a treatise on king-craft by the famous Niẓām ul-Mulk (p. 444).

Ẕakhīrah i Khwārazmshāhī, or thesaurus medicinæ, composed circa A.H. 500 (p. 466).

Tuḥfat ul-Aḥbāb, a rare poetical glossary, by Ḥāfiẓ Aubahī, A.H. 936 (p. 494).

Col. Taylor had an illustrious successor in the person of Colonel, now Major-General, Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, K.C.B., whose brilliant achievements in the decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions, and learned researches in Eastern

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[a] See a Memoir of the Life of Col. R. Taylor, written by his son-in-law, T. K. Lynch, Esq., and printed in the preface to the Arabic Catalogue of the British Museum, p. ii.

geography, are too well known to need recording here. Previous to his appointment in 1843 to the Residency of Baghdad, where he remained as Consul-General until 1851, Sir Henry had spent ten years, partly in Persia, where he held a command in the army of the Shah, partly in Afghanistan as Political Agent. In 1859 he was sent as Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Teheran.

In the rarity and importance of its contents, and more especially in the marked preponderance of historical works, the collection of Sir Henry Rawlinson bears a close resemblance to that of Col. Taylor, to which, however, it is inferior in point of numbers. It consists of 104 volumes (Oriental MSS. 1491—1594), viz., 75 Arabic, 23 Persian, 2 Turkish, 3 Syriac, and 1 Pehlevi; and it was acquired for the Museum in the year 1877.

Of the Persian MSS. the most valuable are—

The first, and only extant, volume of the Geography of Ḥāfiẓ Abrū, written for Shāhrukh A.H. 820, and containing a full and important history of Khorasan (p. 421).

A geographical work, with maps, translated for the Amīr of Jand about A.H. 616 from an Arabic original ascribed to Jaihānī (p. 417). This is a modern transcript from an old and fine MS. obtained by Sir Henry at Isfahan in 1837 and lost in the troubles of Afghanistan.

A general history compiled A.H. 816 for Mirzā Iskandar, Viceroy of Fārs, and containing a contemporary account of the campaigns of Tīmūr (p. 1062).

The Haft Paikar of Niẓāmī, written by a celebrated calligrapher, Shāh Maḥmūd Nīshāpūrī, A.H. 952 (p. 574).

To Sir John Campbell, who in 1831 succeeded Sir John Macdonald Kinneir as British Envoy at the Persian Court and took an active share in the transactions which secured the throne to Muḥammad Shāh (see p. 393), the Museum is indebted for sixteen Persian MSS. (Add. 22692—22707) which were purchased of his widow in the year 1859.

They include—

An early copy of the Guzīdah, to which is added a history of the Muẓaffarī dynasty composed A.H. 823 (p. 80).

A volume containing two very rare works, a history of the Saljūḳ dynasty by Muḥammad Ben un-Niẓām, and a contemporary account of the Ḳarākhitāis of Kirmān by Nāṣir ud-Dīn Yazdī (p. 848).

Tārīkh i Jahān-ārā, a detailed history of Fatḥ ʿAlī Shāh by Muḥammad Ṣādiḳ (p. 200).

An illuminated copy of the Khamsah of Amīr Khusrau, dated A.H. 978 (p. 616).

A Dīvān of the same poet, dated A.H. 890 (p. 614).

A Dīvān of Khayālī, dated A.H. 889 (p. 639).

The Right Honourable Sir Charles Augustus Murray was the immediate predecessor of Sir Henry Rawlinson at the Court of Persia, to which he was sent as Envoy

Extraordinary in the year 1854. He had previously filled the post of Consul-General in Egypt, to which he was appointed in 1844. Both countries are represented in his collection, which was purchased for the Museum in 1875, and contains 45 Coptic and Arabic, and 15 Persian MSS. (Oriental MSS. 1314—1373).

Of the latter, the most remarkable are—Richly illuminated 16th century copies of the Ẓafar Nāmah (p. 176), of the Khamsah of Niẓāmī (p. 572), and of the Kulliyāt i Sa'dī (p. 599), the last from the library of Fatḥ 'Alī Shāh.

An account of the numerous descendants of Fatḥ 'Alī Shāh (p. 201).

A fine album of miniatures and specimens of calligraphy (p. 786).

Two more names will complete the list of collections formed in Persia or on its borders. The Reverend J. H. Sternschuss, on his return from that country, where he had resided some years as missionary, offered to the Museum in 1851 a set of 53 Oriental MSS. (Add. 18497—18549), nine of which were Persian. Among the latter are found—

Our earliest copy of the Shāhnāmah, written in Naskhī, probably in the 13th century, and stated to come from Yazd (p. 533).

A very fine and valuable copy of the complete works of Amīr Khusrau, dated A.H. 923 (p. 609).

The poems of Shaukat, a Kājār prince (p. 727).

Khulāṣat ul-Afkār, or notices of poets compiled A.H. 1211, by Abu Ṭālib Khān (p. 378).

M. Alexandre Jaba, who was appointed in 1856 Russian Consul in Erzeroum, is well known to Oriental scholars as the chief authority on the Kurdish language. His "Recueil de notices et récits Kourdes" was published in St. Petersburg in 1860, and his "Dictionnaire Kurde-Français," in the same place in 1879. His collection, consisting of 46 Turkish, 38 Arabic, and 22 Persian MSS. (Oriental 1126—1231), was purchased by the Musuem in 1872.

The Persian section comprises—

Our earliest copy of the Maṣnavī of Jalāl ud-Dīn Rūmī, written probably about A.D. 1400 (p. 586).

The revised edition of the same poem, by 'Abd ul-Laṭīf Gujrātī (p. 589).

The apocryphal seventh Daftar of the Maṣnavī (p. 587).

A Dīvān of Jāmī, dated four years before the poet's death (p. 644).

The Muḳaddimat ul-Adab of Zamakhsharī, dated A.H. 864 (p. 505).

Turning now to the accessions which the Persian collection has received from India, we find a rich store of MSS., brought together during the last hundred years by a succession of eminent men, all of them civil or military servants of the Honourable East-India Company.

First of these in point of time, as well as in rank and fame, stands Warren Hastings, whose stock of Oriental MSS., however, is by no means proportionate to the place he fills in history. It amounts to twenty Persian and Arabic volumes (Oriental MSS. 1105—1124) found among his voluminous papers, which did not reach the Museum until the year 1872. The historical works, which form the main part of the Persian section, are of common occurrence, with the only exception of Salīm Ullah's history of the Nāẓims of Bengal (p. 312).

Captain Charles Hamilton,[a] of the Bengal establishment, one of the first members of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, is known as the author of an "Historical Relation of the origin and progress of the Rohilla Afgans," published in 1787, and of the translation of the Persian Hidāyah, printed in London, 1791. The original of the latter work, in four volumes (p. 23), is found among the 25 MSS. (Additional 5543—5567) which he left at his death, in 1792, and which were purchased for the Museum in 1794. They comprise also the Persian and Arabic dictionaries of 'Abd ur-Rashīd Tattavī (pp. 500, 510) and a hitherto unnoticed Arabic lexicon compiled for Jahāngīr (p. 509).

The first Indian collection of any extent is due to Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, the well-known author of a "Code of Gentoo Laws," compiled by desire of Warren Hastings, and published under his authority in London, 1776 (see p. 62). Halhed was one of the first pioneers in the field of Sanskrit, and an eager inquirer into the creed, mythology, and legends of the Hindus, which, the original language being yet in a great measure a sealed letter, he was fain to study at second hand through the medium of the Persian translations. Copies of these, covered with his annotations, form a prominent feature of his collection. His MSS., 93 in number (Additional 5569—5661), 59 being Persian, were bought partly of a bookseller, partly of himself, in the years 1795 and 1796. They include—

Two copies of the Persian version of the Mahābhārata made by command of Akbar, the first of which is copiously illuminated with Hindu drawings (p. 57).

Translations of the Bhagavad-gītā, Bhāgavata-Purāna, and Yoga-Vāsishtha (pp. 59—61).

Two copies of the Kashf ul-Lughāt, a poetical glossary compiled about A.H. 950 by 'Abd ur-Raḥīm Sūr (p. 495).

A fine Shāhnāmah with numerous miniatures in the Indian style, once belonging to the Emperor Jahāngīr (p. 536).

Contemporary copies of the Dīvān of Ṭālib Āmulī (p. 679) and of the rare Dīvān of Rafī'ī (p. 672).

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[a] See Rose's "Biographical Dictionary," vol. viii. p. 196.

A still larger set of Oriental MSS., consisting of 130 volumes (Additional 6528—6657) was bequeathed to the Museum in 1825 by the Rev. John Fowler Hull. They appear to have been collected in India by JAMES GRANT, whose name and official seal are to be seen on most of them.

James Grant, who held from 1780 to 1784 the post of Resident at the Court of Niẓām ʿAlī, had transcripts made for him of some important historical works in the library of Ṣamṣām ul-Mulk in Ḥaidarābād. After his return to Bengal he was appointed, in 1786, Chief Serrishtadār of the Board of Revenue, and carried on a searching investigation into the native system of land-tenure. Some of the materials collected by him for that purpose are found in his papers (p. 408), and the information he obtained was embodied in an "Inquiry into the nature of Zemindary tenures," printed in London, 1790.

The Persian division of this collection consists of 106 MSS., chiefly historical. The following are some of the most valuable:—

Ma'āṣir ul-Umarā, or lives of the great Amīrs of the Indian empire, transcribed from a MS. in the library of the author, Ṣamṣām ul-Mulk Shāhnavāz Khān (p. 339).

Mir'āt uṣ-Ṣafā (p. 129), Tārīkh i Khāfī Khān (p. 232), Mir'āt ul-Vāridāt (p. 275), all copied from MSS. in the same library.

An early and rare translation of the Memoirs of Bābar, by Mīrzā Pāyindah (p. 801).

Ṭabaḳāt i Akbarī, from the library of Aurangzīb (p. 220).

An anonymous history of the Ḳuṭubshāhis (p. 320).

A 15th century copy of the Ẓafar-Nāmah with the Muḳaddimah (p. 174).

Madār ul-Afāẓil, a copious Persian dictionary by Ilahdād Faiẓī (p. 496).

Farhang i Jahāngīrī, transcribed from a MS. corrected by the author (p. 497).

Mihr u Mushtarī by ʿAṣṣār, with Persian miniatures, dated A.H. 876 (p. 626).

About the beginning of the present century a collection of considerable extent and great value was formed by Major WILLIAM YULE, who was born in East Lothian in 1764, went to India as a cadet in 1781, returned home in 1806, and died in Edinburgh in 1839. Major Yule was no mean Persian scholar: his MSS. are full of marginal notes which bear testimony to their attentive perusal by the owner. They were mostly collected during the latter years of his Indian career, when he was Assistant-Resident in Lucknow under Lieut.-Col. William Scott, and afterwards in Dehli under Lieut.-Col. David Ochterlony.[a]

The collection consists of 267 Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani MSS., now designated Additional 16637—16880, 18401—18423. For this most valuable accession to the Oriental library the Museum is indebted to the liberality of the three sons of the collector, Sir George Udny Yule, C.B., K.C.S.I., the late Lieut.-Col. Robert Abercrombie

[a] For the above data we are indebted to Major-General Sir Frederic J. Goldsmid, who, in a review of the second volume of the Persian Catalogue inserted in the "Athenæum" of Sept. 24, 1881, has given interesting notices of three of the principal contributors to the Oriental Collection.

Yule, and the learned editor of Marco Polo, Col. Henry Yule, C.B., who presented the whole collection to the Trustees in two portions in the years 1847 and 1850.

The Persian MSS., which amount to 232 volumes, and include many fine and ancient copies written in Persia, are partly derived from the libraries of the Ṣafavī prince, Sulṭān Muḥammad Mīrzā, of Tiket Rāi, minister of Oude, and of the French General Claude Martin, who died in Lucknow in 1800. We must here confine ourselves to the mention of a few of the rarest and most choice :—

Tārīkh i Ghāzānī, or Rashīd ud-Dīn's history of the Moghuls, a fine MS. of the 14th century (p. 78).

The Safar-Nāmah of Nāṣir i Khusrau, a MS. dated A.H. 1102, which the learned editor, M. C. Schefer, holds for the best copy extant of that extremely rare and curious work (pp. 379, 1086).

A 16th century copy of the Majma' ul-Ansāb (p. 83).

Rauẓāt ul-Jannāt, or history of Herat, from the imperial library of Dehli (p. 207).

Taẕkirat ul-Vāḳi'āt by Jauhar Aftābjī, dated A.H. 1019 (p. 246).

Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh by Muḥammad Yūsuf Atakī (p. 122).

Mir'āt i Āftābnumā, a copy presented to Col. David Ochterlony by the author Shāhnavāz Khān (p. 131).

Favā'id i Ṣafaviyyah, a history compiled for Sulṭān Muḥammad Mīrzā (p. 133).

Two rare histories of Kashmīr (p. 297).

Nafaḥāt ul-Uns by Jāmī, a copy dated A.H. 916 and collated with the autograph MS. of the author (p. 349).

The Taẕkirah of Shīr Khān Lodī and the Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā of 'Alī Ḳulī Dāghistānī (pp. 370, 371).

A treatise on the art of war composed for Sultan Shams ud-Dīn Iltatmish about A.H. 620, by Fakhr ud-Dīn Mubārakshāh (p. 487).

The Dānish Nāmah i 'Alā'ī by Abu 'Alī Ibn Sīnā (p. 433).

The rare Dīvān of Rashīd Vaṭvāṭ (p. 553).

A fine illuminated copy of the Khamsah of Niẓāmī, dated A.H. 936 (p. 570).

An early collection of the works of Sa'dī, with an unknown Muḥāẓarah by Kamāl Isfahānī (p. 600).

A fine 16th century MS. containing the Dīvāns of Shams i Tabrīz, Sanā'ī, and Ḳāsim i Anvār (p. 825).

Jāmi' ul-Ḥikāyāt by 'Aufī; a 16th century copy (p. 749).

The Nigāristān, written in imitation of the Gulistān, A.H. 735, by Mu'īnī Juvainī (p. 754).

Laṭā'if uṭ-Ṭavā'if by 'Alī, son of Ḥusain Vā'iẓ, dated A.H. 1087 (p. 757).

The next collection, one of the largest made in India, is due to the accomplished translator of the "Memoirs of Baber." William Erskine, born in Edinburgh in 1773,

was bred for the legal profession, and qualified as a Writer of the Signet. Sir James Mackintosh, on his appointment as Recorder of Bombay in 1804, took him to India as his Secretary,[a] and in 1809 gave him in marriage one of his daughters, a sister of Mrs. Rich.

In 1808 Erskine was appointed Clerk of the Court of Small Causes, and in 1820 Master in Equity. He was one of the founders and the first Secretary of the Literary Society of Bombay, of which he subsequently became Vice-President. To its transactions he contributed five learned dissertations relating to Parsi literature and Indian antiquities, which have been summarised by Dr. John Wilson in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. iv., pp. 276—284.

In 1823 failing health compelled Erskine to leave India; but after a short interval he resumed his studies and literary researches. He spent the last years of his life chiefly in Edinburgh, at Pau, and at Bonn on the Rhine, and died in his native city on the 28th of May, 1852.[b]

His fame chiefly rests on two works written, or completed, after his return to England, viz. the translation of the Autobiography of Baber, published in London, 1826, with an introduction and notes, which display the author's full command of the subject, and the "History of India under the two first sovereigns of the House of Taimur, Baber and Humayun," completed in 1845, and edited, after the author's death, by his son, Claude Erskine, London, 1854. The masterly treatment of these two reigns must inspire every reader with deep regret that life and health were not vouchsafed to the author for the carrying out of his original plan of a complete history of the house of Tīmūr from Bābar to Aurangzīb, a work for which he had collected ample materials.

These materials are happily preserved and accessible to all. They form the main and most valuable part of Erskine's English papers, which, together with those of his friend Dr. John Leyden, were liberally presented to the Museum, in 1865, by Claude Erskine, Esq., and are now numbered Additional MSS. 26555—26621. They consist of translations and abstracts which he made for himself of the following historical works: Memoirs of Humāyūn's reign by Jauhar (Add. 26608, 26620).—Tārīkh i Rashīdī by Mīrzā Ḥaidar Dughlāt (Add. 26612).—Memoirs of Bāyazīd Bayāt, relating to the reigns of Humāyūn and Akbar, and brought down to A.H. 999 (Add. 26610).—Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh by ʿAbd ul-Ḳādir Badā'unī (Add. 26609).—Akbar Nāmah by Abul-Faẓl: the reign of Humāyūn (Add. 26607); abstract of the reign of Akbar (Add. 26620, 26621).—Memoirs of Jahāngīr: the first ten years of the reign (Add. 26611).—Iḳbāl Nāmah i Jahāngīrī (Add. 26612).—Tārīkh i Khāfī Khān: the reign of Shāhjahān (Add. 26613-14); the first part of the same work, extending from Bābar to the 21st year of Jahāngīr,

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[a] Sir James wrote at that time that "he had the good fortune to bring out with him a young Scotch gentleman, Mr. Erskine, who was one of the most amiable, ingenious, and accurately informed men of the world."

[b] See the brief notices of Erskine's life in the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society," vol. xv., Proceedings, p. ii., and in the "Calcutta Review," vol. xxv. p. 287.

translated by Captain Gordon and corrected by Erskine (Add. 26617—26619); abstract of the same work from the accession of Shāhjahān to the reign of Farrukhsiyar (Add. 26615-16).

Erskine's Oriental MSS., purchased of the collector's son in 1865, amount to 436 volumes, in Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Sindī, Sanskrit, Prākrit, Marathi, and Hindī, and are now numbered Additional MSS. 26119—26554. The Memoirs of Bābar are represented by a copy of the Turkī original, dated A.H. 1039 (Add. 26324); two copies of the Persian version made for Akbar (pp. 244, 245); and fragments of the earlier translation of Shaikh Zain (pp. 246, 926).

Among the Persian MSS., which are 195 in number, are found, besides the above, the following valuable works:—

Ṭabaḳāt i Nāṣirī, the earliest Persian history extant: a fair copy of the 14th century (p. 72).

Tārīkh Abulkhair-khānī, an otherwise unknown history, composed for 'Abd ul-Laṭīf Khān Uzbak about A.H. 947 (p. 102).

Ulūs Arba'ah Changīzī, also called Shajarat ul-Atrāk (p. 164).

The Nigāristān of Aḥmad Ghaffārī, a copy written in the author's lifetime, A.H. 970 (p. 106).

The rare third volume of Tārīkh i Khāfī Khān containing the history of the Deccan (p. 235).

Aḥvāl i Khavāḳīn, a history of the successors of Aurangzīb written A.H. 1147 by a hitherto unnoticed author, an officer attached to Niẓām ul-Mulk (p. 276).

Mir'āt i Sikandarī, a good and early copy, dated A.H. 1042 (p. 287).

History of the Deccan by Lachhmī Narāyan Shafiḳ (p. 859).

Choice and early copies of the Khamsah i Niẓāmī (p. 571), of the Maṣnavī (p. 586), and of the Haft Manẓar (p. 653).

The venerable leader of Sanskrit scholars, Horace Hayman Wilson, who resided in India from 1808 to 1833, and died in London on the 8th of May 1860 at the age of seventy-four,* left a few Persian and Hindustani MSS. (Add. 24027—24048) which passed, shortly after his death, to the British Museum.

Wilson was a fluent reader of Persian; and from these volumes he drew materials for certain of the subjects of his wide-ranging research, especially that of Hindu castes (pp. 854, 1095), and the history of Kashmīr (pp. 296—299). They include also two rare historical works: the Nādir uz-Zamānī of Khwushḥāl Chand (p. 128), and the account of the successors of Aurangzīb by Ghulām 'Alī Khān (p. 278).

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* An account of Prof. Wilson's life and of his prodigious literary work will be found in the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society," vol. xviii., "Proceedings," p. ii.

The next collection has a very distinct character. It was formed by Sir Henry Miers Elliot, K.C.B., between the years 1840 and 1852, with the special object of bringing together all the extant records of Indian history.

Born in Westminster in the year 1808, Elliot entered the Indian service in 1827 as writer on the Bengal establishment. He soon rose to higher duties: we find him successively Assistant-Magistrate, Magistrate, Collector, and Secretary to the Board of Revenue, in Bareilly, Dehli, Meerut, Moradabad, and in the North-West Provinces. In 1847 he was appointed Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and in that capacity he accompanied the Governor-General, Lord Hardinge, to the Panjāb. He continued to hold the same important post during the administration of Lord Dalhousie, until broken health compelled him, in 1853, to leave India. He then proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, where he died at the beginning of the year 1854.

Adopting the plan sketched out by Erskine, Sir Henry Elliot gave it a wider scope. A project, which he submitted in 1846 to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, but which he was not destined to carry out, aimed at nothing less than the publication *in extenso* of the best native works illustrating the history of India during the whole of the Muhammadan period. As a preliminary step, he was invited to compile an index of such works as were to be included in the series.

In Elliot's hands this index soon expanded into several volumes: it became an exhaustive survey of the historical literature of India, with critical notices of the authors and copious extracts from their works. The first volume was published in Calcutta, 1849, under the title of "Bibliographical Index to the Historians of Muhammedan India." At the same time a list of desiderata, drawn up in Persian and entitled Miṣbāḥ uṭ-Ṭālibīn, was distributed all over India, and had the desired effect of eliciting notices of historical MSS. from every quarter and of drawing many a rare volume from its hiding-place. The material grew apace, and the Index was re-modelled on a still more extensive scale. Shortly before his death the author published a second and last instalment of the work. It was printed at Cape Town in 1853, under the title of "Appendix to the Arabs in Sind, vol. iii., part i., of the Historians of India."

But the fruit of so much labour was not lost to the public. The voluminous papers left by Sir Henry Elliot were entrusted in 1866 to the able editorship of the late Professor John Dowson, who published them, on a modified plan and with valuable additions of his own, in eight volumes, entitled "The History of India as told by its own historians," and printed in London from 1867 to 1877.

The Oriental MSS. of Sir H. Elliot are 458 in number, 429 being Persian, and the remainder Arabic and Hindustani. They were purchased of the collector's son, the Reverend H. L. Elliot, in 1878; and, as a considerable portion of the Persian Catalogue was then already printed, they have been separately described in the third volume. In addition to MSS. acquired by Sir Henry or transcribed for him, they include a vast

number of extracts made by his direction from historical works in other collections, and several lists of MSS. extant in various private or royal libraries in India.[a]

The following are some of the most important MSS. of the collection :—

Tārīkh i Baihaḳī, or history of the Sultan Mas'ūd Ghaznavī: three copies of the 17th century (p. 901).

Tārīkh i Fīrūzshāhī by Ziyāi Baranī: a good MS. of the 15th century (p. 919).

Tārīkh i Mubārakshāhī, a history of the Sultans of Dehli composed about A.H. 838, by Yaḥyā Sihrindī (p. 1010).

Bahjat ut-Tavārīkh, a general history written for Muḥammad II. of Turkey, A.H. 861, by Maulā Shukr Ullah (p. 884).

A contemporary translation of Bābar's memoirs by Shaikh Zain, dated A.H. 998 (p. 926).

Humāyūn Shāhī, a new recension of the memoirs of Jauhar Āftābjī (p. 927).

Humāyūn Nāmah, the last work of the historian Khwānd Amīr (p. 1024).

A detailed account of the close of Akbar's reign by 'Ināyat Ullah B. Muḥibb 'Alī (pp. 929, 1031).

Memoirs of Asad Beg Ḳazvīnī, a follower of Abul-Faẓl, A.H. 1014 (p. 979).

The scarce first and second volumes of the Iḳbāl Nāmah i Jahāngīrī, containing the history of Humāyūn and Akbar (p. 922).

Savāniḥ i Akbarī, a critical history of the reign of Akbar (p. 930).

Aḥsan ut-Tavārīkh, a general history written under Jahāngīr, A.H. 1021, by Ḥasan Beg Khākī (p. 886).

A scarce history of the reign of Shāhjahān from A.H. 1041 to 1045, by Mīrzā Jalāl Ṭabāṭabā'ī (p. 933).

Ṭabaḳāt i Shāhjahānī, a biographical work compiled A.H. 1046 (p. 1009).

Mir'āt i Jahān Numā, a general history compiled by Shaikh Muḥammad Baḳā, about A.H. 1094; and Riyāẓ ul-Auliyā, or lives of saints, by the same (pp. 890, 975).

Taẓkirat us-Salāṭīn i Chaghatā by Kāmvar Khān, in the author's handwriting (p. 924).

'Ibrat Nāmah, a history of the successors of Aurangzīb, written A.H. 1135 by Muḥammad Ḳāsim, a warm partisan of the Sayyids (p. 939).

Yādgār i Bahādurī, a voluminous historical and geographical compilation written A.H. 1249 (p. 897).

Majma' ul-Akhbār, a general history, including a detailed account of recent local dynasties, (p. 896).

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[a] A descriptive list of the MSS. of Sir H. Elliot, including several volumes which had been lent to him and have since been returned to the owners, was drawn up, shortly after his death, by Dr. Sprenger, and printed in the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal," vol. xxiii. pp. 225—263. But the numbers there given do not agree with those which the MSS. bore at the time of the purchase of the collection, and which have been followed in their present arrangement, so that identification is in some cases doubtful.

A full history of the reign of Muḥammad Shāh by an officer of distinction, Muḥammad Bakhsh (p. 944).

An anonymous history of Aḥmad Shāh (p. 941).

A detailed account of the reign of Shāh ʿĀlam by Khair ud-Dīn of Ilāhābād (p. 946).

History of the Durrānī sovereigns Ahmad Shāh and Tīmūr Shāh, by Imām ud-Dīn (p. 904).

Histories of Gujrāt, written about A.H. 900, probably by ʿAbd ul-Karīm Hamadānī, and circa A.H. 994, by Shāh Abu Turāb (pp. 966-7).

Letters of Khwājah Maḥmūd Gāvān, vazīr of the Bahmanis (p. 983).

Ḥadīḳat ul-Aḳālīm, an extensive geographical work, by Allah Yār Khān, relating especially to India (p. 992).

Histories of the Oude dynasty by Ratan Singh and by Sayyid Kamāl ud-Dīn Ḥaidar (p. 962).

The Arabic MSS. include the Kānūn Masʿūdī of al-Bīrūnī: a fine copy dated A.H. 570 (p. 1013 *a*), and part of a general history inscribed Tārīkh i Ṭabarī, but evidently due to al-Jannābī (p. 1023 *b*).

The English portion of the Elliot Collection, although not coming within the scope of the Persian Catalogue, deserves a brief notice. It consists of a large number of translations, extracts, and notices, prepared in view of the Bibliographical Index, now bound in 22 volumes (Add. 30768—30789). In furtherance of his vast scheme, Sir Henry Elliot often availed himself of the willing assistance of Persian scholars in the junior ranks of the Indian Service, and translations supplied by them have only partially been used by himself or his editor. The following are the most important :—

Life of Sālār Masʿūd and Memoirs of Asad Beg Kazvīnī (p. 1029), translated by Robert Barclay Chapman, B.C.S. (Add. 30776).

ʿInāyat Khān's history of Shāhjahān (p. 261), Jauhar i Ṣamṣām (p. 941), Manāzil ul-Futūḥ (p. 839), Tārīkh i ʿAlī Ibrāhīm Khān (p. 328), and Nigār Nāmah i Hind (p. 942), translated by Lieut. Abraham Richard Fuller (Add. 30,777, 30,784).

Maʾāṣir i ʿĀlamgīrī, translated by Lieut. John Perkins; and Tārīkh i Bahādurshāhī (p. 894), translated by Lieut. Robert Patrick Anderson (Add. 30,778).

The introduction of ʿAmal i Ṣāliḥ, the Bayān i Vāḳiʿ, and Shāhnāmah i Munavvar Kalām (p. 274), translated by Lieut. Illtudus Thomas Prichard (Add. 30,779, 30,782, 30,785).

History of Aḥmad Shāh (p. 941), translated by Mr. (now Sir) Thomas Douglas Forsyth, B.C.S. (Add. 30,783).

Colonel George William Hamilton,[a] to whom the latest, and not the least valuable,

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[a] A short sketch of his life will be found in the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society," new series, vol. iii., "Proceedings," p. viii. See also the "East India Register and Directory."

of our Indian collections is due, was born in Edinburgh in the year 1807, and was appointed in 1823 a cadet to the 17th regiment of Native Infantry, Bengal. After rising to the rank of Captain, he was called in 1843 to civil duties as Deputy-Commissioner in Saugor; and held subsequently, from 1854 to 1866, the post of Commissioner in the Mooltan division, Punjab. He was then transferred to Dehli, where he largely increased his already considerable collection of MSS. Towards the end of 1867 he returned to England, too late to recruit his broken health, and succumbed to a painful illness on the 28th of February, 1868.

Although later in the field than Sir H. Elliot, Colonel Hamilton succeeded in reaping a rich harvest. Favoured by the circumstances of the time he rescued many a valuable work from the wreck of the Lucknow libraries. Several of his MSS. bear the vermilion stamp of the kings of Oude, and not a few are the identical copies which Dr. Sprenger had seen in 1849 on the shelves of the Moty Mahall Palace, and described in his valuable "Catalogue of the MSS. in the libraries of the King of Oudh."

The Hamilton MSS. now in the Museum were selected in 1868 as the most valuable part of the entire collection, which amounted to upwards of a thousand volumes. They are 352 in number (Oriental 89—421, 460—478), viz. 253 Persian, 66 Arabic, 17 Hindi, 7 Pushtu, 8 Turkish, and 1 Pali. The Persian section is rich in rare and important works belonging to the literatures of Persia proper and of India, in all their branches. The following are some of the most remarkable—

A contemporary account of the events which immediately followed the death of Tīmūr (p. 180).

A general history, written in India about A.H. 842, by Muḥammad Bihāmadkhānī, and mentioning some little known local dynasties (p. 84).

Dastūr ul-Vuzarā, or lives of the celebrated Vazīrs, compiled by Khwānd Amīr A.H. 915 (p. 335).

Tārīkh i Rashīdī, the rare history of the later Moghul Khāns, written A.H. 950 by Mīrzā Ḥaidar, king of Kashmīr (p. 164).

The historical work of the Elchi e Niẓāmshāh, containing a contemporary record of the reign of Shāh Ṭahmāsp and a detailed account of the principalities of Shirvān, Gīlān and Māzandarān; a copy written at the time of the author's death, A.H. 972 (pp. 110, 134).

Nusakh i Jahānārā, a useful compendium of Eastern history, compiled A.H. 972, by the author of the Nigāristān (p. 111).

Memoirs of Humāyūn, written by his sister, Gulbadan Begam, for Akbar (p. 247).

The rare Akbar Nāmah of Ilahdād Faiẓī (p. 253).

Rauẓat uṭ-Ṭāhirīn, a general history, written A.H. 1014, by Ṭāhir Muḥammad: a contemporary copy (p. 119).

Haft Iḳlīm, a biographical work, compiled A.H. 1002 by Amīn Rāzī (p. 335).

Siyar ul-ʿĀrifīn and Akhbār ul-Akhyār, two rare works on the lives of saints (pp. 354, 355).

Mirṣād ul-ʿIbād, a Sufi work, written A.H. 620, by Najm ud-Dīn Dāyah (p. 38).

A Bāz Nāmah, or treatise on falconry: a MS. of the 13th century (p. 484).

The Hindustani-Pushtu dictionary of Ilahyār Khān (p. 517).

The Rubāʿiyāt of ʿUmar Khayyām: two copies, one of which is dated A.H. 1033 (p. 546).

The rare Dīvāns of Aḥmad i Jām (p. 551), Adīb Ṣābir (p. 552), ʿImādī Shahriyārī (p. 557), Aṣīr Akhsīkatī (p. 563), and Masʿūd i Bak (p. 632).

Ḳāsimī's metrical histories of Shāhrukh, Shāh Ismāʿīl, and Shāh Ṭahmāsp (p. 661).

The Kulliyāt of Ḳudsī (p. 684), and a Dīvān of Ḥazīn, with additions in the handwriting of the poet (p. 715).

An unknown version of the Kitāb Sindbād, written about A.H. 556 for Ḳilij Ṭamghāj Khān (p. 748).

Having thus completed our survey of the collections of Eastern origin, we now proceed to notice briefly a few scholars whose collections were formed in Europe and have passed wholly or in part into the library of the Museum.

First among these, in point of time, is Thomas Hyde, librarian of the Bodleian and author of the "Historia Religionis Veterum Persarum," which was published in 1700, three years before his death. His Zend and Persian MSS. (Royal MSS. 16 B i.—xxiii.), which he appears to have received from Surat, appertain to the Parsi literature, of which he was the first investigator in Europe. (See pp. 46—49).

The Rev. John Haddon Hindley, of Manchester, published in 1800 the "Persian Lyrics from the Divan i Hafiz," and edited in 1809 the "Pendeh i Attar." He appears to have spent a life-time in transcribing Arabic and Persian MSS., without ever acquiring more than a very elementary knowledge of either language. His MSS. (Add. 6913—7057), 71 of which are Persian, were presented in 1829, shortly after his death, to the Museum. They mostly consist of indifferent copies of MSS. existing in English libraries, and form the least valuable part of our collection.

Dr. Adam Clarke, a Wesleyan minister and Oriental scholar, chiefly known as the author of a commentary on the Bible published from 1810 to 1826, died in the year 1832. His Persian MSS. (Egerton 682—707), purchased for the Museum in 1838, include a good and early copy of the Gulshan i Ibrāhīmī (p. 227), the rare Dīvān of Masʿūd i Saʿd (p. 548), and a fair MS. of the Ḥadīḳah of Sanāʾī, dated A.H. 890 (p. 550).

William Hook Morley, the accomplished scholar who was the first to give a comprehensive view of the historical literature of the East in his admirable "Descriptive Catalogue of the historical MSS. of the Royal Asiatic Society," died in 1860 at the early

age of forty-five. Among the fifteen Oriental MSS. which passed from his library into the Museum (Add. 24080—24093, Or. 1) two are entitled to special notice, viz. the copy of Tārīkh i Baihaḳī on which Morley's edition of the text was based (p. 158), and the rare Yūsuf u Zulaikhā of Firdausī (p. 545).

The celebrated Arabic and Syriac scholar, Dr. William Cureton, left, at his death in 1864, a valuable collection of 156 Oriental MSS., which was purchased in the same year for the Museum (Add. 25728—25881). The Persian MSS., 106 in number, include a 16th century copy of the Ṭabaḳāt i Nāṣirī, with a curious fragment of an autobiography of Sultan Muḥammad B. Tughluḳ (pp. 73, 1079); a Khamsah i Niẓāmī of the 15th century, from the library of Aurangzīb (p. 572), and Makhzan ul-Asrār, written by the celebrated penman Sulṭān 'Alī Mashhadī A.H. 865 (p. 573).

The Rev. George Cecil Renouard, M.R.A.S., of Swanscombe, Kent, a contributor to the History of Greece, in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana, died at an advanced age in 1867. He left twenty-three Arabic, Persian and Turkish MSS. (Oriental 16—38), some of which he had obtained in Constantinople in the years 1805 and 1806. The Persian section contains three rare works—the Dīvān of Ḥaidar i Shīrāzī, a previously unknown contemporary of Hāfiz (p. 623); Dilkushā, an account of the Deccan wars in the time of Aurangzīb, by a Bondela officer (p. 271), and a history of Farrukhsiyar by Mīr Aḥsan Ījād (p. 273).

The various collections above noticed account in the aggregate for upwards of two thousand volumes, or four-fifths of the MSS. described in the present catalogue. They leave a residuum of about five hundred MSS. acquired singly or in small groups from booksellers, public sales, or other sources, which it is needless to enumerate. Of these it will be sufficient to point out a few which, being unique or very scarce, have special claims on the reader's attention.

Tārīkh i Yamīnī, translated from the Arabic about A.H. 602, by Abu'sh-Sharaf Nāṣiḥ of Jarbāẓaḳān, with an appendix, relating to contemporary events in Āẓarbāijān (p. 157). The Ẓafar Nāmah, by Niẓām Shāmī, of Shamb i Ghāzān: the earliest history of Tīmūr, written by his order A.H. 806 (pp. 170, 1081).

Burhān i Ma'āṣir, a history of the Niẓāmshāhis, composed A.H. 1004, by Mīr 'Alī Ṭabāṭabā'ī (p. 314).

Taẓkirat ul-Mulūk, a history of the 'Ādilshāhis, written A.H. 1020, by Rafī' ud-Din Shīrāzī (p. 316).

A large folio containing three works of Mīr 'Alī Shīr Ḳāni' on the history of Sind, its saints, and its poets (p. 846).

Taẓkirat ul-Bilād, an account of some principalities of Balāghāt, by the author of Nishān i Ḥaidarī (p. 331).

Notices of poets by Ṭāhir Naṣīrābādī (p. 368.)

Majma' al-Gharā'ib, a cosmographical work, written about A.H. 963 for Pīr Muḥammad Khān Uzbak (p. 426).

Mukhtaṣar i Mufīd, a geography of Persia, composed A.H. 1091, by Mufīd Yazdī: the author's autograph (p. 427).

An early copy of the Shāhnāmah, from the library of the eminent translator, Jules Mohl, who describes it as extremely valuable (p. 534). It contains the curious addition relating to an incident in the poet's life, which has been published by Mr. Charles Schefer in an appendix to the "Sefer Nameh" of Nāṣir i Khusrau, p. 298.

A fragment of the Shahriyār Nāmah, a previously unknown poem, by Mukhtārī (p. 542.)

The rare Dīvāns of Amīr Mu'izzī (p. 552), Mujīr Bailaḳānī (p. 562) and Riyāẓī Samarḳandī (p. 1074); the Khāvar Nāmah of Ibn Ḥusām (p. 642); the Kulliyāt of Salmān Sāvajī (p. 624) and Ghazālī (p. 661); and a collection of Ghazals from twelve early Dīvāns, dated A.H. 863 (p. 734).

Dastūr ul-'Ilāj, a medical work by Sulṭān 'Alī, with a Muḳaddimah dedicated to Abu Sa'īd Khān Uzbak, about A.H. 936 (p. 473).

A treatise on music, translated by Mīrzā Raushan Ẓamīr, from a Sanskrit or Hindī work entitled Pārijātak (pp. 489, 1088).

Adāt ul-Fuẓalā, the earliest extant poetical glossary, written A.H. 822 (p. 491).

A Balūchī vocabulary, presented by Lieut.-Col. S. B. Miles, for whom it was compiled by Kamālān, a native of Mekrān (p. 1074).

MANUSCRIPTS REMARKABLE FOR AGE, ORNAMENTATION, OR CALLIGRAPHY.

Ancient Persian MSS. are exceedingly rare. The Museum possesses none of an earlier date than A.H. 626 (A.D. 1229), nor has it any undated MSS. which could be safely assigned to an older period. The following table exhibits, in chronological order, the dated MSS. of the collection from that year to A.H. 900 (A.D. 1495), and the undated MSS. to which conjectural dates, ranging over the same period, have been assigned, with references to the pages of the Catalogue.

Dated Manuscripts.

A.H.		PAGE.
626.	Tarjumah i Abyāt i Kalīlah	746
664.	Tārīkh i Yamīnī . .	157
672.	Kīmiyāi Sa'ādat . . .	37
685.	Tafhīm al-Bīrūnī . .	451
698.	Notices of saints . .	342
711.	Tāj ul-Ma'āṣir . . .	239
734.	Tārīkh i Ṭabarī . . .	68
795.	Tauẓīh i Zīj i Īlkhānī .	455
798.	Poems of Khwājū Kirmānī,	620
802.	Khamsah i Niẓāmī . .	564
813.	Mīrzā Iskandar's miscellany,	868

A.H.		PAGE.
818.	Tāj ul-Ma'āṣir	240
821.	Khamsah i Niẓāmī	564
824.	Dīvān i Shams i Tabrīz	593
838.	Ẓafar Nāmah i Niẓām Shāmī,	170
841.	Shāhnāmah i Firdausī	534
846.	Khamsah i Niẓāmī	570
847.	Tārīkh i Ṭabarī	851
857.	Kulliyāt i Kātibī	637
858.	Tracts of Ṣā'in ud-Dīn	41
863.	Kalīlah u Damnah	582
864.	Muḳaddimat ul-Adab	505
865.	Makhzan ul-Asrār	573
867.	History compiled A.H. 816,	1062
870.	Ḳiṣṣah i Sulaimān	144
871.	Būstān u Gulistān	601
873.	Ghazals of twelve poets	734
876.	Mihr u Mushtarī	626
877.	Poems of 'Aṭṭār	576
877.	Kulliyāt i Kātibī	1068
878.	Gulshan i Rāz	608
881.	Dīvān i Ḥaidar Shīrāzī	623
883.	Tafsīr i Ṭabarī	8
884.	Medical treatises, etc.	800
889.	Dīvān i Khayālī	639
889.	Astrological tracts	852
890.	Ḥadīḳah i Sanā'ī	550
890.	Tārīkh i Guzīdah	80
891.	Shāhnāmah i Firdausī	535
891.	Rashf un-Naṣā'iḥ, etc.	853
894.	Dīvān i Jāmī	644
900.	Maṭla' us-Sa'dain	181

Undated Manuscripts.

CENT.		PAGE.
XIII.	Bāz Nāmah	484
—	Kitāb ul-Aufāḳ	487
—	Shāhnāmah i Firdausī	533
XIV.	Ṭabaḳāt i Nāṣirī	71
—	Jāmi' ut-Tavārīkh	78
—	Taẓkirat ul-Auliyā	344
—	Nafā'is ul-Funūn	437
—	Zīj i Īlkhānī	454
—	Maṣādir i Zauzanī	505
—	Anthology	734
XV.	Mirṣād ul-'Ibād	38
—	Jāmi' ut-Tavārīkh	74
—	Tārīkh i Vaṣṣāf	161
—	Ẓafar Nāmah (three copies),	173-5
—	Shams ul-Ḥusn	180
—	Sī Faṣl i Ṭūsī	452
—	Kitāb i Jāmāsp	461
—	Dīvān i Aṣīr Akhsīkatī	563
—	Maṣnavī by Jalāl ud-Dīn Rūmī	586
—	Gulistān u Būstān	602
—	Dīvān i Shāhī	640
—	Ẓafar Nāmah i Sharaf Yazdī,	903
—	Tārīkh i Fīrūzshāhī	919

A distinctive feature of the Persian collection is the large proportion of illuminated MSS. which it contains, and which give it a high value for the study of Eastern art. The object of the following table is to draw the reader's attention to those MSS. which, from the richness of their ornamentation, or the excellence of their miniatures, may rank with the choicest specimens of Oriental illumination. In its compilation dated examples have been specially selected with a view to forming a consecutive chronological series. On account of the marked difference existing between the Persian and Indian styles, specimens of the latter school have been classed separately.

Illuminated MSS. of Persian origin.

A.H.		PAGE.
798.	Poems of Khwājū . .	620
813.	Mīrzā Iskandar's miscellany,	868
841.	Shāhnāmah . . .	534
846.	Khamsah i Niẓāmī . .	570
873.	Select Ghazals . . .	734
891.	Shāhnāmah . . .	535
929.	Ẓafar Nāmah . . .	176
936.	Khamsah i Niẓāmī . .	570
942.	Shāhnāmah . . .	535
949.	Khamsah i Niẓāmī . .	1072
959.	Ẓafar Nāmah . . .	176
961.	Khamsah i Niẓāmī . .	571
974.	Kulliyāt i Sa'dī . . .	594
994.	Shāhnāmah . . .	536
1004.	Mihr u Mushtarī . .	816
1023.	Shāhnāmah . . .	537
1037.	Shāhnāmah . . .	537
XVIth cent.	Shāhnāmah . .	536
,, ,,	Khamsah i Niẓāmī,	571

Illuminated MSS. of Indian origin.

1012.	Nafaḥāt ul-Uns . .	350
1019.	Anvār i Suhailī . . .	755
1039.	Būstān i Sa'dī . . .	603
1048.	Vāḳi'āt i Bābarī . . .	245
c. 1070.	Portraits of Amīrs .	778
XVIth cent.	Kulliyāt i Sa'dī .	599
,, ,,	Shāhnāmah . .	536
XVIIth cent.	Vāḳi'āt i Bābarī	244 *b*.
XVIIIth cent.	Pādishāh Nāmah,	259, 264
XIXth cent.	Taẕkirat ul-Umarā,	302

Calligraphy is an art more highly valued in the East than in the West. European readers set greater store by the correctness of the text than by the artistic excellence of the writing. But if we keep in mind that the great calligraphers of Persia were always men of literary taste, not seldom poets, and that, working, as they mostly did, for princes, they had access to the best MSS., we shall not be surprised to find that their copies generally combine accuracy with elegance. A curious instance of this has been noticed in the Catalogue, p. 1073: of our numerous copies of the Khamsah of Niẓāmī one only spells correctly the outlandish name of the king of Shirvan, Akhsatān, and that one we owe to the renowned penman, Shāh Maḥmūd, of Nīshāpūr.

It will not, therefore, be superfluous to point out those of our MSS. which are signed by calligraphers of note. They are arranged in the following list in chronological order.

A.H.

798. Mīr 'Alī Tabrīzī, p. 621 *b*.
857, 865. Sulṭān 'Alī Mashhadī, pp. 638 *b*, 573 *a*.
876, 929. Murshid ul-'Aṭṭār Shīrāzī, pp. 627 *a*, 176 *a*.
Circa 900. 'Abd Ullah Ṭabbākh Haravī, p. 6 *b*.
921. Sulṭān Muḥammad Khandān, p. 629 *a*.
927, 949, 952. Shāh Maḥmūd Nīshāpūrī, pp. 656 *b*, 1072 *b*, 574 *a*.

A.H.

936. Abu Ṭāhir, p. 571 *a*.
959. Ḥasan ush-Sharīf, p. 176 *b*.
961. Fānī, p. 571 *a*.
968. Maḳṣūd, p. 571 *b*.
974. Ḳivām Shīrāzī, pp. 598 *a*, 602 *a*.
983. Ibrāhīm Ḥusain, p. 629 *a*.
994. Zain ul-'Ābidīn, p. 536 *b*.
1012. 'Abdul-Karīm 'Anbarīn-Ḳalam, p. 350 *a*.
1039. Ḥakīm Ruknā Kāshī, p. 603 *a*.

PREVIOUS CATALOGUES OF THE PERSIAN MANUSCRIPTS IN THE MUSEUM.

The original lists of some of the collections above enumerated are extant. We have a "Catalogue of Oriental Manuscripts in the possession of William Erskine, Esq.," in the collector's own handwriting, as well as a list drawn up for Colonel Taylor by some native secretary, and inscribed by the former, "Persian List of my Manuscripts, Bagdad, April, 1845."

Of the Elliot MSS. we have a brief list written, also in Persian, after the owner's death, and a somewhat fuller one compiled by Prof. Dowson shortly before their acquisition by the Museum.

Rich's own Catalogue of some of his MSS., published in the Mines de l'Orient, has been already mentioned. After the purchase of the collection by the Museum, a complete catalogue of the Arabic and Persian MSS. was prepared by the Rev. J. Forshall, Keeper of the Department of MSS. It consists of two volumes, the first of which bears the title "Catalogus Codicum Arabicorum qui in Bibliotheca Richiana exstant; raptim et nimis properanter, sed pro viribus opibusque suis, confecit J. Forshall, 1836." The second volume, "Catalogus Codicum Persicorum," which is not entirely in Forshall's handwriting, is dated 1848. Both volumes are placed in the Reading Room of the Museum.

The first attempt to deal with the Persian collection as a whole was made by Dr. Duncan Forbes, to whom the task was confided by the Trustees in 1849, and who was engaged upon it from that date to 1855. His catalogue contains descriptions of all the Persian MSS. then in the Museum, 1086 in number, and includes also a few Zend and Hindustani MSS. The Persian MSS. are divided into eleven classes: History, Poetry, Romance, etc., and are arranged under each head in the alphabetical order of the titles. The author's original draft, bound in four volumes, is kept in the Department of MSS., where it is accessible to readers.

Unfortunately Dr. Forbes' state of health did not allow him to devote to the work all the time required for its perfect fulfilment. His catalogue never received the thorough revision which was needed to supply its deficiencies. These are chiefly the general insufficiency of the information given respecting the contents of the MSS., and the almost total absence of biographical notices of the authors and of references to printed works.

In the few years that followed Dr. Forbes's retirement the Persian collection received such considerable accessions that its numbers were soon doubled, and the want of a printed catalogue became more and more pressing. When the work of cataloguing was resumed, in 1872, it was felt that the only satisfactory method of carrying it out was to thoroughly re-examine the old material in conjunction with the new, and our

use of Dr. Forbes's catalogue was practically confined to the help it afforded in the preliminary classing of the MSS.

The wealth of matter, while increasing the labour, opened new sources of information denied to our predecessor. We have endeavoured to state the contents of each MS. as fully as its importance deserved, and also to determine, as far as our means would allow, the period, country, and condition of the writer.

Thanks to the liberality of the Trustees, we have been enabled to plan and carry out the work on a scale which will render it not only a sure guide to the rich stores contained in the Museum, but also, we venture to hope, a useful book of reference to the student of Persian literature.

CHARLES RIEU.

April 19, 1883.

MANUSCRIPTS

OF THE LATE

SIR HENRY MIERS ELLIOT, K.C.B.

GENERAL HISTORY.

Or. 1886.

Foll. 297; 12½ in. by 8; 17 lines, 5 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

طبقات ناصري

Tabaḳāt i Nāṣirī, by Minhāj i Sirāj Jūzjānī. See p. 72 *a*.

This is a modern transcript of a defective copy. Besides several small gaps in the early part of the volume, there is a considerable lacuna, without any apparent break in the text, at fol. 170. It extends from the twentieth section of Ṭabaḳah XVII. to the second section of Ṭabaḳah XIX., and corresponds to pp. 96—122 of the Calcutta edition. The tabulated statements at the end of the several reigns are also wanting. The MS. ends with the section headed التاسع برکا بن توشی, Calcutta edition, p. 447.

The Ṭabaḳahs begin respectively as follows:—I., fol. 5 *a*. II., fol. 33 *a*. III., fol. 40 *b*. IV., fol. 44 *b*. V., fol. 57 *a*. VI., fol. 76 *b*. VII., fol. 84 *a*. VIII., fol. 86 *b*. IX., fol. 88 *b*. X., fol. 95 *b*. XI., fol 98 *a*. XII., fol. 106 *a*. XIII., fol. 117 *b*. XIV., fol. 120 *b*. XV., fol. 125 *b*. XVI., fol. 131 *a*. XVII., fol. 141 *b*. XIX., fol. 170 *a*. XX., fol. 174 *a*. XXI., fol. 185 *a*. XXII., fol. 209 *b*. XXIII., fol. 246 *b*.

Or. 1887.

Foll. 8; 13 in. by 8; 23 lines, 4¾ in. long; written in cursive Shikastah-āmīz; dated Sha'bān, A.H. 1265. Bound with the preceding.

Life of Ḳāẓī Minhāj, the author of the preceding work, compiled for Sir H. Elliot by Ziyā ud-Dīn Aḥmad, poetically surnamed Nayyir, ضیاء الدین احمد متخلص به نیّر. See p. 446 *b*.

Beg. حال اجداد و آبا و خود قاضی منهاج سراج

This notice consists of all the passages of the Ṭabaḳāt i Nāṣirī which relate to the ancestors of Ḳāẓī Minhāj or to his own life, and of a connected narrative based upon those extracts, with additional statements derived from the Akhbār ul-Akhyār, and the history of Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Baranī. It is in the author's handwriting, and dated on the 19th of July, 1849.

Or. 1859.

Foll. 102; 8 in. by 5; 11 lines, 2⅞ in. long; written in Nestalik, with 'Unvān and gold-ruled margins; dated Zulḳa'dah, A.H. 1264, Sept. 1848.

نظام التواريخ

Niẓām ut-Tavārīkh, by Nāṣir ud-Dīn Abu Sa'īd 'Abd Ullah ul-Baiẓāvī (see p. 823 *b*), transcribed from a copy dated A.H. 1107.

The four sections (Ḳism) begin respectively on foll. 4 *b*, 7 *b*, 41 *a*, and 61 *b*. The history is brought down, as in Add. 16,708, to the reign of Ghāzān Khān. At the end is a short notice on the author by Nayyir i Rakhshān (see p. 446 *b*).

Or. 1684.

Foll. 249; 12½ in. by 8; 17 lines, 4¾ in. long; written in Nestalik, on English paper, about A.D. 1850.

جامع التواريخ

A portion of the Jāmi' ut-Tavārīkh of Rashīd ud-Dīu Ṭabīb. It corresponds to foll. 204—302 of the MS. described p. 74, and comprises the following chapters belonging to the first Ḳism of Bāb II.:—

History of the Ghaznavis, fol. 4 *b*. History of the Saljūḳis, with the appendix of Abū Ḥāmid, fol. 93 *b*. History of the Sultans of Khwārazm, fol. 153 *a*. The latter portion of this chapter, foll. 163 *b*—175 *b*, fills up a gap of the older MS., Add. 7628, viz., the close of the reign of 'Alā ud-Dīn Muḥammad, and the reign of Jalāl ud-Dīn. History of the Salghuris of Fārs, fol. 176 *a*. The last four pages of this chapter, foll. 184 *a*—186 *a*, also supply a lacune of Add. 7628. History of the Ismā'īlis of Maghrib and of Ḳūhistān, fol. 186 *b*. This last chapter is imperfect, ending with the death of Ḥasan B. Muḥammad Buzurg Ummīd, A.H. 561. The concluding part, which is here wanting, corresponds to foll. 302 *b*—307 *a* of Add. 7628.

The first of the above chapters contains a fragment of another portion of the same work, foll. 19 *a*—30 *a*, the insertion of which in the wrong place is probably due to the transposition of a quire in the MS. from which the present copy is either directly or indirectly derived. This fragment, which corresponds to foll. 372 *b*—380 *a* of Add. 7628, comprises the latter portion of the history of Europe, and the greater part of the account of India, viz., from the beginning to the description of the ape-mountain (see Elliot's History of India, vol. p. 67).

The MS. is endorsed in pencil تاريخ سبكتكين. It has been transcribed from the Lucknow copy of the Jāmi' ut-Tavārīkh, which bears the same title, and is described in the History of India, vol. iii. p. 16, and in Morley's Catalogue, p. 7.

Foll. 1 and 2 contain an extract, with some headings, from a copy of the Jāmi' ut-Tavārīkh belonging to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, described in the History of India, vol. iii. p. 18. Appended to the volume is a notice by Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Khān on the work and on the MS. from which the present copy was transcribed. It is dated the 20th of July, 1850.

Or. 2007.

Foll. 122; 11 in. by 8½; 15 lines, 5 in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Jumāda II., A.H. 1267 (A.D. 1851).

I. Foll. 5—79. Account of India, from the Jāmi' ut-Tavārīkh of Rashīd ud-Dīn, corresponding to foll. 375—403 of Add. 7628 (see p. 76 *a*).

On the first page Sir H. Elliot has written the following: "From the Calcutta copy of the Jami ut-Tawarikh and the concluding

part of that volume." The contents of the above MS., which is dated A.H. 1098, and belongs to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, are described in Elliot's History of India, vol. iii. pp. 18—20.

II. Foll. 80—97. The same Rashīd ud-Dīn's treatise in refutation of metempsychosis, transcribed from the MS. above mentioned.

Beg. بدانکه اعتقاد اهل تناسخ آنست که نفوس

This tract is referred to by the author, at the end of his account of Shākamūnī, fol. 79 *a*, as one of those comprehended under the general title of توضیحات رشیدی. It is also found in the East India Office copy of the Jāmi' ut-Tavārīkh. See Elliot, vol. iii. p. 14.

The Tauẓīḥāt comprises nineteen treatises on questions of theology, enumerated by the author in the account of his works. See Quatremère, Histoire des Mongols, preface, p. 149.

III. Foll. 99—107. The first portion of the above account of India, corresponding to foll. 21 *a*—30 *a* of the preceding copy, and to foll. 375 *b*—380 *a* of Add. 7628.

On the first page is the following notice in Sir H. Elliot's handwriting: "This is taken from the Lucnow T[arikh] Subuktigin mentioned at p. 19 of my Bibliographical Index (History of India, vol. iii. p. 16). It comprises all in that imperfect vol. which relates to India. It is very incorrect," etc.

IV. Foll. 111—119. Headings of the Lucknow copy, with a facsimile of eight lines, and a letter of Munshī Rūpchand, sending the same to Sir H. Elliot.

This MS., which had been written for Sir H. Elliot, was presented by him in October, 1850, to Henry Morley, Esq., and subsequently repurchased at the sale of the latter's books. Prefixed to the volume is a letter of Sir H. Elliot to Mr. Morley, dated from the Governor-General's camp on the Jelam, 22 January, 1851.

Or. 1786.

Foll. 167; 10 in. by 6¼; 11 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Nestalik, with 'Unvān and ruled margins, in the 19th century.

A portion of the Jāmi' ut-Tavārīkh of Rashīd ud-Dīn, consisting of the following three chapters: History of China, fol. 2 *b*. History of Europe, fol. 50 *b*. History of India, fol. 100 *a*. The last chapter breaks off in the section relating to the prophecies of Shākamūnī (Add. 7628, fol. 402 *a*).

The contents of this MS. are identical with those of Add. 18,878 described p. 79 *b*, and are evidently derived from the same source. The following note in the handwriting of Sir H. Elliot is found on the fly-leaf: "This is the Indian part of the Jami ut-Tawarikh, obtained from Muradabad."

Or. 1958.

Foll. 137; 9 in. by 5½; 11 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Headings of the Jāmi' ut-Tavārīkh of Rashīd ud-Dīn. They are evidently taken from the copy of the Asiatic Society of Bengal described in the History of India, vol. iii. pp. 18—20.

Or. 1713.

Foll. 202; 11½ in. by 6; 21 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Simlah Rajab, A.H. 1262 (A.D. 1846).

روضة اولي الالباب

The general history known as Tārīkh i Banākitī. See p. 79 *b*.

Or. 1711.

Foll. 279; 8½ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3⅛ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

تاريخ گزيده

Tārīkh i Guzīdah, by Ḥamd Ullah Ḳazvīnī (see p. 80 *b*), transcribed, as stated by Sir H. Elliot in a pencilled note, from a MS. belonging to the Asiatic Society (of Bengal).

This copy wants a page at the beginning, four after fol. 4, and about twenty leaves at the end. It breaks off at the beginning of the notices on ʿUlamā, *i.e.* the fifth section of Bāb V.

Or. 1627.

Foll. 364; 9½ in. by 6½; 11 lines, 3⅞ in. long; written in Nestalik, with ʿUnvān and ruled margins; dated Ramaẓān, A.H. 1263 (A.D. 1847).

بهجة التواريخ

A work on general history, brought down to the accession of Sultan Muḥammad B. Murād, A.H. 855.

Author: Shukr Ullah B. ul-Imām Shihāb ud-Dīn Aḥmad B. ul-Imām Zain ud-Dīn Zakī, شكر الله بن الامام شهاب الدين احمد بن الامام زين الدين زكى

Beg. الحمد لله الذى برا كل شى ثم ارعاه

The author completed this work, as stated in the preface, fol. 16 *a*, A.H. 861, or, according to another passage, fol. 9 *a*, in the eighth year of the reign of Sultan Muḥammad B. Murād, to whom it is dedicated. He was then seventy-three years of age, having spent, as he states at the end, fol. 363 *a*, from his twenty-second year upwards, fifty-one years of his life in the service of the house of Osman. He left, besides the present history, two religious works entitled Anīs ul-ʿĀrifīn and Minhāj ur-Rashād, the latter of which was also dedicated to Sultan Muḥammad in A.H. 864; see Haj. Khal., vol. i. p. 487, and vol. vi. p. 220. It is stated in the Shaḳā'iḳ, Add. 9583, fol. 34 *a*, that Maulā Shukr Ullah had been sent by Sultan Murād on a mission to the prince of Ḳarāmān, and that he was treated by Sultan Muḥammad with the greatest consideration.

The Bahjat ut-Tavārīkh is divided into thirteen Bābs enumerated in the preface. They treat of the following subjects:—I. Creation, souls and spirits, the spheres, the elements, the three kingdoms, and races of men inhabiting the seven climates, fol. 17 *a*. II. History of some famous prophets, fol. 69 *a*. III. Genealogy of Muḥammad, fol. 87 *a*. IV. His birth and life, fol. 101 *a*. V. His wives, concubines, and children, fol. 123 *a*. VI. The ten blessed companions, fol. 139 *b*. VII. Other companions of Muḥammad, fol. 157 *a*. VIII. The chiefs of the four schools of law, and other great ʿUlamā, fol. 174 *b*. IX. Shaikhs, fol. 189 *a*. X. Ancient philosophers, fol. 212 *b*. XI. Early kings of Persia, fol. 217 *a*. XII. The Yazīdis (Umayyades), fol. 276 *a*. The Abbasides, fol. 295 *a*, and the Saljūḳis of Rūm, fol. 340 *a*. XIII. The Sultans of the house of Osman from their origin to the accession of Muḥammad B. Murād, A.H. 855, fol. 343 *b*.

A table of contents, in the same handwriting as the text, occupies foll. 1—9.

A full account of the Bahjat ut-Tavārīkh has been given by Hammer, Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs, vol. ix. pp. 177—180. See also Haj. Khal. vol. ii. p. 73, and the Vienna Catalogue, vol. ii. p. 64. Extracts from a copy in the Paris library are to be found in Or. 1908, foll. 49, 105.

It appears from the subscription that the present copy was written by order of the Faujdār Muḥammad Khān, apparently in Bhopal. Compare Or. 1624.

Or. 1885.

Foll. 164; 11½ in. by 7; 17 lines, 4½ in. long; written in Nestalik, with ruled margins, about A.D. 1850.

A portion of a general history, written in the reign of Maḥmūd Shāh of Gujrāt, A.H. 863—917, and described fol. 86 *b*. It corresponds to foll. 1—196 of Add. 7629, and contains, Maḳālah I. Firḳah 1. Prophets, fol. 2 *b*. Firḳah 2. Pre-Islamitic kings, fol. 36 *a*.—History of Muḥammad, fol. 72 *a*. Bāb 2. History of the early Khalifs (Rāshidīn), ending with the death of Ḥasan, fol. 135 *a*.

Or. 1960.

Foll. 129; 11 in. by 7; 15 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

روضة الصفا

Extracts from the first, second, and third volume of an historical work wrongly inscribed جواهر الاخبار, which is no other than the Rauẓat uṣ-Ṣafā of Mīr Khwānd (see p. 87 *b*). The most extensive, foll. 42—113, are from the third volume (corresponding to the fourth volume of the Rauẓat uṣ-Ṣafā), and relate principally to the Ghaznavis and the slave-kings of Dehli.

Or. 1770.

Foll. 333; 10 in. by 6; 21 lines, 4 in. long; written in neat Nestalik, with 'Unvān and gold-ruled margins, apparently in the 16th century.

خلاصة الاخبار

Khulāṣat ul-Akhbār, a general history, by Khwānd Amīr (see p. 96 *b*), wanting the latter part of the description of Herat and the biographical notices which conclude the work.

Add. 1975.

Foll. 22; 10¼ in. by 8; 15 lines, 5 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the Ḥabīb us-Siyar (see p. 98 *a*), consisting chiefly of the prefaces of the first, second, and third volumes.

Or. 1792.

Foll. 107; 10¼ in. by 5; 21 lines, 3⅜ in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz; dated Zulḥijjah, A.H. 1188 (A.D. 1775).

نگارستان

The Nigāristān of Aḥmad Ghaffārī; see p. 106 *a*. The text is considerably abridged, several stories having been left out. These omissions have been partly supplied by extracts made for Sir H. Elliot from other MSS., foll. 5, 6, 89—105.

Or. 1731.

Foll. 124; 6¼ in. by 3¾; 13 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the Tārīkh i Alfī (see p. 117 *b*), extending from the year 34 of the Riḥlat to the year 570 of the same era (A.H. 44—580).

Or. 1969.

Foll. 38; 8¼ in. by 5½; 14 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extract from the same work, with the heading, مجموعه تواريخ. It relates chiefly to the campaigns of Sultan 'Alā ud-Dīn Khiljī in A.H. 699—701, and corresponds to foll. 120—122 of Or. 465.

A list of geographical names, foll. 11—38, apparently taken from the same work, is appended.

Add. 1966.

Foll. 67; 12¾ in. by 8¾; about 11 lines, 4¾ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

The rubrics of the Rauẓat uṭ-Ṭāhirīn (see p. 119 *b*), with some extracts.

Or. 1649.

Foll. 630; 11½ in. by 6¼; 14 lines, 3½ in. long; written in large Nestalik; dated the 40th year of Shāh ʿĀlam, A.H. 1212 (A.D. 1797).

احسن التواريخ

A work on general history, from the earliest times to A.H. 1021.

Author: Ḥasan B. Muḥammad ul-Khākī ush-Shīrāzī, حسن بن محمد الخاکی الشیرازی

Beg. زبان قلم وقلم زبان را قدرت و قوت آن کجاست

The author, who came of an ancient family of Shīrāz, puts on record that his ancestor in the fourth degree, جد سیوم, Shams ud-Dīn ʿAbd Ullah Khākī Shīrāzī, had served as Bakhshī under the Aḳ-ḳuyunlus, and died in Tabrīz A.H. 902 (fol. 347 *a*). With regard to his own life, he states in the preface that he had come to India under Akbar, in whose reign he commenced the present work, and that he completed it under Jahāngīr, on the 20th of Rajab, A.H. 1019. It contains, however, some later additions, in which A.H. 1021 is given as the current year (foll. 188 *a*, 451 *b*).

The author records in his history of the Timurides, foll. 577 *b*, 583 *b*, two facts relating to himself: in A.H. 1007 he was sent by Akbar as Bakhshī to Gujrāt, and in A.H. 1019 by Jahāngīr with the office of Dīvān to Patnah.

This history is not to be confounded with an earlier work bearing the same title, namely the Aḥsan ut-Tavārīkh of Ḥasan Beg Rūmlū.

The latter is a special history of Persia for the period extending from A.H. 900 to 985. Iskandar Beg refers his readers to it for the history of Shah Ṭahmāsp and of his contemporary Humāyūn. See ʿĀlam Ārā, Add. 16,684, foll. 22 *b*, 24 *b*, Ouseley's MSS., No. 346, the St. Petersburg Catalogue, p. 276, and the Critical Essay, p. 27.

The present work, which in some copies bears the title منتخب التواريخ, is described in Elliot's History of India, vol. vi. pp. 201—206. It is frequently quoted by Gen. Briggs in his translation of Firishtah as Moontakhib oot-Towareekh. See vol. iv. pp. 241, 252, 269 etc.

The Aḥsan ut-Ṭavārīkh is principally based upon the Nusakh i Jahānārā (see p. 111 *b*), the elaborate subdivisions of which the author has adopted, while altering their arrangement. He has also brought down the later sections to his own time, and added many new chapters relating to Indian history, and chiefly derived from the Tabaḳāt i Akbarshāhī (see p. 220). Brief obituary notices of ʿUlamā are inserted under several reigns, especially those of the Abbasides.

Contents:—Prophets, fol. 9 *b*. Ancient kings (as in Jahānāra, Ṣaḥīfah I.), fol. 24 *a*. Muḥammad and the Khalifs (*ib*. Ṣaḥīfah II., Ṣafḥahs 1 and 2), fol. 68 *a*.

Dynasties which rose under the Abbasides, in several sections (Faṣl), the first eight of which only are numbered, as follows: 1. Ṣaffāris, fol. 122 *b*. 2. Sāmānis with three branches, viz. Alptigīn, Āl i Farīghūn, and Banī Ilyās, fol. 125 *b*. 3. Ghaznavis, fol. 130 *a*. 4. Early kings of Gīlān and Māzandārān (Jahānārā, foll. 57—67), fol. 134 *b*. 5. Saljūḳis of Īrān, Rūm, Shām, and Kirmān, fol. 146 *b*. Local rulers of Kirmān, fol. 161 *b*. Offshoots of the Saljūḳis, viz. Tughtigīnis, Atābaks of Āzarbā'ijān, Fārs

and Shabānkārah, Shām and Mauṣil, Muayyid Ā'inah, Dānishmandis, Urtuḳis, Salīḳis, and Mangūchakis, fol. 167 *a*. 6. Sayyids who attained sovereign power, viz. Idrīsis, Sultans of Yaman, Sharīfs of Mecca, brought down to A.H. 1021, Ismā'īlis of Egypt, Ṣanhājis, and Ḥimyaris of Alamūt (Jahānārā, foll. 49—56), fol. 180 *a*. 7. Khvārazmshāhis, fol. 194 *a*. 8. Ghūris, fol. 198 *a*. Their offshoots, viz. Slaves of the Ghūris, from Yilduz to Shams ud-Dīn B. Kaiḳubād, fol. 202 *b*; Khiljis and their successors, from Muḥammad Bakhtiyār to Ibrāhīm Lodī, fol. 206 *b*, and Kurts, fol. 216 *b*.

Ayyūbis of Egypt and Syria, and their successors the Mamlūks, fol. 218 *b*. Ayyūbis of Yaman, fol. 232 *a*. Sultans of Maghrib (and Amīrs of the Arabs, *v*. Jahānārā, foll. 123—128), fol. 235 *a*. Kings of Turkistan, from Buḳrā Khān, A.H. 380, to Gūr Khān II., A.H. 610, fol. 244 *a*.

Chingiz and his successors, down to Mangū Ḳā'ān, fol. 248 *a*. Descendants of Oktā'ī, fol. 251 *b*. Descendants of Jūjī, brought down in Māvarānnahr to Valī Khān, A.H. 1014, and in Khwārazm to Jājim Khān, A.H. 994, fol. 252 *a*. Descendants of Chaghatā'ī, down to Muḥammad Khān, son of 'Abd ur-Rashīd Khān, in Kāshghar, fol. 261 *b*. Sons of Tūlī in two branches, viz. the Ḳā'āns, and the line of Hulāgū, fol. 276 *b*. Mulūk ut-Ṭavā'if, in six Ṭabaḳahs (*v*. Jahānārā, foll. 163—167), fol. 289 *a*.

Local kings of Īrān in twelve Firḳahs, viz. 1. Bāvandis of Māzandarān, fol. 302. 2. Rustamdār, fol. 307 *a* (*v*. Jahānārā, foll. 141—145). 3. Kārkiyās of Gīlān, to the time of Sulṭān Muḥammad (A.H. 984—994), fol. 313 *b*. 4. Ḳivāmis of Māzandārān, to A.H. 987, fol. 317 *a*. 5. Musha'sha' Sayyids (Jahānārā, foll. 68—76), fol. 321 *a*. 6. Rulers of the Kurds and Lurs (Jahānārā, foll. 135—138), the latter down to A.H. 1003, fol. 323 *b*. 7. Sultans of Lār, down to A.H. 1009, fol. 331 *b*. 8. Rulers of Hurmuz, to A.H. 1010, fol. 333 *a*. 9. Shīrvān, fol. 335 *a*. 10. Ḳarāmān, fol. 337 *a*. (Jahānārā, foll. 149—151). 11. Zulḳadr, fol. 339 *a*. 12. Ḳarāḳuyunlus, fol. 341 *a*, and Aḳ-ḳuyunlus, fol. 344 *a* (Jahānārā, foll. 187—195).

Bāb II. Local dynasties of India (as in the Ṭabaḳāt i Akbarshāhī, *v*. p. 221 *a*), viz. Bahmanis, fol. 350 *a*. Niẓām ul-Mulkis, to A.H. 1003, fol. 358 *b*. 'Ādilkhānis and Ḳuṭb ul-Mulkis, to A.H. 1019, fol. 362 *a*. Gujrāt, to A.H. 1019, fol. 363 *b*. Mālvah, fol. 384 *b*. Khāndes, fol. 408 *a*. Bengal, 410 *a*. Jaunpūr, fol. 415 *b*. Kashmīr, fol. 420 *b*. Sind, fol. 447 *b*. Multān, fol. 451 *b*.

Āl i 'Uṣmān, from their origin to Sulṭān Aḥmad I., fol. 458 *a*.

Tīmūr, fol. 466 *b*. Descendants of Jahāngīr, fol. 470 *b*. Shāhrukh and his descendants, fol. 471 *b*. Descendants of 'Umar Shaikh, fol. 480 *a*. Descendants of Mīrān Shāh, fol. 487 *b* (corresponding to Jahānārā, Ṣafḥah 17). The last section includes the Indian Timurides and the contemporary Sūr dynasty, as follows:—Bābar, fol. 494 *b*. Humāyūn, fol. 496 *a*. Shīr Shāh, fol. 503 *b*. Salīm Khān B. Shīr Shāh, fol. 510 *b*. Akbar, fol. 513 *a*. Jahāngīr, down to A.H. 1020, fol. 580 *a*.

The Ṣafavis, fol. 584 *a*. Shāh Ismā'īl, fol. 586 *a*. Shāh Ṭahmāsp and his successors, fol. 599 *b*.

This last section is not brought down to the time of composition; it comes to an abrupt close in A.H. 998.

Or. 1909.

Foll. 71; 8¼ in. by 5¾; 25 lines, 4¾ in. long; written in Naskhi, A.H. 1851.

"Uber die Chronik des Haidar Ben Ali Husaini er-Razi; von Dr. Richard Gosche in Berlin. Eingegangen bei Prof. Fleischer in Leipzig, d. 30 April 1851."

The Zubdat ut-Tavārīkh, by Ḥaidar B. ʻAlī Ḥusainī Rāzī, the subject of the present notice, is a vast historical compilation, the only known copy of which consists of two large folios preserved in the Berlin library. The preface, with the statement of contents, and extensive extracts relating to the history of the Tātārs before Chingīz Khān, and of India, from the earliest times to the reign of Nāṣir ud-Dīn B. Īltatmish, have been transcribed by Dr. Gosche in the original language.

The author states in the preface that he had commenced the composition of the work in A.H. 1020, and had completed the first volume (the only extant part of it), containing the history of the prophets, khalifs, and kings, and consisting of upwards of 200,000 lines, in A.H. 1026, having at that time attained the age of thirty-five years. He names as his principal sources the Jāmiʻ ut-Tavārīkh of Rashīd, Tārīkh Ḥāfiẓ Abrū, Rauẓat uṣ-Ṣafā, Ḥabīb us-Siyar, and Tārīkh Alfī, from all of which he had made copious extracts without verbal alteration.

Ḥaidar Rāzī is frequently quoted by Wilken in his Historia Gaznevidarum. See also Quatremère, Histoire des Mongols, preface, p. 83.

Or. 1766.

Foll. 178; $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $7\frac{1}{2}$; 19 lines, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; written in Nestalik, apparently in the 18th century.

معدن اخبار احمدي

A general history compiled in the reign of Jahāngīr.

Author: Aḥmad B. Bahbal B. Jamāl Kamgū, commonly called Kanbū, احمد بن بهبل بن جمال كم كو المشتهر بكنبو

It is stated at the beginning of another copy, Or. 1883, foll. 176—236, that this history extends from Adam to the reign of Jahāngīr. A.H. 1021, 1022, and 1033 (probably for 1023) are successively mentioned in the text, foll. 122 *b*, 146 *a*, and 150 *a*, as the current years at the time of composition. The work is inscribed in Or. 1883, Maʻdin i Akhbār i Aḥmadī, the distinctive epithet being derived from the author's name. It is quoted under the same title in the Tārīkh Salāṭīn Afāghinah and the Maʻdin us-Saʻādat (Elliot, vol. v. p. 1, and vol. viii. p. 354), while in the subscription of this MS. it is designated as Maʻdin i Akhbār Jahāngīrī.

A short preamble, the first six lines of which are wanting in the present copy, begins in the other as follows: بر راى خورشيد انجلاى ارباب دانش. The work is divided into sections called ذكر, twenty-four of which are contained in this volume.

Contents:—Early kings of Persia, fol. 1 *a*. Umayyades, fol. 65 *a*. Abbasides, fol. 74 *b*. Dynasties contemporary with the Abbasides, viz. Ṣaffāris and Ṭāhiris, fol. 84 *b*. Sāmānis, fol. 87 *a*. Ghaznavis, fol. 88 *b*. Dailamis, fol. 89 *b*. Saljūḳis, fol. 92 *b*. Khwārazm-shāhis, fol. 111 *a*. Sunḳuris, or Atābaks, of Fārs, Shām, and Irak, fol. 113 *b*. Ismāʻīlis of Maghrib and Kūhistān, fol. 119 *a*.

Kings of Khitā and Europe, fol. 125 *a*. Moghuls, viz. Chingīz Khān, his ancestors and descendants down to Jahāntīmūr Khān deposed A.H. 754, fol. 125 *b*. Sultans of Rūm, fol. 143 *a*. Ṣafavis, fol. 146 *a*. Uzbaks, fol. 150 *a*. Ghaznavis in India, fol. 152 *b*. Ghūris, fol. 166 *b*. Hindu Rajahs, and Sultans of Dehli and Lakhnautī, down to Ghiyāṣ ud-Dīn (ʻIvaẓ Khiljī), of Lakhnautī, fol. 172 *a*.

The above is only a portion of the first volume, which, according to the heading of Or. 1883, came down to Ibrāhīm Lodī, while the second was devoted to the Chaghatā'i dynasty and some other Indian rulers.

Or. 1728.

Foll. 135; 10¾ in. by 6¾; 15 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik, in the 19th century.

صبح صادق

Extracts from the third volume (Mujallad) of the Ṣubḥ i Ṣādiḳ, an extensive historical compilation, brought down to A.H. 1048.

Author: Muḥammad Sādiḳ B. Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ ul-Iṣfahānī ul-Āzādānī, محمد الصادق بن محمد الصالح الاصفهانی الازادانی

Beg. اغاز مجلد سوم از صبح صادق وان مشتملست

The author and the present work have been already noticed, p. 775 *a*.

The contents of the Ṣubḥ i Ṣādiḳ have been stated by Sir H. Elliot in the "History of India," vol. vi. p. 453. The third volume contains a great number of short obituary notices of eminent Muslims chronologically arranged in twelve sections called Maṭla', and corresponding to the centuries of the Hijrah. The eleventh is devoted to the men of note who died after A.H. 1000, and the twelfth to a memoir of the author's life brought down to A.H. 1048, into which are woven numerous notices of the men of eminence with whom he had come into contact.

This last Maṭla' is alone transcribed in full in the present MS., foll. 100—135. Of the others the headings only, viz. the names of the subjects of the notices are given as follows:—Maṭla' I., fol. 1 *a*; II., fol. 8 *a*; III., fol. 16 *a*; IV., fol. 27 *a*; V., fol. 39 *a*; VI., fol. 49 *a*; VII., fol. 61 *b*; VIII., fol. 71 *b*; IX., fol. 76 *b*; X., fol. 79 *a*; XI., fol. 87 *a*. A few notices extracted from the above sections occupy foll. 91 *a*—99 *a*, and Maṭla' XII., foll. 100 *b*—135 *a*.

The preface of the third volume, fol. 100 *a*, contains a dedication to Shāh Shujā', son of Shāhjahān.

It is stated at the end that the MS. from which the extracts were made had 1074 folios, with nineteen to twenty-three lines in a page.

Sir Wm. Ouseley, who possessed a copy of the Ṣubḥ i Ṣādiḳ (No. 292), and quotes it in his Travels, vol. ii. p. 405, states that it is dated A.H. 1045.

Or. 1773.

Foll. 386; 8½ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

منتخب التواريخ

A portion of the Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh, by Muḥammad Yūsuf Atakī (see p. 122 *b*), with the heading:

انتخاب منتخب التواريخ بی بدل محمد يوسف هروی

Contents: Ḳism I., Prophets and sages, fol. 1 *a*. Ḳism II., Kings of ancient nations, fol. 98 *b*. Ḳism III., Muḥammad and the Khalifs, fol. 174 *a*. The last section breaks off with the Khilāfat of 'Abd ul-Malik B. Marvān.

Or. 1758.

Foll. 252; 12½ in. by 8; 9 lines, 4 in. long; written in large Nestalik, apparently in the 19th century.

تقويم التواريخ

The chronological tables of Ḥājī Khalīfah, translated into Persian.

Beg. حمد و ثنای که اورا نهايتی نيست پروردکاريرا

A copy of the same version, wanting two pages at the beginning, has been noticed p. 137 *b*. The translator, who does not give his name, says in the preface that, on reaching Baghdad in A.H. 1075, he had found a book containing some ingeniously devised chronological tables, written in Turkish by

one of the learned men of Istanbūl, and had been induced to translate it, making at the same time some additions relating to the Safavi dynasty. The tables are brought down to A.H. 1084. This copy wants the additional tables of dynasties and the Khātimah.

Or. 1760.

Foll. 171; 12½ in. by 7¾; 17 lines, 4¾ in. long; written in Nestalik, A.D. 1849.

I. Foll. 2—76. The same translation, with the table of dynasties and the Khātimah. At the end is a notice dated July, 1849, in which Ziyā ud-Dīn Aḥmad Khān gives an account of the collation of the MS. by himself.

II. Foll. 78—171. Akhlāḳ i Jalālī, the ethics of Jalāl ud-Dīn Davānī. See p. 442 *b*.

Or. 1998.

Foll. 413; 12½ in. by 8½; 19 lines, 5¼ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Rajab, A.H. 1239 (A.D. 1824).

مرآت جهان نما

A general history compiled under Aurangzīb, before A.H. 1094.

Author: Shaikh Muḥammad Baḳā, شیخ محمد بقا

This work, which is called in the subscription Mir'āt Jahān Numā, is an enlarged recension of the history described, p. 125 *b*, under the title of Mir'āt ul-'Ālam, and was edited after the author's death by his sister's son Muhammad Shafī'. Although the Mir'āt ul-'Ālam was published as the work of Bakhtāvar Khān, we have here Muḥammad Shafī's testimony for the fact that it was in reality due to Muḥammad Baḳā.

From the editor's notices on the author's life and family, we extract the following particulars:—The first of his ancestors who settled in India, Khwājah Ẓiyā ud-Dīn, a descendant of the famous saint Khwājah 'Abd Ullah Haravī, came from Herat to the court of Fīrūz Shāh, A.H. 754, and received, as a reward for distinguished services, the title of Malik Mardān Daulat and the government of Multān. His descendants settled in Sahāranpūr (Thornton's Suharunpore), where Shaikh 'Abd us-Sattār, the author's great-grandfather, died in great renown of sanctity A.H. 905 (see fol. 275 *a*).

Muḥammad Baḳā, born A.H. 1037, commenced his studies with his father Shaikh Ghulām Muḥammad, and carried them on in Sirhind under Shaikh 'Abd Ullah, called Miyān Ḥaẓrat, and Shaikh Nūr ul-Ḥaḳḳ B. 'Abd ul-Ḥaḳḳ Dihlavī (see p. 224 *b*). After some years devoted to teaching in his native town, he embraced a religious life, receiving the initiation from his father, and, after him, from Shaikh Muḥammad Ma'ṣūm Sirhindī. He was, however, prevailed upon by the instances of Iftikhār Khān Mīr Khānsāmān, (A.H. 1073—1080; see Ma'āṣir ul-Umarā, fol. 64), to come to court and accept official employment; but by special favour he obtained much leisure, which he devoted to literary work. His compositions are the following:—A Majmū'āh, completed A.H. 1077, in which he condensed the substance of the Ḥadīḳat of Sanā'ī, the Manṭiḳ uṭ-Ṭair, and the Maṣnavī. Mir'āt ul-'Ālam, written for Bakhtāvar Khān, and published under his name. Riyāẓ ul-Auliyā (see Or. 1745). Taẓkirat ush-Shu'arā. He erected in his native city an extensive suburb, called after him Baḳāpūrah, and including a garden and a mosque, which was finished in A.H. 1084.

Bakhtāvar Khān, who boldly claims for himself the authorship of the Mir'āt ul-'Ālam, has inserted in that work, Add. 7657, fol. 478 *b*, a short notice of its real author, who,

as he condescends to acknowledge, "had assisted him in its composition." There he states that Baḳāi Sahāranpūrī, whose original name was Shaikh Muḥammad Baḳā, was an eminent scholar, especially versed in historical lore, and an elegant writer in prose and verse, personally known to the emperor. He adds that Baḳā died A.H. 1094, in Sahāranpūr, where he discharged the duties of Bakhshī and Vāḳi'ah-nigār.

The present volume contains little more than the latter half of the work. The first, which, according to the original pagination, consisted of 363 leaves, comprised the preface, the Muḳaddimah, the first two books (Ārāyish), and the first three chapters (Numāyish) of the third book.

The last four chapters of Ārāyish III., beginning on fol. 2 *a*, Ārāyish IV., fol. 29 *b*, Ārāyish V., fol. 42 *b*, and Ārāyish VI., fol. 106 *a*, are in complete agreement with the corresponding portions of the Mir'āt ul-'Ālam, Add. 7657, foll. 150 *b*—348 *b*.

The divergence begins with Ārāyish VII., the division and contents of which differ considerably from the latter work. It comprises three sections called Pairāyish, as follows:—Pairāyish I. History of 'Alamgīr's early life and of the first ten years of his reign (the same as in Mir'āt ul-'Ālam), fol. 159 *a*. Pairāyish II., divided into five chapters (Numāyish), as follows: 1. The eminent qualities of 'Ālamgīr, fol. 212 *b*. 2. His children, fol. 215 *b*. 3. The extent of his empire, fol. 218 *a*. 4. Contemporary sovereigns, fol. 218 (the above sections agree with the Mir'āt ul-'Ālam). 5. Notices on celebrated Vazīrs, from the time of the early Khalifs to the reign of 'Ālamgīr, fol. 219 *b*.

Pairāyish III., comprising the following four chapters (Numūd):—1. 'Ulamā and men of letters of the author's time (differing by omissions and additions from the corresponding section of Mir'āt ul-'Ālam), fol. 238 *b*. 2. Calligraphers (corresponding to the first section of the Afzāyish in Mir'āt ul-'Ālam), fol. 245 *b*. 3. Strange facts and curious occurrences (more extensive than the corresponding section of Mir'āt ul-'Ālam), fol. 253 *b*. 4. Account of the author's ancestors, written by the editor, Muḥammad Shafī' (see fol. 276 *b*), fol. 271 *a*.

The Khātimah contains notices on Persian poets in alphabetical order, and the author's life. The first section, foll. 277 *b*—410 *b*, occupies more than four times the space of the corresponding portion of the Mir'āt ul-'Ālam, which it greatly surpasses both in the number and in the extent of the lives. It includes notices of some contemporary Amīrs. The author's life, foll. 410 *b*—413 *a*, is due to the editor, who states at the beginning that Muḥammad Baḳā had left the work unfinished at his death.

This copy was written for Mughul Beg, of Akbarābād, by Sayyid Ḳiyām ud-Dīn. It reproduces at the end the versified subscription of an earlier MS., dated A.H. 1143, from which it had apparently been transcribed.

The margins contain in some places extensive additions written by Muḥammad B. 'Abd Ullah A.H. 1216 (see fol. 212 *b*). They consist of historical and biographical notices, relating, for the most part, to a period subsequent to the composition of the work.

A full account of the Mir'āt i Jahānnumā, with an abstract of the editor's preface, will be found in Elliot's History of India, vol. vii. pp. 145—165.

We learn from the preface that the editor completed his task A.H. 1095. Of a later and independent recension by Muḥammad Riẓā, a younger brother of the author, which also bears the title of Mir'āt i Jahānnumā, some fragments are preserved in Or. 1752, iv.

Extracts from the Mirāt i Jahānnumā, translated for Sir H. Elliot by Munshis, will be found in Add. 30,778, foll. 50—139, and Add. 30,779, foll. 103—123.

Or. 1983.

Foll. 24; 12 in. by $7\frac{3}{4}$; 17 lines, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

A portion of the Mir'āt i Jahānnumā, designated in the heading as the first Pairāyish of Ārāyish VIII. It is divided into fourteen sections (Numāyish), and contains notices on celebrated Vazīrs, from the time of the early Khalifs to the reign of Aurangzīb.

The contents are substantially the same as those of the section which occupies foll. 220—238 in the preceding MS., and which is there called the fifth Numāyish of the second Pairāyish, Ārāyish VII. The present extract is from the above-mentioned edition of Muḥammad Riẓā. See Or. 1752, fol. 39 *b*.

Endorsed, "Sent by Md. Hussan from the Cawnpoor copy of M. Jehannuma."

Or. 1836.

Foll. 128; 11 in. by $6\frac{3}{4}$; 15 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik, for Sir H. Elliot, about A.D. 1850.

تاريخ مفضلي

A portion of Tārīkh i Mufaẓẓalī, a general history brought down to the reign of Farrukhsiyar, A.H. 1124—1131.

Author: Sayyid Mufaẓẓal Khān, سيد مفضل خان

A short account of this work by Prof. Dowson will be found in Elliot's History of India, vol. vii. p. 141. The only known copy of that extensive compilation, which was found in the royal library of Lucknow, is a folio volume of 904 pages, from which the present transcript, as well as headings and extracts preserved in Add. 2053, foll. 30—52, are derived. It begins, as shown by the above extracts, as follows:—

الحمد لله . . . من بعد احقر العباد سيد مفضلخان محتصرى از احوال انبياء مرسل و سلاطين اولو العزم

The original MS. has much suffered from ants, having lost the lower part of most pages, as many gaps in the transcript testify, and it is moreover defective at the end. For, although the preface shows that it originally concluded with the reign of Farrukhsiyar, it now breaks off in the tenth year of Aurangzīb, A.H. 1077.

It is divided into seven Maḳālahs, the subjects of which are, as stated in the preface, the following:—I. Creation. II. Adam and the Prophets. III. Muḥammad. IV. Early kings of Persia. V. Khalifs. VI. Sultan Maḥmūd, the Ghūris, etc. VII. Tīmūr and his descendants.

The present volume comprises Maḳālah VI. and the first portion of Maḳālah VII., as follows:—

Maḳālah VI. The Samānis, fol. 1 *a*. The Subuktigīnis, fol. 10 *a*. The Saljūḳis, to the death of Sanjar, fol. 22 *a*. ʿAlā ud-Dīn Muḥammad Khwārazm Shāh, fol. 34 *b*. The Ghūris, from Saif ud-Dīn Sūrī to ʿAlā ud-Dīn Muḥammad B. Sām, fol. 40 *b*. Kings of India, from Tāj ud-Dīn Īlduz to Nāṣir ud-Dīn Ḳabāchah, fol. 58 *a*. Kings of Lakhnautī, from Ikhtiyār ud-Dīn Muḥammad Bakhtiyār to Ivaz Khiljī, fol. 70 *a*. Shams ud-Dīn Īltatmish and his successors down to Nāṣir ud-Dīn Maḥmūd, fol. 79 *a*. Brief sketch of the next following Sultans of Dehli, fol. 91 *b*. The Lodis, from Bahlūl to the early part of Ibrāhīm's reign, A.H. 923, fol. 95 *b*.

Maḳālah VII. Genealogy and life of Tīmūr, fol. 102 *a*. Reign of Shāhrukh (imperfect), fol. 127 *b*.

The greater part of Maḳālah VI. is taken from an earlier work which the compiler has transferred bodily to his pages, leaving unaltered, not only the name of the author, who calls himself at the beginning of some sections, foll. 10 *a*, 22 *a*, 61 *a*, Muḥammad B. Shādī B. Muḥammad ul-Ḳunduzī, but references made in several places, foll. 1 *b*, 22 *b*, 78 *b*, to Abul-Muẓaffar Fīrūz Shāh

(probably Fīrūz Shāh B. Rajab, A.H. 752—790) as the reigning sovereign.

It appears, however, that Muḥammad B. Shādī himself has but slender claims to authorship; for his work, at least the extant part of it, is textually transcribed, with some omissions and transpositions, from the Ṭabaḳāt i Nāṣirī, Tabaḳahs IX.—XXI., the writer boldly substituting his own name for that of the real author. His only addition seems to be an account of the Arab conquest of Sind, which he professes to have abridged from the Persian version made in the time of Nāṣir ud-Dīn Ḳabāchah (the Chach-Nāmah; see p. 290 *b*), and which he inserts in his work, there designated as خلاصة التواريخ فيروز شاهى, in his notice on the reign of that sovereign, fol. 61 *a*.

The account of the Lodis is abridged from the Tārīkh i Khānjahānī, see p. 210 *a*.

A translation of the rubrics of the Tārīkh i Mufaẓẓalī and of the abridged version of the Chach Nāmah will be found in Add. 30,778, foll. 1—49.

Or. 1884.

Foll. 215; 11½ in. by 7½; 18 lines, 4¾ in. long; written in neat Shikastah-āmīz, with 'Unvān and gold-ruled margins; dated Zulḥijjah, A.H. 1148 (A.D. 1736).

برهان الفتوح

A general history from the earliest times to A.H. 1148.

Author: Muḥammad 'Alī B. Muḥammad Ṣādiḳ ul-Ḥusainī un-Nīshāpūrī un-Najafī, محمد على بن محمد صادق الحسينى النيشاپورى النجفى

Beg. نيكوترين سخنى كه قافله سالار كلمه و كلام

This may be called the first edition of the work, a later and enlarged recension of which was issued by the author under the title of Mir'āt us-Ṣafā, and has been described p. 129 *a*. Although agreeing in the main with the last-named work, the Burhān ul-Futūḥ differs from it in the preface, which contains a dedication to Navvāb Burhān ul-Mulk Sayyid Sa'ādat Khān, Sūbahdār of Oude (see p. 308 *b*), and in the arrangement of some of its chapters. It shows, moreover, a decided Shī'ah bias, and greater condensation in the recent period of Indian history, especially in the reign of Muḥammad Shāh. The record of this last reign is brought down to the month of Zulḳa'dah, A.H. 1148, and concludes with a mention of the threatening movements of Bājī Rāo's forces. The same year, A.H. 1148, is repeatedly mentioned in the body of the work, foll. 9 *b*, 147 *a*, 149 *a*, as the date of composition.

The present MS. is, according to the subscription, the author's autograph, and probably the presentation copy.

The Burhān ul-Futūḥ is divided into a Muḳaddimah, eighteen chapters (Bāb), and a Khātimah, as follows:—Muḳaddimah treating of various eras, fol. 9 *b*. I. Creation, prophets, early kings and sages, fol. 11 *b*. II. Muḥammad and the Imāms, fol. 42 *b*. III. Khalifs, fol. 65 *a*. IV. Rebel chiefs, and Sayyids of Andalus, fol. 77 *a*. V. Persian kings, in nineteen dynasties, from the Ṭāhiris to the Shīrvānshāhis, fol. 78 *a*. VI. Arab kings, fol. 96 *a*. VII. Kings of the race of Chingīzkhān, fol. 100 *b*. VIII. Timurides of Iran and Turan, fol. 114 *a*. IX. Ṣafavis, fol. 122 *a*. X. Osmanlis, fol. 140 *a*. XI. Shaibakis or Uzbaks, fol. 147 *a*. XII. Sultans of Dehli, fol. 149 *b*. XIII. Local dynasties of India, fol. 172 *a*. XIV. 'Ulamā in two classes, viz. the Shī'as and Sunnis, fol. 184 *a*. XV. Sufis and Shaikhs, fol. 193 *b*. XVI. Poets, fol. 193 *a*. XVII. Dates of some memorable events, fol. 205 *b*. XVIII. Tribes of Arabia and Persia, fol. 206 *a*. Khātimah; chronological table of dynasties, fol. 209 *a*.

An account of the work and a full state-

ment of its contents, with extracts, will be found in Elliot's History, vol. viii. pp. 25—36.

A translation made for Sir H. Elliot of the preface and of some extracts is preserved in Add. 30,780, foll. 74—105.

Or. 1810.

Foll. 156; 8¼ in. by 5; 15 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the Mir'āt uṣ-Ṣafā (see p. 129 *a*). The two following are the most important: 1. A list of the 'Ulamā, Shaikhs, and poets noticed in Bābs XII.—XIV., foll. 9 *b*—22 *b*. 2. The latter portion of the history of the Timurides of India, from the accession of Muḥammad Shāh to A.H. 1179, foll. 26 *a*—156 *a*.

Or. 1654.

Foll. 140; 8½ in. by 6; 9 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik, apparently in the 19th century.

تاريخ محمد شاهي نادر الزماني

Account of the successors of Aurangzīb, from Bahādur Shāh to the death of Shāhjahān II. (Rafī' ud-Daulah), A.H. 1131; a portion of the general history of Khwushḥāl Chand entitled Tārīkh i Muḥammad-Shāhī Nādir uz-Zamānī, and described p. 128.

Beg. شهسواران ملك معنى كه هنكام مهميز كلكون قلم

This volume is endorsed Tārīkh i Bahādur-Shāhī, and it has been described under that title in Elliot's History, vol. vii. p. 565, as a separate and anonymous work. The author's name, however, Khwushḥāl Chand, occurs in the body of the work, fol. 139 *b*, and an incidental reference which he makes, fol. 9 *a*, to his account of the Ṣūbahs as contained in the Preface of the second Maḳālah of "this History" (see p. 128 *b*), shows clearly that the present volume contains a portion of the same work. According to the summary of contents given p. 128 *a*, it must be the concluding part of the first Maṭla' of Maḳālah II.

Contents: Contest of Bahādur Shāh with A'ẓam Shāh, fol. 7 *a*. Reign of Bahādur Shāh from his accession to his return from the Deccan, fol. 30 *b*. His journey to Lahore and his death, fol. 48 *a*. Struggle of his four sons, fol. 59 *b*. Reign of Jahāndār Shāh, fol. 67 *b*. Farrukhsiyar, fol. 89 *a*. Rafī' ud-Daulah, fol. 136 *a*.

It appears from some passages that both the author and his father held official appointments at the Dehli court. Khwushḥāl Chand states that he had been a witness of the triumphal entry of Farruksiyar into the capital, and, in another place, that he had been in the 2nd and 3rd years of that reign in the service of Sayyid Nūr Khān, Mushrif of the emperor's Ghusulkhānah, but had left it to join his father, then appointed Munshī of the Dīvānī of the Ṣūbah under Fakhr ud-Dīn Khān. His father had previously been employed as Munshī in the office of the emperor's Khāusāmān. Versified chronograms composed by him on the appointment of Zulfaḳār Khān, the accession of Farruksiyar, etc., are occasionally quoted.

A translation of the first part of the present volume, ending with the accession of Jahāndār Shāh, foll. 6—67, by Lt. R. P. Anderson, is preserved in Add. 30,778, foll. 365—401.

Or. 1826.

Foll. 150; 10¼ in. by 6; 11 lines, 3⅝ in. long; written in Nestalik, with 'Unvān and gold-ruled margins, about A.D. 1850.

The same portion of the work of Khwushḥāl Chand. It is endorsed, like the preceding MS., تاريخ بهادر شاهي, and is stated to have been transcribed from a copy belonging to the Rājah of Alwar.

Or. 1824.

Foll. 321; 8¼ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3⅛ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

تاريخ محمدي

A Muḥammadan chronicle, containing brief notices of political events and of the death of celebrated men, in strict chronological order from the Hijrah to A.H. 1190.

Author: Muḥammad B. Rustam B. Ḳubād محمد بن رستم بن قباد

Beg. عنوان كتب اخبار خلفاي رفيع القدر جليل المرتبت

The author's grandfather, Ḳubād Beg B. 'Abd ul-Jalīl ul-Ḥārisī ul-Badakhshī, a native of Ḳandahār, who had received from Aurangzīb the title of Diyānat Khān, died in Dehli A.H. 1083 (see fol. 220, and Taẓkirat-ul-Umarā, fol. 41). His son Rustam, afterwards Mu'tamad Khān, a man of great erudition, served under Aurangzīb, and fell in the Deccan wars, A.H. 1117, before the fortress of Vānkankīr (see fol. 239 *b*). The author states, that, at the time of his father's death, he had completed his nineteenth year; he must therefore have been born in A.H. 1098, and have reached the ripe age of ninety-two years of age in A.H. 1090, when he completed the present work, which he had commenced, as stated in the preface, as early as A.H. 1124. The motive which induced him to that undertaking, was, he says, that he had found both the Ḥabīb us-Siyar and the Muntakhab ul-Lubāb of Ḥasan Beg Khākī (see p. 886 *a*) very deficient, and the work of Muḥammad Ṣādiḳ Iṣfahānī (see p. 889 *a*) far from accurate. He then proceeds to enumerate his sources, no less than sixty historical and biographical works, Arabic and Persian, with the contractions adopted for reference to each, besides other works occasionally quoted by name. He adds that, for the latest period, he had relied on his own knowledge and on information derived from trustworthy persons.

The Tārīkh i Muḥammadī is divided into two volumes (Mujallad). The first contains an introduction on the life of Muḥammad previous to the Hijrah, and a chronicle of the first six centuries; the second, the remaining portion of the history.

The present MS. contains only extracts taken, according to a note on the fly-leaf, from a copy belonging to Naṣr Ullah Khān, Deputy Collector of Allygurh. The extracts are almost entirely confined to obituary notices. Few are taken from the first volume, foll. 6—12, or from the first half of the second, foll. 12—45. But from A.H. 900 to A.H. 1165 they come under consecutive years, and probably present in some parts a full transcript of the original text. For the same period the notices relate almost exclusively to India, and chiefly to the empire of Dehli. From A.H. 1165 to 1190, foll. 313—320, they become much more scarce.

A few detached notices, foll. 320 *b*—321 *b*, with dates ranging from A.H. 1193 to 1208, are probably due to another hand.

Or. 1871.

Foll. 35; 7¾ in. by 4¾; 15 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

لب السير و جهان نما

A summary of universal history compiled A.H. 1208.

Author: Abu Ṭālib B. Muḥammad Tabrīzī Iṣfahānī, ابو طالب بن محمد تبريزي اصفهاني

Beg. الحمد لله رب العالمين . . . اما بعد ايجد خوان دبستان ذادانى

The author, who is better known, on account of his journey to London, as Mīrzā

Abu Ṭālib Londonī, has been already mentioned p. 378 *b*.

The Lubb us-Siyar comprises four books (Bāb) subdivided into chapters (Faṣl), a table of which is given in Elliot's History, vol. viii. p. 298. See also an account of the work by N. Bland, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. ix. p. 47.

The present volume contains only the preface of the work and the eighth Faṣl of Bāb IV., treating of the history of India.

Or. 1664.

Foll. 339; 12½ in. by 8¼; 20 lines, 5 in. long; written in cursive Nestalik; dated Shavvāl, A.H. 1226, A.D. 1811.

مرآت آفتاب نما

A general history compiled by Shāhnavāz Khān A.H. 1218. See p. 131 *b*, and Elliot's History, vol. viii. p. 332.

The author became subsequently prime minister to the nominal emperor Akbar II. On the fly-leaf is the following notice on him by Sir Henry Elliot:—"Shahnawaz Khan died before 1809 or in it. He was Treasurer, Killadar, Bakhshi, and Khansaman, and received a monthly stipend of 2500 R."

Or. 2042.

Foll. 64; 11 in. by 6; 17 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik, early in the 19th century.

A portion of the preceding work, corresponding to foll. 11—49 of Add. 16,697. It comprises the greater part of the first section of Jalvah I. and the beginning of the second.

Or. 1624.

Foll. 745; 9¼ in. by 6¼; 15 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Bhopāl, Jumādā I., A.H. 1264 (A.D. 1848).

مجمع الاخبار

A work on general history, from the earliest times to A.H. 1220.

Author: Harsukh Rāi son of Jīvandās B. Rāi Basant Rāi, of the Khatrī tribe, هرسکه راي ولد جيون داس ابن راى بسنت راى قوم کهتري

Beg. ناصيه فرساي قلم ترزبان منشيان فصاحت بيان

The author, who in another work, Or. 2020, describes himself as an inhabitant of Lahore, dedicated the present history in A.H. 1214 to his maternal uncle and preceptor, Rāi Sirī Nārāyan, who had assisted him with his advice in its composition. The date is expressed in a versified chronogram by the word ادراك, the numerical value of which is to be added to that of the above title. The work was not completed, however, until A.H. 1220. The latter date is conveyed in another chronogram at the end by the words مظفر and خيريت, selected, it is said, in allusion to the victories gained in the Deccan by the English arms in the same year.

The Majma' ul-Akhbār is divided into eight books termed Akhbār, the contents of which are fully stated in Elliot's "History of India," vol. viii. p. 355—372. Their subjects are as follows:—I. Laws and creeds of the ancient Hindus and their rulers, fol. 10 *a*. II. Ancient history of Persia, fol. 72 *b*. III. History of the Muslims, fol. 179 *b*. IV. Kings of Yaman, Iran, Turan, etc., fol. 263 *b*. V. The dynasties which rose after Sultan Abu Sa'īd, fol. 317 *a*. VI. Muslim kings of Hindustan, from the Ghaznavis to Shāh 'Ālam, A.H. 1220, fol. 354 *b*. VII. Local dynasties of India, fol. 595 *a*. VIII. Account of Europe and America, according to information supplied by Capt. Jonathan Scott, fol. 713 *a*.

The seventh Akhbār, the most valuable part of the work, comprises eleven sections termed Khabar, several of which are brought down to the time of composition, as follows:

I. Ṣūbahs of the Deccan, fol. 595 *b*. II. Dynasties of the Deccan in twelve chapters (Maḳālah), viz. 1. Bahmanis, fol. 599 *a*. 2. ʻĀdilshāhis, fol. 613 *a*. 3. Niẓāmshāhis, fol. 618 *b*. 4. Ḳuṭubshāhis, fol. 624 *b*. 5. ʻImādshāhis, fol. 625 *a*. 6. Barīdshāhis, fol. 626 *a*. 7. Khāndes, fol. 626 *b*. 8. Mālvah, fol. 627 *b*. 9. Gujrāt, fol. 631 *a*. 10. Marattahs down to A.H. 1220, fol. 635 *b*. 11. Ḥaidar Nā'ik and Tīpū Sulṭān, fol. 648 *a*. 12. Niẓām-ul-Mulkis down to A.H. 1218, fol. 651 *a*. III. Sharḳis of Jaunpūr, fol. 655 *a*. IV. Orissa, fol. 656 *b*. V. Bengal to A.H. 1219, fol. 657 *b*. VI. Ilāhābād and the rulers of Oude down to A.H. 1220, fol. 674 *a*. VII. Rohillas of Kat'her, fol. 696 *a*. VIII. Muḥammad Khān Bangash and his sons, fol. 700 *b*. IX. Jāts of Akbarābād, fol. 702. X. Najaf Khān, fol. 707 *b*. XI. Panjāb and the Sikhs, foll. 709 *a*—713 *a*.

It is stated in the subscription that this copy had been written for the Secretary (Sir H. Elliot) by order of Mr. Davy Joseph Cunningham and the Navvāb Faujdār Muḥammad Khān, of Bhopāl.

Extracts translated for Sir H. Elliot by a Munshī are preserved in Add. 30,782, foll. 234—306.

Or. 1652 and 1653.

Two uniform volumes consisting respectively of foll. 500 and 548; 11 in. by 6¾; 17 lines, 4⅜ in. long; written in small and close Nestalik, in the 19th century.

یادگار بهادري

An encyclopædia of history, biography, geography, arts, and sciences, compiled A.H. 1249.

Author: Bahādur Singh, son of Hazārī-Mal B. Lachhmī Chand, of the tribe of Bat'hnāgar Kāyaths called Gūndlīvāl, بهادر سنگه ولد هزاريمل بن لچهمی چند کایته بتهناگر لقب کوندلی وال Beg. بعد از سپاس ایزدی که افریننده عالم و عالمیان است

The author, who calls himself an inhabitant of Shāhjahānābād, had to leave the capital and settle in Lucknow, A.H. 1232. There he applied himself diligently to the collection of materials from numerous Persian, Indian, and Arabic works, and thus grew up this voluminous compilation, which was completed, as stated at the end, on the first of Ramaẓān, A.H. 1249. The author claims no other merit than the faithful transcription of his originals; but he has evidently added much of his own, especially in the later period of the history of Oude and Bengal.

An English translation of a portion of the work by Munshī Sadāsukh Lāl is among Sir H. Elliot's papers, Add. 30,786, foll. 292—391. An account of the Yādgār Bahādurī, with some extracts, will we found in his History of India, vol. viii. pp. 417—425. Sir H. Elliot supposed that the present copy, which appears to be unique, was the author's autograph; but a more attentive examination discloses clerical errors which can only be ascribed to a copyist.

The Yādgār i Bahādurī consists of four books (Sāniḥah), subdivided into Dāstāns, as follows:—

Sāniḥah I. History of the prophets from Adam to Muḥammad, Or. 1652, fol. 2 *a*.

Sāniḥah II., in seven Dāstāns—1. The early Khalifs, fol. 23 *a*. 2. The twelve Imāms, fol. 26 *a*. 3. Umayyades, fol. 29 *b*. 4. Abbasides, fol. 35 *b*. 5. Ismā'īlis of Egypt and Kūhistān, and Ḳarmaṭites, fol. 49 *a*. 6. Royal Sayyids, fol. 57 *a*. 7. Sharīfs of Meeca and Medina, fol. 58 *b*.

Sāniḥah III., in seven Dāstāns—1. Philosophers of Greece, fol. 58 *b*, of the early period of Islamism, fol. 68 *b*, of Europe, fol. 70 *b*, of Iran, fol. 75 *a*, of India, fol. 85 *b*, and modern physicians, fol. 92 *b*. 2. Companions of Muḥammad, fol. 97 *a*. 3. Their successors (Tābiʿīn and Tubbaʿ), fol. 98 *b*. 4. Shaikhs, in four Ḳisms, viz. Sunnis, fol. 100 *a*, Shīʿis, fol. 145 *b*, Sufis of Iran, fol. 149 *a*, Hindu devotee sand sects, fol. 158 *a*. 5. ʿUlamā of Islām in chronological order, fol. 255 *a*.

The sixth Dāstān comprises a great variety of subjects classed under twenty heads, as follows :—1. Arab poets, fol. 265. 2. Persian poets, in loose chronological order, *ib*. 3. On various kinds of writing and the letters of the alphabet, fol. 296 *a*. 4. Rekhtah poets, fol. 298 *a*. 5. On metre, rhyme, and poetical figures, fol. 308 *a*. 6. Physiognomy (Firāsat), fol. 317 *a*. 7. Interpretation of dreams, fol. 323 *a*. 8. The art of regulating the breath as practised by Hindu Jogis, fol. 330 *b*. 9. Astrology, fol. 333 *a*. 10. Hindu music, fol. 348 *a*. 11. Agriculture, fol. 360 *a*. 12. Architecture, fol. 364 *a*. 13. The art of the ironsmith, fol. 366 *a*. 14. Carpentry, fol. 366 *b*. 15. Commerce, fol. 368 *a*. 16. Painting, fol. 368 *b*. 17. Talismans, fol. 369 *b*. 18. Magic, fol. 375 *b*. 19. Various handicrafts, fol. 378 *b*. 20. Wise sayings, witticisms, and anecdotes, fol. 383 *b*.

The seventh Dāstān, which, according to the preface, was to treat of celebrated Muslims not included in the above classes, is wanting.

Sāniḥah IV. consists of a Muḳaddimah devoted to geography, and eight Faṣls treating of history, as follows :—

Muḳaddimah. The seven climates, fol. 402 *a*. Countries and cities of the world known to the Muslims, fol. 404 *b*, of Europe, 433 *a*, and of India, fol. 439 *a*. This last section includes separate accounts of the following Ṣūbahs : Agrah, fol. 448 *b*. Oude, fol. 459 *b*. Daulatābād, fol. 463 *a*. Khāndes, fol. 466 *a*. Berar, fol. 467 *b*. Mālvah, fol. 469 *a*. Ajmīr, fol. 470 *a*. Gujrāt, fol. 474 *a*. Tattah, fol. 479 *b*. Multān, fol. 480 *b*. Kābul, fol. 482 *b*. Ḳandahār, fol. 485 *a*. Kashmīr, fol. 486 *a*. Ilāhābād, fol. 489 *b*. Bengal and Orissa, fol. 500 *b*.—Islands of the globe, Or. 1653, fol. 7 *a*, including England, foll. 15 *a*—23 *b*, and America, foll. 35 *b*—38 *a*.

Faṣl 1. Kings of Iran, classed under the following heads:—Early kings, fol. 38 *a*. Kings of Sīstān, fol. 87 *b*. Ṣaffāris, fol. 90 *a*. Kings of Ṭabistān, fol. 91 *b*. Tāhiris, fol. 94 *a*. Dailamis, fol. 95 *a*. Ghaznavis, fol. 97 *b*. Saljūḳis of Iran and Kirmān, fol. 103 *a*. Atābaks of Āẕarbāijān, Fārs, and Luristān, fol. 107 *b*. Ghūris, fol. 108 *b*. Ḳarākhitāis of Kirmān, 110 *b*. Īlkhānis and Īlkānis, fol. 111 *a*, Kurts, fol. 115 *a*. Sarbadārs, fol. 115 *b*. Injūs, fol. 117 *a*. Muẓaffaris, *ib*. Tīmūr and his successors, fol. 119 *b*. Shirvān and Dāghistān, fol. 120 *b*. Ẓulḳadr, fol. 121 *b*. Ḳarā-Ḳuyunlus and Aḳ-ḳuyunlus, *ib*. Ṣafavis, fol. 123 *a*. Ghilzais, fol. 126 *b*. Afshārs, *i.e.* Nādir Shāh and his successors down to the time of Karīm Khān, fol. 127 *b*. Abdālis down to Kāmrān Shāh, fol. 147 *b*. Zands and Ḳājārs down to Fatḥ ʿAlī Shāh, fol. 150 *b*.

Faṣl 2. Kings of the Arabs, viz. ʿĀdites, fol. 151 *b*. Kings of Babylon and Assyria, fol. 153 *a*. Ḥimyaris, Ghassānis, &c., fol. 155 *a*. Abyssinians, fol. 162 *b*. Ḳarmaṭites, fol. 163 *b*. Ayyūbis of Yaman, fol. 165 *b*. Ḥamdānis, fol. 166 *a*.

Faṣl 3. Greek kings and Roman emperors, fol. 167 *a*. Saljūḳis of Rūm, fol. 174 *b*. Osmanlis, fol. 175 *a*.

Faṣl 4. Egypt and Syria. Pharaos and kings of Israel, fol. 178 *b*. Ikhshīdis, fol. 181 *a*. Saljūḳis and Atābaks of Syria, fol. 181 *b*. Ayyūbis and Mamlūks, fol. 182 *a*.

Faṣl 5. Maghrib, in seventeen dynasties, from the Umayyades of Spain to the Sharīfs of Fez, fol. 183 *b*.

Faṣl 6. Turkistān. Early kings, fol. 191 *a*. Chingīz Khān, fol. 197 *b*. Descendants of Jūjī, fol. 203 *b*. Descendants of Chaghatāi, fol. 206 *a*. Īlkānis, and Chūpānis, fol. 211 *a*. Ṭughātīmūris, fol. 212 *a*. Sāmānis, fol. 212 *b*. Khāns of Turkistān, Bughrā Khān, etc., fol. 213 *b*. Khwārazmshāhis, fol. 214 *a*. Tīmūr and his successors, fol. 217 *b*. Uzbaks in Turān, Khwārazm, and Badakhshān, fol. 229 *a*.

Faṣl 7. Europe. Creeds, manners, and institutions of the Europeans, fol. 230 *b*.

Faṣl 8. India. Castes, laws, manners, and mythology of the Hindus, fol. 253 *a*. Early Rājahs, fol. 276 *a*. Rājputs, fol. 282 *b*. Muslim conquest, fol. 287 *a*. Slaves of the Ghūris, fol. 288 *b*. Khiljis, fol. 292 *b*. Tughluḳshāhis, fol. 295 *b*. Khiẓirkhānis, fol. 299 *b*. Lodis, fol. 301 *a*. Sūrs, fol. 303 *b*. Timurides, from Bābar to the accession of Akbar II., fol. 308 *a*. Mālvah, fol. 391 *b*. Deccan, fol. 398 *a*. Khāndes, fol. 412 *a*. Sāmaris of Malīvār (Malabar), fol. 413 *b*. Hurmuz, fol. 415 *a*. Maisūr, fol. 416 *a*. Bījānagar, fol. 420 *a*. Marattahs, *ib*. Niẓāms of Ḥaidarābād, fol. 423 *b*. Gujrāt, fol. 426 *b*. Ajmīr, Rājputs, and Jāts, fol. 433 *b*. Tattah, fol. 438 *b*. Lahore, fol. 441 *b*. Kashmīr, fol. 442 *b*. Tibet, fol. 450 *b*. Kābul, fol. 451 *b*. Bengal, fol. 452 *b*. Benares, fol. 490 *a*. Jaunpūr, fol. 491 *b*. Oude under the early Rājahs, and history of Rāma, fol. 492 *b*; the Oude dynasty from Burhān ul-Mulk Sa'ādat Khān to the time of composition, fol. 498 *a*. Rules of conduct and useful advice to kings and Vazīrs, fol. 522 *a*.

At the end of several sections, as Or. 1653, foll. 151, 178, 191, etc., A.H. 1248 is stated to be the current year, but later dates appear in marginal additions, as A.H. 1252, fol. 452 *b*. At the end are found a table of chapters, fol. 544, and an alphabetical index of geographical names, foll. 545—548.

Or. 1970.

Foll. 93; 11½ in. by 8½; 18 lines, 5½ in. long; written in Shikastah, in the 19th century.

جامع التواريخ

A general history, compiled A.H. 1250.

Author: Ḳāẓī Faḳīr Muḥammad B. Ḳāẓī Muḥammad Riẓā, قاضی فقیر محمد بن قاضی محمد رضا

Beg. ستایش بیغایت سزاوار بارگاه صمدیت

This work has been printed in Calcutta, 1836, and reprinted, with a preface by the author's son 'Abd ul-Laṭīf Khān, member of the Council of Bengal, Lucknow, 1874. The editor, who describes his father as a man of great learning and piety, states that he lived in Calcutta, highly honoured by the men in power, and died there at the age of seventy, A.D. 1844.

In his own preface the author, who calls himself an inhabitant of Rājahpūr, parganah of Sāntūr, chaklah of Bhūsnah, Bengal, says that he had been addicted from his youth to the study of history, and, after giving a list of thirteen well-known works as his authorities, fixes the date of the present compilation, A.H. 1250, in a versified chronogram by the words, باد قایم منتخب.

The Jāmi' ut-Tavārīkh is divided into fourteen Faṣls, as follows: I. Creation. II. Prophets. III. Philosophers. IV. Early kings of Persia. V. Muḥammad. VI. The first Khalifs. VII. Imams. VIII. Umayyades. IX. Abbasides. X. Dynasties contemporary with the Abbasides, in nineteen Guftārs. XI. Khans of Turkistan, and Moghuls. XII. Timurides, Marattahs, rulers of Oude and Bengal. XIII. Geography. XIV. Hindus and local dynasties of India; America.

A brief account of the work, with an extract, will be found in Elliot's History, vol. viii. pp. 425—429.

The present volume, which has neither title nor author's name, contains only detached portions of the work, viz. Guftārs 6 and 7 of Faṣl X., treating of the Ghaznavis and Ismā'īlis (Lucknow edition, pp. 190—196), fol. 3.—Faṣl XII. (*ib.*, pp. 277—290), fol. 44.—Guftārs 12—14 of Faṣl X., treating of the Ghūrīs and the kings of Dehli (*ib.* pp. 213—222), fol. 63.

Another MS., Or. 1748, contains the preface, the fourteenth Guftār of Faṣl X., and the account of America.

Or. 1784.

Foll. 96; 10 in. by 6; 13 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, with ruled margins, probably A.H. 1263 (A.D. 1847.)

مخزن الجواهر

A compendium of universal history.

Author: Muḥammad Ṣādiḳ, poetically surnamed Akhtar, محمد صادق متخلص باختر

Beg. جواهر زواهر حمد و سپاس افزون تر از مقدار

This meagre abridgment of Oriental history was written A.H. 1263 at the request of Sir H. M. Elliot, whom the author had met in 'Alīgarh, and to whom it is dedicated. It consists of a dry enumeration of reigns, and contains no original matter. The Timurides of India, with which it concludes, are the only dynasty which is brought down to the author's time.

Or. 2045.

Foll. 17; 10½ in. by 6½; 14 lines, 4½ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

A critical essay on conflicting statements of historians.

Author: Sayyid Ḥasan 'Alī, سید حسنعلي

Beg. این نموذج را که مشتمل باختلاف روایات مورخین

The essay was written, as stated in the preamble, by desire of Sir H. Elliot. The historical questions discussed are the following:—Did Maḥmūd reach Benares? Causes of the dismissal of the Vazīr Ḥasan Mīmandī. When did the Sultans of Ghūr embrace Islamism, and Muḥammad Surī take Ghaznīn? Causes of Chingīz Khān's invasion. Lameness of Tīmūr. Defeat of Shāh Manṣūr by Tīmūr. Conquest of Fārs and Kirmān by Tīmūr. Doubtful points in the history of Humāyūn, Akbar, Jahāngīr; and lastly the rebellion and flight of Muḥammad Akbar.

The authorities quoted are the following: Rauẓat uṣ-Ṣafā, Mir'āt i Mas'ūdī, Ṭabaḳāt i Nāṣirī, Ẓafar Nāmah, Akbar Nāmah, Mir'āt ul-Asrār by 'Abd ur-Raḥmān Chishtī, Laṭā'if i Ashrafī, Tārīkh i Ḳarā-Khitā'ī by Sulṭān Aḥmad B. Muḥammad Muẓaffar, Tūzuk i Timūrī, Haft Iḳlīm, 'Ālamārāi 'Abbāsī, Vaḳā'i' i Jahāngīrī, Maāṣir i 'Ālamgīrī, and Khāfī Khān.

THE GHAZNAVIS.

Or. 1888.

Foll. 445; 9½ in. by 6; 15 lines, 3⅝ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

اميني

A Persian translation of the Yamīnī, or history of Amīr Subuktigīn and Sultan Maḥmūd, by 'Utbī (see p. 157 *a*).

Translator: Muḥammad Karāmat 'Alī Dihlavī, محمد کرامت علی دهلوي

Beg. پس از طراوت چمنستان سخن طرازی

The preface, foll. 3—7, is chiefly taken up with a wordy panegyric on Mahārājah Chandū Lāl (Dīvān of the Niẓām of Ḥaidarābād, A.D. 1818—43; see p. 326 *a*). The trans-

lator states that he had proceeded on purpose from Dehlī to Ḥaidarābād in order to present his work as a humble offering to that munificent patron, by whom he had been graciously received. Sir H. Elliot writes on the fly-leaf:—"Moluvee Md Karamut Ali is judge of the Foujdaree Adalut in Hyderabad."

The translation, which follows closely the wording of the original, is freely interspersed with lexicographical and historical annotations by the translator, distinguished by the heading فائده.

The above title is derived from Amīn ul-Millah, one of the honorific surnames of Sultan Maḥmūd. See Elliot's History, vol. ii. p. 15.

Or. 1925.

Foll. 387; $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $6\frac{3}{4}$; 17 lines, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. long; written in neat Shikastah-āmīz, with gold-ruled margins, apparently in the 17th century.

تاريخ بيهقي

The history of Sultan Mas'ūd Ghaznavī by Abul-Faẓl Baihaḳī; see p. 158 *b*.

This copy is carefully written and corrected, apparently by the same hand as the Safar Nāmah of Nāṣir B. Khusrau, Add. 18,418; see p. 379 *b*. Considerable gaps in the original text have been filled up for Sir H. Elliot by a scribe called Bindrāban, who completed his task in July, 1849. The more extensive of these later additions are foll. 26—42 (corresponding to pp. 54—91 of the Calcutta edition), foll. 58—66 (pp. 128—148), foll. 310—327 (pp. 701—741), and the latter part of the volume, foll. 367—386 (pp. 827—867).

The contents agree with those of the printed edition; but the Persian translation of Arabic documents, which in the latter occupies pp. 374—389, is wanting in the MS. The last eight lines of the printed text, omitted by Bindrāban, as also in the following MS., have been added by another hand on a separate leaf.

On fol. 302 *b* is found the following note pencilled by Sir H. Elliot:—"From there I have taken the sheet sent to Mr. Morley," and at the top of the next-following leaf, fol. 303, which had been detached from the volume, is written by the same hand "My Agra copy."

Or. 1928.

Foll. 398; $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $5\frac{1}{2}$; 19 lines, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; written in neat Nestalik, apparently in the 17th century.

The same work.

This copy was defective at the beginning, the first words being دریافتندی جنانکه حکم حال و مشاهده (printed edition, p. 4, line 9); but the deficiency has been supplied by a later hand. At the passage corresponding to p. 498, where there is a gap in all known copies, a page and a half have been left blank, and the copyist states in a marginal note that the same lacuna occurred in the MS. from which he was transcribing: دراصل هم همین طورست.

The last leaf of the MS. is lost. Fol. 397, now the last, ends with the words التونتاشیان همه دلیل شدند و برافتادند (printed edition, p. 867, line 20). The missing portion, *i.e.* the last eight lines, have been supplied, on a leaf inserted at the end, from a MS. belonging to the Paris Library.

On the first page is a short notice in the handwriting of Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Khān (of Lohārū, near Dehli; see p. 446 *b*), the former owner of the MS., containing the dates of some leading events mentioned by Baihaḳī. In the same place is found the following note pencilled by Sir H. Elliot:—"Returned by Mr. Morley."

Or. 1927.

Foll. 301; 10 in. by 5½; 27 lines, 3⅛ in. long; written in small and close Nestalik, in the 17th century.

The same work.

The beginning and end of this copy tally exactly with those of the printed edition, with which its contents agree. On the first page is a Persian note by Ḳul Muḥammad Zāhid, stating that he had bought the MS. in Shāhjahānābād, A.H. 1076, for fifteen rupees.

Two Hindustani letters, written to Sir H. Elliot, and dated Agra, 21 May, 1849, are appended to the volume, the first by Maulavī Sanā ud-Dīn Aḥmad, of Badāyūn, offering the MS. for Sir H. Elliot's acceptance, the second by Maulavī Sadīd ud-Dīn, first professor of Arabic in the Agra Madrasah, in recommendation of the writer of the first letter.

At the end is a table, drawn up by Mr. Morley, of the rubrics of the present copy compared with those of his own MS.

Or. 1926.

Foll. 418; 11 in. by 6¾; 16 and 21 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik, in the 19th century.

Another copy of the same work, made up of two portions written by different scribes. The first, foll. 4—203, begins like Or. 1928, with the words در یافتندی چنانکه حکم حال, and extends from p. 4, line 9, to p. 402, line 9, of the printed edition. The second, foll. 1, 2, and 204—418, supplies the deficiencies of the first. In the latter portion, as in Or. 1928, the last eight lines of the printed text are wanting.

MOGHULS.

Or. 1878.

Foll. 146; 11¾ in. by 7½; 17 lines, 4½ in. long; written in Nestalik, A.H. 1267 (A.D. 1851).

تاریخ و صاف

A portion of the fourth volume of Tārīkh i Vaṣṣāf; see p. 161 *b*. It begins with the heading در فتح سومنات and ends with the account of the downfall of the Ismā'īlis, corresponding to foll. 366 *b*—488 *a* of Add. 23,517.

Or. 1715.

Foll. 267; 8¼ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

تاریخ رشیدي

History of the Khāns of Moghulistān, by Mirzā Ḥaidar Dughlāt; see p. 164 *b*.

There is a considerable gap in the first Daftar, fol. 9 *b*; it extends from the account of the adoption of Islamism by Tughluḳtīmūr to the end of the reign of Yūnus Khān, and corresponds to foll. 10 *b*—70 *b* of the complete copy, Add. 24,090. The second Daftar, which begins on fol. 32 *a*, wants the epilogue اختتام, which occupies the last two pages of the MS. above-mentioned.

A subscription, transcribed from an earlier MS., shows that the latter had been written by order of the Safavi prince Abul-Fatḥ Sulṭān Muḥammad (see p. 133 *b*) for Shāh 'Ālam. The present copy is the transcript of a MS. belonging to the Navvāb of Jhajhar. See Elliot's History, vol. v., p. 129.

Or. 1956.

Foll. 10; 9 in. by 5; 19 lines, 3 in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz, apparently in the 17th century.

Extracts from the first Daftar of the preceding work, with a short notice by Nayyir i Rakhshān (Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Khān), dated October, 1851.

Or. 1951.

Foll. 11; 12½ in. by 7½; about 20 lines, 6 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Abstract of the Tārikh i Rashīdī.

TIMUR.

Or. 1727.

Foll. 329; 9¾ in. by 6¾; 23 lines, 4⅛ in. long; written in Naskhi, with gold-ruled margins, apparently in the 15th century.

ظفر نامه

Ẓafar-Nāmah, a history of Tīmūr by Sharaf ud-Dīn 'Alī Yazdī; see p. 173 *a*.

Or. 1790.

Foll. 263; 9½ in. by 5½; 5 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, with 'Unvān and ruled margins; dated Shavvāl, A.H. 1265 (A.D. 1849).

ملفوظات امیر تیمور

The memoirs of Amīr Tīmūr, with the Institutes, and the Designs and Enterprises, translated by Abu Ṭālib Ḥusainī; see pp. 177—180.

This copy was written, as stated in the subscription, by order of Capt. Joseph Davy Cunningham (in Bhopāl).

AFGHANS.

Or. 1637.

Foll. 239; 9½ in. by 6¼; 15 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, apparently in the 17th century.

مخزن افغانی

History of the Afghans, by Ni'mat Ullah; see p. 212 *a*.

Contents: Bāb I., fol. 5 *a*. Bāb II., fol. 10 *b*. Bāb. III., fol. 26 *a*. Daftar I., fol. 41 *b*. Daftar II., fol. 80 *a*. Daftar III., fol. 182 *b*. Khātimah, fol. 221 *a*.

Copyist: محمد امان الله متوطن نار نول

Or. 1638.

Foll. 214; 9½ in. by 6¼; 15 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Lohārū, the 20th year of Shāh 'Ālam (A.H. 1192, A.D. 1778).

Another copy of the same work, wanting the Khātimah.

Contents: Bāb I., fol. 5 *a*. Bāb II., fol. 10 *a*. Bāb III., fol. 23 *a*. Daftar I., fol. 38 *b*. Daftar II., fol. 75 *a*. Daftar III., fol. 174 *a*.

Or. 1636.

Foll. 401; 12½ in. by 8; 11 lines, 4½ in. long; written in large and fair Nestalik, with 'Unvāns and gold-ruled margins; dated Ramaẓān, A.H. 1229 (A.D. 1814).

Another copy of the same work.

The contents are in substantial agreement with those of Add. 21,911, and are similarly divided, as follows:—Bāb I., fol. 4 *b*. Bāb II., fol. 14 *a*. Bāb III., fol. 38 *b*. Daftar I., fol. 66 *b*. Daftar II., fol. 130 *b*. Daftar III., fol. 312 *b*. Khātimah, fol. 374 *b*. But the headings of some of these divisions have been altered or omitted.

The MS. wants the first three lines, for which a spurious beginning of one line has been substituted, and presents a lacuna of three or four pages after the first line of fol. 4 *a*.

Or. 2006.

Foll. 101; 9¼ in. by 6; 16 lines, 4⅛ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Jumāda II., A.H. 1200 (A.D. 1786).

A history of Shīr Shāh designated in the subscription as كتاب تواريخ شير شاهى. It is the second Daftar of the preceding work, corresponding to foll. 84—172 of Add. 21,911.

Or. 1635.

Foll. 73; 6¼ in. by 3¼; 9 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, in the 19th century.

خلاصة الانساب

Genealogy of the Afghans, by Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat; see p. 212 *b*.

This copy is imperfect; it wants the latter part of the chapter on the Sayyids and the last two chapters, Eg. 1104, foll. 89 *a*—128 *a*.

On the first page is the following note in Sir H. Elliot's handwriting: "From a copy in the Lucknow Topkhana written in 1182."

Or. 1877.

Foll. 85; 6¾ in. by 4¼; 12 lines, 2⅝ in. long; written in Nestalik, with ruled margins, apparently in the 18th century.

I. Foll. 2—56. An account of the descendants of Abdāl son of Tarīn, without preface or author's name.

Beg. ذكر در بيان اولاد ابدال ولد ترين ازترين سه پسر

The work treats of the successive chiefs of the Abdālī tribe, and records at some length, but without any dates, their dealings with the Beglerbegis who governed Ḳandahār for the Ṣafavis. The following are the principal of these hereditary chiefs: Zīrak, fol. 6 *b*, Fūfal, fol. 9 *b*, Khiẓr Khān, fol. 27 *a*, Shīr Khān and his cousin Shāh Ḥusain Khān, fol. 30 *b*, Sarmast Khān, fol. 44 *a*, Sulṭān, fol. 46 *b*, Daulat Khān, fol. 48 *b*, and the latter's son Rustam Khān, fol. 52 *b*. This last, having been put to death by the Beglerbegi, was replaced by Khwājah Mīr Vais Khān, a Ghilzai, with whose rise the history comes abruptly to a close.

II. Foll. 57—79. A sketch of the genealogy of the Afghans, and of the kings they gave to India, without author's name.

Beg. اين رساله ايست در ذكر احوال افغانان

It is divided into four chapters (Bāb) as follows: —I. Genealogy of the Afghans, traced from the patriarch Jacob to ʿAbd ur-Rashīd, fol. 57 *a*. II. Migration of the Afghans to India under Maḥmūd Ghaznavī and Shihāb ud-Dīn Ghūrī, fol. 62 *a*. III. Afghan kings in India, from Bahlūl to ʿAdlī, fol. 64 *a*. IV. Genealogy of the tribes issued from ʿAbd ur-Rashīd, fol. 70 *b*.

The work was probably written in the time of Nādir Shāh, whose conquest of Ḳandahār is recorded, fol. 76; but it makes no mention of the Durrānī dynasty.

Foll. 80—83 contain a fragment treating of the death of Muḥammad and of some verses (Persian) composed by Fāṭimah on that occasion.

Or. 1662.

Foll. 190; 8¾ in. by 5; 13 lines, 2⅞ in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz; dated Dharpūr, Zilʿah of Aʿẓamābād, June, A.D. 1826.

حسين شاهي

A history of the Durrānī dynasty from its origin to A.H. 1212.

Author : Imām ud-Dīn Chishtī, امام الدين چشتی

Beg. حمد بیحد وثناء بیعد سزاوار بادشاهی است

The author states in the preface that he went A.H. 1211 to Lahore, where Shāhzamān then held his court, and from thence proceeded with the king's army to Peshāwur, where he devoted his leisure to the composition of a history of that prince and his family. On his return to Lucknow at the end of A.H. 1212, he had the honour of showing the work to an illustrious and holy Sayyid, Khwājah Abu Muḥsin Ḥusain Chishtī ul-Ḥusainī ul-Maudūdī, who was pleased to approve it, and to communicate to him a rough draught in his possession of a history of Aḥmad Shāh and Tīmūr Shāh. He then drew up the substance of this other work in plain and easy Persian, added it, in compliance with the Sayyid's desire, to his own composition, and gave to the whole, in honour of that holy personage, the title of Ḥusain Shāhī. It was completed, as stated at the end, in Lucknow on the 10th of Jumāda I., A.H. 1213.

Contents :—History of Aḥmad Shāh, fol. 4 *b*. History of Tīmūr Shāh, fol. 56 *a*. History of Shāhzamān, brought down to the 14th of Sha'bān, A.H. 1212, fol. 98 *b*. Notices on the Amīrs of his court, fol. 139 *b*. Description of the Panjāb and of the routes leading from Peshāwur to Kābul, Ḳandahār and Herat, fol. 153 *b*. Notices on the relatives and ancestors of Khwājah Abu Muḥsin Ḥusain, fol. 173 *b*. Account of the Kāfirs and the Uzbaks, fol. 182 *b*.

In the subscription the work is called تواريخ احمدشاهی

The author says in conclusion that a detailed description of the routes from Dehli to the Panjāb, written by him from his own observation, had been taken from him in Peshawur by a certain Raḥm 'Alī Jamālpūrī, who afterwards presented it as his own composition to Mr. Lumsden in Lucknow, and received the rewards due to the author.

The Ḥusain Shāhī is noticed in Morley's Catalogue, p. 76, under the heading تاريخ نسب نامهٔ احمد شاه درانی. A very similar work, described by M. Schefer in his Histoire de l'Asie Centrale, p. 280, under the title of Tārīkh i Aḥmad, is said to have been written by Muḥammad 'Abd ul-Karīm Munshī for 'Abd ur-Raḥmān Khān son of Ḥājī Muḥammad Raushan Khān.

Or. 1663.

Foll. 334; 8½ in. by 5¼; 11 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, in the 19th century.

I. Foll. 1—209. Another copy of the preceding work.

On the first page is written, in the hand of Sir H. Elliot, "From a copy in the possession of Nuwab Tukee Khan of Hafiz Rahmet's family."

II. Foll. 211—333. ظفرنامه عالمگيري, a history of the first five years of the reign of Aurangzīb, by 'Āḳil Khān ; see pp. 265 *a* and 699 *a*.

Or. 1796.

Foll. 89 ; 9½ in. by 6 ; 13 lines, 3⅝ in. long ; written in cursive Nestalik in the 19th century.

Memoirs of Shujā' ul-Mulk Shāh, king of Afghanistan, written by himself.

Beg. حمد بيقياس و سپاس بيحد و شكري بي انتها

The royal author says in the preamble that he intended to write an account of the wars in which he had been engaged, from his accession at the age of seventeen years in A.H. 1216, to the "current year," A.H. 1241.

The present copy is imperfect at the end.

It concludes with an account of the stay of Shujā' ul-Mulk in Shikārpūr, of the advance of 'Aẓīm Khān's force against him, and of his return to Ludhiyānah (A.H. 1235-6).

The text is destitute of dates; they were probably given in the headings, which have not been entered.

Shujā's autobiography is frequently quoted by Kaye in his history of the war in Afghanistan, vol. i. pp. 27—115. It is also mentioned in Elphinstone's Caubul, p. 351.

GENERAL HISTORY OF INDIA.

Or. 2274.

Foll. 447; 12¼ in. by 7; 21 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik, apparently about the close of the 16th century.

طبقات اکبر شاهی

Ṭabaḳāt i Akbarshāhī, a general history of India, by Niẓām ud-Dīn Aḥmad; see p. 220 *a*.

This copy wants about forty leaves at the beginning. The lacuna extends from the preface to the reign of Mu'izz ud-Dīn Kaiḳubād in the first Ṭabaḳah; it corresponds to foll. 5—45 of Add. 6543. The Khātimah consists of only seven lines.

This MS. was once the property of Tafaẓẓul Ḥusain Khān, Ra'īs of Farrukhābād, whose name appears on the first page.

Or. 1901.

Foll. 667; 8 in. by 5; 15 lines, 3 in. long; written in small Nestalik, dated Calcutta, A.D. 1854.

A transcript of the preceding MS., supplemented at the beginning by fifty leaves, copied from a MS. belonging to the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Add. 1704.

Foll. 556; 8½ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3⅛ in. long; written in small Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

منتخب التواریخ

A history of India by 'Abd ul-Ḳādir Badā'unī; see p. 222 *b*; transcribed for Sir H. Elliot by his Munshī Maulābakhsh.

Or. 1971.

Foll. 17; 10 in. by 8; written by various hands, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the preceding work.

Or. 1650.

Foll. 399; 8½ in. by 5½; 13 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz, apparently in the 17th century.

زبدة التواریخ

A general history of India, by Nūr ul-Ḥaḳḳ Dihlavī; see p. 224 *b*.

This copy differs somewhat in its arrangement from the previously described MS., Add. 10,580. The contents are as follows: Kings of Dehli, fol. 11 *b*. Bābar and his successors, fol. 90 *b*. Mālvah, fol. 272 *a*. Gujrāt, fol. 307 *a*. Deccan, fol. 336 *b*. Kashmīr, fol. 356 *a*. Tattah and Sind, fol. 373 *a*. Multān, fol. 380 *a*. Bengal, fol. 381 *a*. Jaunpūr, fol. 394 *b*.

The beginning and the latter part of the MSS., foll. 5—20, and 272—399, are in a later hand-writing. The subscription is dated Lucknow, September, 1848. An imperfect table of contents, fol. 3, is prefixed.

Or. 1903.

Foll. 132; 6¼ in. by 4; 9 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.H. 1850.

مجالس لسلاطین

A short history of the kings of Dehli and

of the Deccan dynasties, from the Muḥammadan conquest to the accession of Shāhjahān.

Author: Muḥammad Sharīf un-Najafī, محمد شریف النجفی [*sic*]

Beg. حمد بیحد و ثنای بیعد مر واجب الوجودی را

The author was born in the Deccan, where he spent the first five-and-twenty years of his life. He had travelled, he says, in company with his father through its five provinces, and had afterwards successively visited in an official capacity Gujrāt, Mālvah, Ajmīr, Dehli, Agra, the Panjāb, Sind, and Kashmīr. He had proceeded to the last country in the train of Jahāngīr, and under the command of Ḳāsim Khān, A.H. 1031. See foll. 106 *a*, 115 *b*, and 117 *a*.

He states in the preface that detailed histories of the Sultans of Dehli had been written by Ẓiyā'i Baranī (p. 333 *b*), Ḳāẓī 'Iyāẓ Pādishāhī (?), and 'Abd ul-Ḳādir (p. 222 *b*), but that, as in "these busy times" no one had leisure to read those voluminous works, he had been induced, notwithstanding his pressing avocations, to draw up the present compendium. A.H. 1037 is mentioned, fol. 114 *a*, as the current year, but, at the end, A.H. 1038 is fixed in a versified chronogram by the words دیباجه کتاب شریف as the date of composition.

The work is not divided into chapters. The contents are as follows: Ghaznavis, fol. 4 *a*. Ghūris, fol. 7 *a*. Jalāl ud-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh Khiljī and his successors, fol. 16 *a*. Ghiyāṣ ud-Dīn Ṭughlaḳ Shāh, etc., fol. 33 *b*. Khiẓr Khān, etc., fol. 49 *a*. Bahlūl, etc., fol. 53 *b*. Bābar and the Sūr dynasty, fol. 63 *b*—133 *a*.

Respecting Akbar, Jahāngīr and Shāhjahān, little more is given than a record of their accession, foll. 103—105. The rest of the volume contains a brief sketch of the Bahmanis and the local dynasties of the Deccan, fol. 106 *a*, of the fourteen Ṣūbahs of India, fol. 114 *a*, and of the history of Kashmīr, fol. 118 *a*.

An account of the work, with some extracts, will be found in Sir Henry Elliot's History, vol. vii. pp. 134—140, where the author is called Muḥammad Sharīf Hanafī. Other extracts, relating chiefly to Kashmīr, and translated by a Munshī, are preserved in Add. 30,779, foll. 92—102.

Or. 1817.

Foll. 165; 10¼ in. by 6¼; 15 lines, 3⅝ in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz; dated Rajab, A.H. 1196 (A.D. 1782).

لب التواریخ

A general history of India brought down to A.H. 1101, by Rāi Bindrāban; see p. 228 *b*.

Or. 1923.

Foll. 20; 10½ in. by 8; 13 lines, 4½ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the preceding work, with a table of contents.

Or. 1625.

Foll. 270; 10 in. by 6¾; 19 lines, 4½ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik; dated Murādābād, Zulka'dah, the first year of Aḥmad Shāh (A.H. 1161, A.D. 1748).

خلاصة التواریخ

A general history of India, brought down to the accession of Aurangzīb, by Sujān Rāi; see p. 230 *a*.

Or. 1736.

Foll. 356; 8¼ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3⅛ in. long; written in small Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

The same work.

Or. 1875.

Foll. 130; 9¼ in. by 6; 13 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in cursive Shikastah-āmīz; dated Benares, Rabī' I., A.H. 1237, A.D. 1821.

The first portion of the preceding work, without the preface, corresponding to Add. 5559, foll. 9 *b*—128 *b*.

Or. 1924.

Foll. 31; 8¼ in. by 6; 11 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Preface and headings of the same work, with a few extracts.

In the preface, fol. 3 *a*, the author designates himself as Sujān Singh Dhīr, inhabitant of Paṭiyālah, سجان سنکه دهیر ساکن قصبه پتیاله. The extracts conclude with the record of the death of Aurangzīb.

Or. 1795.

Foll. 249; 9¼ in. by 6; 13 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz, apparently in the 18th century.

هفت گلشن محمد شاهی

A general history of India, from the earliest times to A.H. 1132.

Author: Muḥammad Hādī, entitled Kāmvar Khān, محمد هادي المخاطب بكامور خان

Beg. الحمد لله رب العالمين والعاقبة للمتقين كه قدرت

Kāmvar Khān has already been mentioned, p. 274 *b*, as the author of Taẕkirat us-Salāṭīn Chaghatā. According to Muḥammad Bakhsh, who in his history of the successors of Aurangzīb, Or. 1832, fol. 44, has made use of the account of Muḥammad Shāh's reign by Kāmvar Khān, the latter was a Hindu converted to Islamism, whose original name was Chandīdās. His supposed identity with Muḥammad Hādī, the continuator of the Memoirs of Jahāngīr, who nowhere assumes the title of Kāmvar Khān, is extremely doubtful.

The author states in the preface that after many years spent in the imperial service, which he had entered in the reign of Aurangzīb, he had, through the favour of the Vazīr 'Ināyat Ullah Khān (see p. 270 *b*), obtained leave to depart from His Majesty's stirrup, and to retire to the capital, where he was once more free to devote himself to his beloved historical studies. Having met at that time with a sad bereavement, he sought to relieve his distracted mind by applying himself to the present work, which he wrote, as appears from incidental mentions of the current year (foll. 143 *b*, 218 *a*), in A.H. 1132. Compare Elliot's History, vol. viii. pp. 13—16.

The author follows Firishtah, and, for the later period, Lubb ut-Tavārīkh (see p. 228 *b*), as his principal authorities.

The Haft Gulshan is divided, as its name implies, into seven rose-beds (Gulshan), some of which are subdivided into rose-bushes (Gulbun), as follows:—

Gulshan I. Gulbun 1. Kings of Dehli, from the earliest times to Bābar. (At the end the author states his intention of devoting a second volume to the history of the Timurides from Bābar to Muḥammad Shāh, a design which he carried out five years later in his Taẕkirat us-Salāṭīn Chaghatā; see p. 274 *b*.) Gulbun 2. The Sharḳis of Jaunpūr, fol. 93 *b*. Gulbun 3. Kings of Mālvah, fol. 98 *b*.—Gulshan II. Gulbun 1. Gujrāt, fol. 114 *b*. Gulbun 2. Khāndes, fol. 133 *a*.—Gulshan III. Bengal, fol. 140 *a*.—Gulshan IV. Deccan. Gulbun 1. Bahmanis, fol. 144 *a*. 2. 'Ādilshāhis, fol. 167 *a*. 3. Niẓāmshāhis, fol. 193 *a*. 4. Ḳuṭbulmulkis, fol. 210 *b*. 5. 'Imādshāhis, fol. 216 *b*. 6. Barīdshāhis, fol. 218 *a*.—Gulshan V. Gulbun 1. Sind, fol. 220 *a*. 2. Multān, fol. 222 *a*.—Gulshan VI. Kashmīr, fol. 226 *b*.—Gulshan VII. Indian Saints, fol. 236 *b*.

In the preface to his later work, Taẕkirat

us-Salāṭīn Chaghatā, Add. 25,787 and Or. 1833, Muḥammad Hādī designates the present history by the title of هفت گلشن الهی

Several extracts translated by Munshī Sadāsuk'h Lāl are preserved in Add. 30,782, foll. 3—60.

Or. 1628.

Foll. 233; 9½ in. by 6¼; 11 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Bhopal, Rabī' II., A.H. 1264 (A.D. 1848).

تاريخ هندي

A general history of India, brought down to A.H. 1153.

Author: Rustam 'Alī B. Muḥammad Khalīl Shāhābādī, رستم علی بن محمد خلیل شاهابادی

Beg. حمد و سپاس مر داورې که بر داور دور ملك

The author states in the course of his history, fol. 278, that he served in the army of Bājī Rāo, when the latter took possession of Mālvah, A.H. 1150, and that he deserted it to repair to Bhopāl. There, as he says in the preface, he was able, after long wanderings, to dwell three years in peace and comfort, under the protection of the Amīr, Yār Muḥammad Khān, and to carry out under his auspices a long meditated plan by writing the present work, which he completed in A.H. 1154.

Yār Muḥammad Khān had succeeded in A.H. 1140 to his father Dūst Muḥammad Khān, an Afghan chief, who had seized upon and fortified Bhopal A.H. 1135, and had made himself master of a considerable part of Mālvah (see foll. 278—280).

The Tārīkh i Hindī is divided into a Muḳaddimah, ten Ṭabaḳahs, and a Khātimah, as follows:—Muḳaddimah. Creation; instability of the world; geography of India, fol. 6 *a*. I. Hindū Rājahs from Judhistir to Pithaurā, fol. 30 *a*. II. Ghaznavis and Ghūris, fol. 64 *a*. III. Khiljis, fol. 89 *b*. IV. Tughlaḳshāhis, fol. 98 *a*. V. Khiẓirkhānis, fol. 109 *b*. VI. Lodis, fol. 114 *a*. VII. Early Timurides, fol. 130 *a*. VIII. The Sūr Afghans, fol. 141 *a*. IX. Local dynasties of Jaunpūr, Mālvah, Gujrāt, Bengal, Kashmīr, Tattah, and the Deccan, fol. 164 *b*. X. The later Timurides, from the second reign of Humāyūn to the end of the 23rd year of Muḥammad Shāh, A.H. 1153, fol. 175 *b*. Khātimah. Short notices on the Sḥaikhs, 'Ulamā, and poets, who flourished in India in the author's time and during a few generations earlier, fol. 299 *b*.

In the tenth Ṭabaḳah much space, foll. 237—299, is devoted to the reign of Muḥammad Shāh, the events of which are recorded year by year.

The author speaks with great veneration of the Sayyids, especially of the Amīr ul-Umarā, Sayyid Ḥusain 'Alī Khān, and with undisguised contempt of their successful antagonists, Muḥammad Shāh and Niẓām ul-Mulk.

An account of the work, with extensive extracts, will be found in Elliot's History of India, vol. viii. pp. 40—69. Some fragments are preserved in Or. 2062, foll. 129—146, and translated extracts in Add. 30,780, foll. 118—160.

This copy was made, as stated in the subscription, for the Secretary (Sir H. Elliot), by order of Mr. Joseph Davy Cunningham and the Faujdār Muḥammad Khān, of Bhopāl.

Or. 1791.

Foll. 132; 11 in. by 8¼; 13 lines, 5⅝ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik, in the 19th century.

چهار گلشن

A general history of India from the earliest times to A.H. 1173.

Author: Rāi Chatarman, a Kāyath of the

Saksīnah tribe called Rāi-Zādah, رای چترمن کایته قوم سکسینه لقب راي زاده

Beg. سپاس بیرون از قیاس بادشاهی را سزد

The date of composition, A.H. 1173, is fixed in a versified chronogram at the beginning by the words چترمن نیك کلشن. It is stated at the end that the work was written by desire of the Vazīr Ghāzī ud-Dīn Khān, at the time of the second invasion of Aḥmad Shāh Abdālī, and that the author died shortly after compiling it. Its final arrangement was carried out by Chatarman's grandson, Rāi Khān Munshī, called Rāi-Zādah, who added to it a short preface dated A.H. 1204. See Elliot's History, vol. viii. p. 255.

The work is divided, as its name implies, into four sections called Chamans, as follows: I. Ṣūbahs of Hindustan, fol. 4 *a*. II. Ṣūbahs of the Deccan, fol. 76 *b*. III. Itineraries from Dehli to various parts of India, fol. 112 *b*. IV. Orders of Muslim and Hindu Faḳīrs, fol. 119 *a*.

Chaman I., beginning with the Ṣūbah of Dehli, contains an abstract of the history of the province brought down to the accession of Muḥyī ul-Millat Shāhjahān II., A.H. 1173, notices on the Muslim saints of the Ṣūbah, fol. 20 *a*, on its places of pilgrimage and other remarkable localities, fol. 33 *b*, on its rivers, fol. 36 *b*, and its subdivisions, fol. 38 *a*. A similar arrangement is carried out under each of the other Ṣūbahs, viz. Agrah, fol. 39 *a*, Lahore, fol. 43 *a*, Multan, fol. 46 *b*, Tattah, fol. 48 *b*, Kashmīr, fol. 50 *a*, Orissa, fol. 53 *b*, Bengal, fol. 55 *a*, Behar, fol. 58 *b*, Ilāhābād, fol. 60 *a*, Oude, fol. 63 *a*, Ajmīr, fol. 64 *a*, Gujrāt, fol. 66 *b*, Mālvah, fol. 70 *a*, and Kābul, fol. 73 *b*.

Chaman II. contains a topographical account of the Ṣūbahs of the Deccan, viz. Berar, Khandes, Aurangābād, Bījāpūr, Golconda, and Muḥammadābād, followed by a history of the local dynasties, namely: Bahmanis, fol. 89 *a*, 'Adilshahis, fol. 95 *b*, Niẓāmshāhis, fol. 97 *b*, Ḳuṭubshāhis, fol. 103 *a*, 'Imādis, fol. 105 *a*, Barīdis, fol. 106 *a*, Sīvā and Sanbhā, fol. 106 *b*. It concludes with an account of the fortresses of the Deccan, fol. 109 *b*, and notices on its saints, fol. 111 *b*.

A copy is described under the title of تاریخ چتر کلشن among the MSS. of the Amīr of Tonk, Or. 1937, fol. 17. The work is also called اخبار النوادر. See Or. 2056, fol. 183.

Or. 1689.

Foll. 52; 8½ in. by 6½; 14 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Mainpūrī, Ṣūbah of Akbarābād, November, A.D. 1851.

میزان دانش

An abridgment of Indian history.

Author: Anandrūp, انندروپ

Beg. زهی قدرت قادر ذو الجلال که ذره از ذرات

The author describes himself as a Brahman, born in Chāngulnāth, district of Nārnol, who had spent some years in the service of Khālūjī Bhonslā and Sītārām. He wrote the present work, A.H. 1182, in Ilāhābād, whither he had proceeded from Nāgpūr in the suite of Nāṣir ul-Mulk Nāṣir Jang.

Contents:—The four Jugs. War of the Pāndavas, from the Persian version of the Mahābhārat. Hindu cosmogony and avatārs, fol. 5 *a*. Prophets and early kings of Persia, fol. 13 *a*. Sketch of the early kings of Dehli, and history of the Timurides down to the reigning emperor Shāh 'Ālam, fol. 15 *b*. Brief account of the following contemporary states: Jāts, fol. 37 *b*. Jainagar, fol. 39 *a*. Jaudhpūr, fol. 39 *b*. Bundelkhand, fol. 40 *b*. Rājahs and Zamīndārs of the Ṣūbah of Ilāhābād, *ib*. Bengal, fol. 41 *b*. Udaipūr, fol. 43 *a*. Satārah, *ib*. Ajmīr, fol. 45 *b*. Sikhs, fol. 46 *a*. Triyā Rāj, or the land of women, fol. 46 *b*. Ṣūbahs of Hindu-

stan and Deccan, fol. 47 *b*. Conclusion, containing moral precepts in prose and verse, fol. 49 *a*.

It is stated in the subscription that this copy was written by Durgā Parshād for Mr. Charles Raikes, who sent it to Sir H. M. Elliot.

Or. 1714.

Foll. 335; 8½ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in small Nestalik; dated Simlah, October, A.D. 1850.

اخبار محبت

A general history of India, from the earliest times to A.H. 1186.

Author: Muḥabbat B. Faiẓ ʿAṭā Khān B. Ṣāliḥ Muḥammad Khān B. Murtaẓā Khān B. Fatḥ Maʿmūr Khān B. Dilīr Khān, محبت بن فیض عطاخان بن صالح محمد خان بهادر بن مرتضی خان بن فتح معمور خان بن دلیر خان

Beg. بحمد و سپاس مر قادری‌را که بقدر خود نیستی‌را

The author, who in the heading is styled Muḥabbat Khān, traces his pedigree, according to the Afghan tradition, to Saul, and through the patriarchs up to Adam. He was a descendant in the fifth degree of Dilīr Khān Dā'ūdzai, a Rohilla chief, who, together with his brother Bahādur Khān, played a conspicuous part in the wars of the time of Aurangzīb, and died A.H. 1094. See the Maāṣir ul-Umarā, fol. 212. He dwells at great length in the course of his history on the warlike deeds of his ancestors, and enters into details respecting the town of Shāhjahānpūr, founded by Dilīr Khān and his brother. The special attention which he devotes to the history of Bengal would lead one to suppose that his life had been chiefly spent in that province.

Besides numerous authorities, of which he gives an imposing list in his preface, the author professes to have availed himself of oral information obtained from his father, uncle, brothers, and other relatives.

An account of the work, with a few extracts, will be found in Elliot's History, vol. viii. pp. 376—393. Other extracts translated by Munshī Sadāsuk'h are preserved in Add. 30,782, foll. 309—415. The present copy was transcribed for Sir H. Elliot from the only MS. known, which was in the possession of a descendant of the author.

Contents: Patriarchs, Noah, his three sons and their descendants, fol. 6 *a*. Under Japhet the author gives a genealogy of the Turks and Moghuls, and, under Ham, a general view of the history of Bengal from the earliest period to the deposition of Muḥammad Riẓā Khān from the Niyābat, A.H. 1186, fol. 28 *a*. Kings of Dehli, from Rājah Pāndu to Ibrāhīm Lodī, fol. 38 *b*. Kings of Gujrāt, fol. 63 *b*. Tīmūr and his descendants, fol. 64 *b*. Bābar, fol. 66 *b*. Humāyūn, and the contemporary Afghan sovereigns, fol. 70 *a*. Akbar, fol. 84 *b*. Jahāngīr, fol. 90 *b*. Shāhjahān, fol. 104 *b*. Aurangzīb, fol. 149 *a*. Aʿzam Shāh, fol. 172 *a*. Bahādur Shāh, fol. 180 *a*. Account of the Ṣūbahs, fol. 180 *b*. Jahāndār Shāh, fol. 184 *a*. Niẓāmat of Murshid Ḳulī Khān in Bengal, fol. 193 *a*. Farrukhsiyar, fol. 199 *a*. Jaʿfar Khān in Bengal, fol. 207 *a*. Muḥammad Shāh, fol. 208 *b*. Foundation of Calcutta, fol. 213 *b*. Niẓāmat of Shujāʿ ud-Daulah in Bengal, fol. 217 *a*. Aḥmad Shāh, fol. 248 *b*. Account of Shāhjahānpūr and the Rohillas, fol. 264 *b*. The Carnatic; wars of the Sāmarī with the Europeans, fol. 270 *a*. War of Muẓaffar Jang, son of Āṣaf Jāh, with Nūr ud-Dīn Khān Gopāmavī, of Arcot, fol. 274 *a*. Niẓāmat of Sarafrāz Khān and ʿAlī Virdī Khān in Bengal, fol. 275 *b*. ʿĀlamgīr II., fol. 299 *a*. ʿĀlī Guhar Shāh ʿĀlam, from his accession, A.H. 1173, to the encounter of the imperial forces with Ṣādiḳ ʿAlī Khān in the same year, fol. 312 *a*.

With the last event the connected narrative comes to a close. The next following pages, foll. 331 *a*—335, contain a record of the installation of Shāh ʿĀlam in Dehli, together with an account of his death, of the accession of Akbar II., and of the presents received and bestowed by him on that occasion.

This appendix is evidently a later addition. The author's account of Bengal stops at A.H. 1186, and his history of Shāh ʿĀlam one year earlier. He refers, moreover, incidentally, fol. 212 *b*, to Mubārak ud-Daulah (A.H. 1183—1208) as being at the time of writing the nominal Nāẓim of Bengal.

Or. 1732.

Foll. 263; 11 in. by 6¼; 15 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik, in the 19th century.

چهار گلزار شجاعی

A general history of India from the earliest times to A.H. 1201.

Author: Harcharandās B. Ūdai Rāi B. Mukund Rāi B. Sāgar Mal, هرچرنداس بن اودی رای بن مکندرای بن ساکرمل

Beg. حمد کویم ان خدای پاك‌را
صورت انسان نموده خاك‌را

The author was a native of Mīrath, where his forefathers held the office of Chaudharī and Ḳānūngo. He was in his twentieth year when he lost his grandfather, the Dīvān Mukund Rāi, who died in Mīrath, A.H. 1143 (see fol. 27 *b*). He must therefore have been born in A.H. 1123, and allows himself some latitude when he says in his preface, written in A.H. 1199, that he was then eighty years of age. He proceeded to Dehli shortly after the invasion of Nādir Shāh, A.H. 1151, and, some years later, entered the service of Navvāb Ḳāsim ʿAlī Khān B. Ḳāsim Khān, father-in-law and Khānsāmān of Najm ud-Daulah Muḥammad Isḥāḳ Khān, a powerful Amīr who held the post of Bakhshī under Muḥammad Shāh and Aḥmad Shāh, and died A.H. 1163 (see Ma'āṣir ul-Umarā under Mūtaman ud-Daulah, fol. 555). In A.H. 1167, his patron Ḳāsim ʿAlī Khān having repaired from Dehli to Oude and settled in Faiẓābād, the author accompanied him thither, and, after the Amīr's decease, which soon followed, he remained, down to the time of composition, in the service of his master's children, viz. a daughter Bakht un-Nisā Khānum, a son Shafīḳ ʿAlī Khān, and the latter's son Ḥusain ʿAlī Khān, who continued to reside in Faiẓābād. He gave to his work the title of Chahār Gulzār Shujāʿī in honour of the reigning Navvāb Shujāʿ ud-Daulah, from whom he had received signal favours.

Copious details on the lives of the author and his patrons are found scattered in the preface and the body of the work. An abstract of his biography and a statement of the contents of this history will be found, with some extracts, in Elliot's History, vol. viii. pp. 204—231. Portions of the work translated by Munshī Sadāsuk'h Lāl are preserved in Add. 30,782, foll. 113—205.

The Chahār Gulzār is divided into five books (Chaman), the first four of which treat of the past ages of Hindu legend. The fifth, which alone contains historical matter, consists of two parts (Ṣafḥah), the first of which treats, in twelve sections (Ḳism), of of the Hindu Rajahs from Judhishtir to the Musulman conquest, and the second, in nine Ḳisms, of the Muslim sovereigns. The ninth of the last mentioned Ḳisms comprises the history of the Timurides from Humāyūn to Shāh ʿĀlam.

The present volume contains the author's preface, with a full statement of the contents of the entire work, foll. 2 *a*—19 *a*, and chapters from the latter part of the ninth Ḳism, relating to the reigns of Muḥammad

Shāh, Aḥmad Shāh, 'Ālamgīr II., and Shāh 'Ālam. The following are those which are translated in Elliot's History:—Khāndi Rāo killed by Sūraj Mal (vol. viii. pp. 208—213), foll. 20 *a*—25 *a*, 41 *a*—43 *a*. Shāh 'Ālam proceeds against Kālinjar (pp. 214—225), foll. 48 *a*—61 *a*. Javāhir Singh and Ratan Singh (pp. 225—229), foll. 66 *a*—70 *b*. Arrival of Hastings at Lahore (pp. 229—231), foll. 72 *a*—75 *a*. The remaining extracts relate chiefly to the invasion of Nādir Shāh, fol. 81 *a*, the author's youth, fol. 91 *b*, the early history of Ḳāsim 'Alī Khān and his relatives, fol. 101 *b*. Settlement of that Amīr in Faiẓābād, his death, and his children, fol. 125 *a*. Affairs of Oude from A.H. 1179 to Zulḥijjah, A.H. 1201, foll. 189 *a*—263 *a*.

Or. 1710.

Foll. 273; 8¼ in. by 5; 15 lines, 3⅛ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated July 1851.

حقیقت‌هاي هندستان

An account of the Ṣūbahs of India, written A.H. 1204 by Lachhmī Narāyan Shafiḳ; see p. 238 *a*.

Or. 1820.

Foll. 261; 8 in. by 6¼; 14 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

تاریخ سعادت جاوید

General history of India, from the earliest times to A.H. 1220.

Author: Harnām Singh Nāmī B. Gūrdās Singh, هرنام سنکه نامی ابن کورداس سنکه

Beg. حمد و ثنای درکاه صمدیت بر اصناف خلایق واجب

The author describes himself as a Sārsut Brahman, of Brahmanābād, Lahore, and an inhabitant of Mullā Navah ملا نوه, Lucknow. He had been attached from his childhood to the service of 'Ain ud-Dīn Khān, who held the government of Barelī, A.H. 1195—1199, and afterwards that of Gūrakhpūr, and to whom his father Gūrdās Singh acted as Nā'ib. He was married to a grand-daughter of Rājah Majlis Rām, Dīvān of Ḳamar ud-Dīn Khān, shortly after the Rājah's death in A.H. 1196 (see foll. 209, 168).

The work is dedicated to the reigning Navvāb of Oude, Vazīr Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān, and A.H. 1221 is incidentally mentioned, fol. 31, as the date of composition.

It is divided into four parts (Faṣl), as follows:—

I. Early Rājahs, according to the Mahābhārat and to the Ṣubḥ i Ṣādiḳ, fol. 6 *b*.

II. Sultans of Dehlī from Maḥmūd Ghaznavī to Shāh 'Ālam, fol. 31 *a*. The account of the reign of Muḥammad Shāh includes separate notices on eleven of the principal Amīrs of his time, foll. 155—171. The history of the succeeding reigns is brought down to the death of Ghulām Ḳādir, A.H. 1203.

III. Account of the Amīrs and Rājahs of the reign of the Vazīr (Āṣaf ud-Daulah), fol. 197 *b*. Victory of Āṣaf ud-Daulah over the Rohillas, his death, and the deposition of Vazīr 'Alī, fol. 211 *b*. English conquests, fol. 217 *b*. Account of the Jāts and Sikhs, fol. 221 *b*.

IV. Description of the seven climates, fol. 223 *b*. Curious anecdotes, fol. 256 *a*. This last section is imperfect.

An account of the work will be found in Elliot's History, vol. viii. pp. 336—354. Extracts translated by Munshī Sadāsuk'h are preserved in Add. 30,786, foll. 1—81.

Or. 1698.

Foll. 878; 8½ in. by 5¼; written in Nestalik; dated Shumlah, August, A.D. 1849.

I. Foll. 1—193; 11 lines, 3¼ in. long.

The Muḳaddimah of the Ẓafar Nāmah of Sharaf ud-Dīn Yazdī; see p. 174 *b*.

II. Foll. 195—878; 15 lines, 3½ in. long.

منتخب التواريخ

A general history of India brought down to A.H. 1233.

Author:—Sadāsuk'h, poetically surnamed Niyāz, سداسکه متخلص بنیاز

Beg. مخزن مخزن نقود حمد و سپاس

The author states in the preface that he had left Dehli, at the age of 65 years, to proceed to Ilāhābād, where he wrote the present work ten years later. A.H. 1234 is mentioned in several places as the current year. The work consists of two volumes (Jild). The first comprises the history of the Hindu Rājahs, the Ghaznavis, the kings of Dehli, and the Timurides. The second, beginning fol. 639 *a*, treats of the local dynasties of India in close agreement with Firishtah.

A full account of the author and of the contents of the work has been given, with some extracts, by Sir Henry Elliot, History of India, vol. viii. pp. 403—411. Considerable portions of the work will be found in Or. 1757, foll. 310—372, and extracts translated by Munshī Sadāsuk'h Lāl in Add. 30,786, foll. 82—291.

The present copy was transcribed from the author's autograph, the only known MS. of the work, in the possession of his family.

Or. 1726.

Foll. 575; 12½ in. by 7¾; 19 lines, 5½ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.H. 1264 (A.D. 1848).

اخبارات هند

A general history of India from the earliest times to A.H. 1264.

Author: Muḥammad Riẓā, poetically called Najm, son of Abul-Ḳāsim Ṭabāṭabā'ī, entitled, like his father, Najm ud-Daulah Iftikhār ul-Mulk Ḥusām Jang, محمد رضا نجم تخلص ابن ابو القاسم طباطبا المخاطبان نجم الدوله افتخار الملك حسام جنك

Beg. شکر و سپاس پیش از اندازه قیاس سزاوار

The author belonged to a branch of the Ṭabāṭabā'ī Sayyids, who had come from Isfahān to India in the time of Bahādur Shāh and had followed the fortunes of Ṣafdar Jang and his successors the Navvābs of Oude. His great grandfather Sayyid Murtaẓā Khān, entitled Mukhtār ud-Daulah, was at the head of affairs in Oude during the first years of Āṣaf ud-Daulah (fol. 299 *b*), and his father was, under Akbar II., the chief minister of the Dehli Court. When the latter died, in A.H. 1227, Muḥammad Rizā, who had held for nine years the post of collector in Bareli, was called to Dehli, and succeeded to his father's title and offices (fol. 186 *a*).

From the author's account of his life in his Naghmah i 'Andalīb, Or. 1811, fol. 184, we gather the following additional particulars. He was born in Patnah, where his father was then residing as Nā'ib of Bihār, and was eight years old when the latter went back to Lucknow. When, later in life, he had succeeded to his father's office as treasurer and steward to the Emperor of Dehli, he discharged these duties during eight years, and was then transferred, through the influence of Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, to Nāgpūr, where he filled for seven years the post of Dīvān to Rājah Raghojī. Afterwards he returned to private life and to his favourite literary pursuits in Lucknow.

There he still was actively engaged in

revising and enlarging his voluminous historical compositions when Sir H. Elliot wrote the notice of his works which will be found in the History of India, vol. viii. pp. 432—440.

An account of the Akhbārāt i Hind, written for Sir H. Elliot by the author, with a full statement of the contents, is preserved in Add. 2058, foll. 175—183. Extensive extracts from the same work are to be found in Add. 1743, foll. 166—184, and Add. 1752, foll. 165—122.

The present work forms, according to the preface, only a part, namely the fifth Daftar, of a voluminous historical encyclopædia entitled بحر زخار (see Elliot, vol. viii. p. 433). It contains, in a condensed form, the matters exposed at greater length in the third Daftar, مجمع الملوك, and the fourth Daftar, مفاتيح الرياست, with considerable additions which bring down the history to a date by thirteen years later. It was completed in A.H. 1264, a date expressed by the numerical value of the title.

The Akhbārāt i Hind includes a full and minute account of the period of dissolution of the Moghul empire, from the reign of Farrukhsiyar to the time of composition. It is chiefly based, for the last sixty years, on oral information received by the author from his father and uncle, and on his personal recollections.

The copious details it contains on the rise, progress, and decline of the native states of India, down to the latest period, are nowhere else to be found in a connected form.

To the actual beginning of the work is prefixed a wordy preamble, foll. 1—7, from which, as well as from the epilogue, fol. 575, it appears that the work was dedicated to Sir H. Elliot. This is followed by a full table of matters, foll. 8—11.

Contents:—Preface, fol. 12 *a*. Hindū chronology, fol. 13 *b*. Name and origin of the Hindus, fol. 17 *a*. Invasion of the Tātār and Brahman races into India, fol. 18 *b*. Early Rājahs, fol. 21 *b*. Boundaries and divisions of India, fol. 24 *b*. Persian invaders and Alexander, fol. 26 *b*. Early Muslim conquests, fol. 32 *a*. Origin and genealogy of the Afghans, fol. 33 *b*.

Ghaznavis, Ghūris, and their successors in India, down to the Lodis, fol. 35 *a*. Dynasties of Jaunpūr, Kashmīr, Sind, Multān, Mālvah, Gujrāt, Khāndes, Bahmanis, Barīdis, ʻĀdilshāhis, ʻImādshāhis, Niẓāmshāhis, and Ḳuṭabshāhis, fol. 50 *b*. Tīmūr, Bābar, and his successors, fol. 72 *b*. Muḥammad Shāh, fol. 95 *b*. Leading Amīrs of his reign, fol. 101 *a*. Nādir Shāh and his successors in Persia, fol. 108 *a*. Conclusion of the reign of Muḥammad Shāh, fol. 120 *b*. Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī, fol. 121 *b*. Reign of the emperor Aḥmad Shāh, fol. 123 *a*. Reign of ʻĀlamgīr II., fol. 128 *a*. Shāh ʻĀlam's assumption of the sovereignty, fol. 134 *a*. His march upon Dehli, fol. 142 *a*. His restoration by Sindhiyah, fol. 162 *a*. Lord Lake in Agrah and Dehli, fol. 172 *a*.

Reign of Akbar II., fol. 176 *b*. Residency of Mr. [Sir Charles] Metcalfe, fol. 186 *a*. Residency of Colonel Ochterlony, fol. 194 *b*. Amīrs of Akbar II.'s reign, fol. 209 *b*. Accession of Abu Ẓafar Bahādur Shāh, fol. 218 *a*.

History of England and of the British power in India, fol. 224 *a*. History of Bengal, fol. 231 *b*. Sirāj ud-Daulah, fol. 233 *a*. Mīr Jaʻfar, fol. 236 *a*. Mīr Ḳāsim, fol. 237 *b*. Lord Clive, fol. 240 *b*. Henry Verelst, fol. 242 *b*. Warren Hastings, fol. 242 *b*. Lord Cornwallis, fol. 246 *b*. Sir John Shore, fol. 247 *b*. Earl Mornington, fol. 248 *a*. Sir George Barlow, fol. 249 *a*. Lord Minto, fol. 250 *b*. Earl of Moira, fol. 251 *a*. Account of Nepāl, fol. 251 *b*. Lord Amherst, fol. 255 *b*. Lord Wm. Bentinck, fol. 259 *a*. Lord Auckland, fol. 259 *b*. Campaign of Afghanistan, fol. 260 *b*. Chinese war, fol. 275 *a*. Lord Ellenborough, fol. 276 *a*. Lord Hardinge, fol. 276 *b*. British territories

in India, fol. 277 *a*.—History of Oude, fol. 279 *a*. Ṣafdar Jang, fol. 281 *b*. Shujā' ud-Daulah, fol. 286 *b*. Eminent persons of his time, fol. 293 *b*. Āṣaf ud-Daulah, fol. 299 *a*. Vazīr 'Alī Khān, fol. 313 *a*. Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān, fol. 318 *a*. Ghāzī ud-Dīn Ḥaidar, fol. 330 *a*. His assumption of the royal title as Shāh Zaman, fol. 339 *b*. Amīrs of his reign, fol. 341 *b*. Sulaimān Jāh, fol. 356 *b*. Naṣīr ul-Daulah Muḥammad 'Alī Shāh, fol. 390 *a*. Amjad 'Alī Shāh, fol. 402 *b*. Vājid 'Alī Shāh, fol. 409 *b*.

Afghan chiefs of Farrukhābād, Barelī, and Rāmpūr, fol. 418 *a*. Amīr Khān Afghān, fol. 429 *a*. Rājahs of Udaipūr, fol. 438 *a*, Jaudhpūr, fol. 444 *a*. Jaipūr, fol. 449 *b*, Macharī and Alwar, fol. 454 *a*. Jāts of Bhartpūr and Dīg, fol. 457 *a*. The Sikhs, and English conquest of the Panjāb, fol. 465 *a*. Conquest of Sind, fol. 490 *a*. Rājahs and Amīrs of Bundelkhand, fol. 493 *a*. Niẓāms of Haidarābād, fol. 501 *a*. Ḥaidar Nā'ik and Tīpū Sulṭān, fol. 521 *a*. Marattahs, and the state of Satārah, fol. 528 *a*. The Peshvās of Pūnah and Brahmans of Kokan (Concan), fol. 535 *a*. The Bhonslahs of Nāgpūr, fol. 548 *a*. The Sīndhiyahs of Gwāliyār, fol. 559 *a*. The Holkars of Indor, fol. 568 *a*.

Or. 1917.

Foll. 23; 9¼ in. by 8; 12 lines, 5 in. long; written in Nestalik, with ruled margins, about A.D. 1850.

An account of Indian coins, with facsimiles of the legends, and historical notices.

Beg. پیشتر که در عالم وجود اشرفی وروپیه رواج نداشت

This tract, which has neither preface nor title, is endorsed مواهیر الهند. The author's name does not appear. The date of composition, A.H. 1186, is found on fol. 15 *b*, and some verses addressed to Shujā' ud-Daulah (A.H. 1167—1188) are prefixed.

Contents:—Coins of the kings of Dehli from the Hindu period to Muḥammad Shāh, fol. 4 *b*. Coins of Aḥmad Shāh 'Abdālī, fol. 15 *b*, of the Sikhs, Nepāl, and the Deccan, fol. 16 *b*.

Foll. 18—23 contain a history of Nādir Shāh from his rise to his departure from India.

A notice by Dr. Sprenger on the Oude MS. from which the present transcript was made is prefixed to the volume.

EARLY RAJAHS AND HINDU TRADITIONS.

Or. 1688.

Foll. 89; 6¼ in. in. by 4; 9 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

راجاولي

Rājāvalī, a chronological sketch of the Hindu Rājahs from Judhishtir to the invasion of Shihāb ud-Dīn Ghūrī, translated into Persian by Valī.

It has been already stated, p. 855 *a*, that the translator, who designates himself by the poetical surname Valī, is called in some copies Banvālī Dās, in others Bhavānī Dās. These names belong to two distinct persons, the first of whom is the real author of the Persian Rājāvalī; for Banvālī Dās, surnamed Valī, who wrote A.H. 1073 a translation of the Prabodha Chandrodaya entitled Gulzār i Ḥāl (see Or. 2016, III.), states in the preface of that work that he had availed himself of the assistance of Bhavānī Dās.

Another account of the Rājāvalī, however, is given by Sujān Rāi, who mentions that work as one of the sources of his Khulāṣat ut-Tavārīkh. According to him it had been originally written in the Hindū tongue by Miṣra Bidyādhar, and was translated into Persian

by Nibāhū Rām, the chosen disciple of Valī Rām (*i.e.* Banvānī Dās). In the subscription of the present copy the author is called Valī Rām Dārā-Shikūhī.

An appendix, foll. 38—89, contains the chronology of the Muslim rulers of Hindustan, taken from the Lubb ut-Tavārīkh i Hind (see p. 228 *b*), and brought down to the reign of Muḥammad Shāh, A.H. 1133.

Or. 2019.

Foll. 249; 9¾ in. by 6; 17 lines, 3⅝ in. long; written in Nestalik, with ruled margins; dated Rabī' I., A.H. 1261 (A.D. 1845).

گلشن اسرار

Mythological and heroic legends of the Hindus.

Author: Nayah Narāyan, son of Chīn Rāi, of the Khatrī tribe called Sūdhī, نیه نرائن ولد چین‌رای کهتری عرف سودهی

Beg. سجدات نیایش بحضرت واجب الوجودی سزاوار

The author, who calls himself a native of Parsrūr, Panjāb, states that, in the reign of Farrukhsiyar, he had accompanied Rājah Muḥkim Singh, to whose service he was attached in the capacity of Munshī, on a journey to Mārwār. A work entitled Hūsh-fazā هوش‌فزا, by Muḥammad Ṭāhir Kashmīrī, which was there eagerly perused by himself and his friends, inspired him with a desire to treat the same subject, viz. the Hindu records, more fully, and thus grew up the present work, which was compiled from the Rāmāyan, Mahābhārat, Bhāgavat, and Harivansa. The date of composition, A.H. 1125, is fixed by the chronogram گلشن اسرار ربانی. But it is stated at the end that the work was completed A.H. 1134, and the list of the kings of Dehli, with which it concludes, is brought down to Muḥammad Shāh.

It is divided into four Bābs as follows:—1. Creation and ages of the world, fol. 4 *b*. 2. The ten Avatārs, fol. 6 *a*. 3. Events recorded in the Harivansa Purāna, fol. 99 *b*. 4. Events recorded in the Mahābhārat, fol. 130 *a*.

Or. 1864.

Foll. 18; 9 in. by 5; 13 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Shavvāl, A.H. 1225 (A.D. 1810).

Chronological list of the Hindu Rājahs, from Judhishtir to Pithaurā, and of the Muslim kings from Shams ud-Dīn Ghūrī to 'Ālamgīr II.

Author: Kānjī Mal, کانجی مل

Beg. بعد از حمد خدا ودرود محمد مصطفی

In the present copy the list is brought down to the accession of Akbar Shāh, A.H. 1221. The last three folios contain notes on the Arabic alphabet and the names of the Indian and Arabic months.

Or. 1691.

Foll. 52; 10 in. by 6½; 11 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik, in the 19th century.

An abstract of the legend of the Pāndavas and other early Rājahs, as contained in the Mahābhārata.

Beg. در بیان احوال راجه هاي عظیم الشان هندوستان از راجه جدشتر تا راجه کهیمن

In the latter part of the volume, foll. 45 *b*—52 *b*, the author, whose name does not appear, gives a brief genealogical sketch of a line issued from Janamejaya, which settled for a time in Jaipūr, afterwards in Ḥaidarābād, and lastly in the Carnatic. It was represented at the time of composition, viz. in the year 1880 of Bikrāmājīt (A.D. 1823), by Raghunāth Rāo B. Bābū Rāo B. Apājī Pandit, then in his fifty-first year, and by his son Malhār Rāo.

Or. 2029.

Foll. 303; 7¼ in. by 5; 15 lines, 2⅞ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

تنبیه الغافلین

An account of the sects and tribes of the Hindus.

Author: Sadāsuk'h, poetically surnamed Niyāz, Dihlavī, سداسکه متخلص نیاز دهلوی

Beg. حمدي که به معراجش شاهبازان عقول

The author, whose historical work, Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh, has been mentioned p. 914 *a*, states incidentally in the body of the work, fol. 266 *b*, that in the time of Najaf Khān he held the office of Sar-rishtahdār, in the district of Agra. In another passage, fol. 301, he speaks of his personal acquaintance with the principal poets of his time, such as Saudā, Mirzā Ḳatīl, and Mīr Taḳī in Lucknow, Khwājah Mīr Dard in Dehli, and others. The approximate date of composition is fixed by the statement, fol. 262, that 1230 years had elapsed since the beginning of Islamism, and an occurrence of A.H. 1234 is mentioned on fol. 180 *b*.

In the preface the author reflects upon the injustice of stigmatizing as infidel (Mulḥid or Kāfir) any man who, whether Hindu, Muslim, Jew, or Christian, acknowledges one supreme God, and upon the irrelevancy of the points which divide the various confessions.

The work is divided into eight Maḳālahs of very unequal length, some of which are represented in the present very incorrect copy by headings only.

Contents :—Maḳālah I. Avatārs, fol. 10 *a*. Sri Rāmānujah, fol. 55 *a*. The Goriyah sect and the following religious teachers: Rādhāballabhī, Bhārīdvārā, Babrahyāsī, Kīldās, and Agardās, fol. 58 *a*. Nānak Shāh, fol. 65 *b*. Charandāsī, fol. 78 *a*. Purān Nāth 'Alam ul-Yaḳīn, fol. 82 *b*. Rām Parshād Bād-furūsh, fol. 93 *a*. The Satnāmis, fol. 98 *b*. The Bishnavis, fol. 104 *b*. The Bhairuvis and Aghūris, fol. 105 *b*. Dhīr Dihlavī, fol. 110 *b*. A Faḳīr who came to Ilāhābād, fol. 116 *a*. Prāgdās, Chaudharī of Sulṭān Muḥammad, fol. 119 *b*. The Lāniyah sect, fol. 123 *b*. Nirmaldās, fol. 133 *b*. Swāmī Hardās, fol. 134 *b*. Chait Rām Rāmānandī, fol. 140 *a*. Sahaj Rām Nānakshāhī, fol. 141 *a*.

Maḳālah II. Tribes of Brahmans and Rājputs, fol. 143 *a*. Maḳālah III. Precepts and prohibitions of the Hindu law, fol. 228 *b*. Maḳālah IV. Admonition to the sectarians who deem themselves superior to the Hindus, fol. 245 *b*. Maḳālah V. Remarkable occurrences witnessed or heard of by the author, fol. 266 *a*. Maḳālah VI. Some remarkable sayings; animals of sea and land, fol. 270 *a*. Maḳālah VII. On some circumstances of past ages (wanting, with the exception of a few headings), fol. 281 *b*. Maḳālah VIII. On some Hindu sciences unknown to the Persians, fol. 282 *b*.

Or. 2008.

Foll. 145; 13 in. by 9; 15 lines, 6¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, dated July, 1836.

تشریح الاقوام

An account of Hindu castes by James Skinner (see p. 65 *b*), with an alphabetical index, fol. 139, and a table of contents, foll. 140—145.

Or. 1863.

Foll. 34; 9½ in. by 6; 18 lines, 4¾ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik; dated Jumāda I., A.H. 1234, Samvat 1876 (A.D. 1819).

I. Foll. 13—26. مهاتم ایکادشی. Ekādashī Māhātmya, a discourse on certain rites to be

performed on the eleventh day of each month. It is in the form of a dialogue between Krishna and Arjuna, and apparently translated from a Purāna. The Padma and the Brahmavaivarta Purāna both contain Ekādashi Māhātmyas; see Aufrecht, Bodleian Catalogue, p. 14, and Weber, Berlin Catalogue, p. 340.

II. Foll. 29—34. The story of Rājah Janmejaya, from the translation of the Mahābhārat by Faiẓī, with another short extract.

The rest of the volume contains medical recipes and Hindustani verses.

SULTANS OF DEHLI.

Or. 1700.

Foll. 96; 10¼ in. by 6¼; 15 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Zulḳa'dah, A.H. 1253 (A.D. 1838).

خزائن الفتوح

A history of the reign of 'Alā ud-Dīn Khiljī, by Amīr Khusrau. See p. 240 *b*.

Prefixed are notices on Khusrau and 'Alā ud-Dīn by Navvāb Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Khān (see p. 446 *b*), foll. 1, 2.

Or. 2039.

Foll. 306; 10¼ in. by 6¼; 17 lines, 4½ in. long; written in fair Naskhi, with gold-ruled margins, apparently in the 15th century.

تاريخ فيروز شاهي

History of the Sultans of Dehli, from the accession of Ghiyāṣ ud-Dīn Balban, A.H. 662, to the sixth year of the reign of Fīrūz Shah, A.H. 758.

Author: Ẓiyā Barani, ضياء برنى

Beg. حمد و ثنا مر خدائى را كه اخبار و آثار

The work has been printed in the Bibliotheca Indica, Calcutta, 1860—1862. For the account given of it by its continuator, Shams i Sirāj, and a notice on the author, see above, pp. 242 *a* and 333 *b*.

Ẓiyā states in the preface, p. 23 of the printed edition, that he completed his work A.H. 758, and towards the end, *ib.*, p. 573, that he was then seventy-four years of age. In another passage, p. 125, he complains bitterly of his loss of royal favour and of the state of poverty to which he was reduced. Although he knew Fīrūz Shāh to be fond of history and well versed in the records of the past, having been banished from Court by his enemies, he had no means of placing under the eyes of his sovereign "this matchless chronicle," adorned though it was with His Majesty's august name and a record of his glorious deeds, and was consequently deprived of the reward which was his due.

The Tārīkh i Fīrūzshāhī, which was designed by the author as a continuation of the Ṭabaḳāt i Nāṣirī (see p. 72 *a*), begins with the accession of Ghiyāṣ ud-Dīn Balban, whose early career is recorded in the latter work, and comes down to the sixth year of Fīrūz Shāh, embracing eight successive reigns and a period of ninety-five years. It purports to be founded on information received by the author from his father Muayyad ul-Mulk, his grandfather, and other trustworthy persons, and, for the latter period, extending from the reign of Jalāl ud-Dīn Fīrūz to the date of composition, upon his personal recollections. It is, for the time which it covers, the principal authority of the Ṭabaḳāt i Akbarshāhī and Tārīkh i Firishtah.

A translation by Professor Dowson of the entire work, with the exception of passages of little historical importance, has been printed in Elliot's History of India, vol. iii. pp. 97—268. The reign of 'Alā ud-Dīn has been translated by Major A. R. Fuller, and that of Mu'izz ud-Dīn by Mr. P. Whalley;

see the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol. 38, pp. 181—220, vol. 39, pp. 1—51, and vol. 40, pp. 185—247.

Contents:—Preface, fol. 1. Ghiyāṣ ud-Dīn Balban, fol. 15. Mu'izz ud-Dīn Kaiḳubād, fol. 67. Jalāl ud-Dīn Fīrūz Khiljī, fol. 93. 'Alā ud-Dīn, fol. 125. Ḳuṭb ud-Dīn Mubārak Shāh, fol. 188. Ghiyāṣ ud-Dīn Ṭughluḳ Shāh, fol. 210. Muḥammad B. Ṭughluḳ Shāh, fol. 225. Abul-Muẓaffar Fīrūz Shāh, fol. 260.

The last chapter is subdivided into eleven sections called Muḳaddimah, the first seven of which are alone found in the present copy, as follows:—I. Accession of Fīrūz Shāh, fol. 262 *b*. II. His march from Sīvistān to Dehli, fol. 265 *b*. III. His noble qualities, fol. 270 *a*. IV. His liberalities, fol. 274 *a*. V. His buildings, fol. 275 *b*. VI. His canals, fol. 278 *a*. VII. His rules of government, fol. 280 *a*.

This last section breaks off, fol. 284, at a passage corresponding to page 581, line 4, of the printed text. The next following leaves, foll. 285—294, which have been supplied by a later hand, contain an abridged recension of the seventh and eighth Muḳaddimahs, and another section which, although headed Muḳaddimah IX., is in reality a portion of Muḳaddimah VII., corresponding to pp. 575—581 of the printed text.

This valuable MS., which, although not free from mistakes, might serve in many instances to correct the Calcutta edition, bears on fol. 16 the seal of Ḥamīdah Bānū, the wife of Humāyūn and mother of Akbar, dated A.H. 957: حميدة بانو بنت على اكبر ١٥٧. The first page is covered with 'Arẓ-Dīdahs and seals of successive librarians of Shāhjahān and Dārā Shikūh.

It has several small gaps, apparently due to the accidental loss of a few lines in the MS. from which it was transcribed, and the following more extensive lacunæ: three leaves missing after fol. 18, corresponding to pp. 26—32 of the printed text, one after fol. 113 (pp. 211, 212), two after fol. 115 (pp. 216—220), one after fol. 117 (pp. 224—226), and six after fol. 142 (pp. 275—287).

A slip inserted at the end of the volume contains a list drawn up in Persian of lacunæ in the present copy, which Sir Henry Elliot wished to have filled up in Lucknow.

Appended to the Tārīkh i Fīrūzshāhī is a quire of eight leaves, 8 in. by 6, with 17 lines in a page, written in Nestalik, A.D. 1853, and containing the work entitled

فتوحات فيروز شاهي

in which the royal author, Fīrūz Shāh, who there calls himself Fīrūz B. Rajab, servant of Muḥammad Shāh B. Ṭughluḳ Shāh, records the edicts and ordinances of his reign, the abuses and evil practices which he had put down, the buildings, monuments, and works of public utility, which he had carried out.

Beg. حمد بيحد وشكر بيعد مر خالق غفور شكور را

It is stated in the Ṭabaḳāt i Akbarshāhī, Add. 6543, fol. 97, and in Tārīkh i Firishtah, vol. i. p. 271, that this record, the substance of which is given in both works, had been engraved by Fīrūz Shāh's order on the eight faces of an octogon-shaped cupola erected by him on the mosque of Fīrūzābād (see Elliot's History, vol. iii. p. 302).

The whole of the Futūḥāt i Fīrūzshāhī has been translated by Professor Dowson. See Elliot's History of India, vol. iii. pp. 374—388.

The present copy was transcribed for Sir H. Elliot from a MS. dated A.H. 1139 under the supervision of Nayyir Rakhshān (Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Khān), who prefixed to it a notice dated Shāhjahānābād, July, 1853.

Or. 1737.

Foll. 181; 8 in. by 6; 17 lines, 3 in. long; written in small Nestalik, A.D. 1841.

تاريخ فيروزشاهي

Tārīkh i Fīrūzshāhī, a history of the reign of Fīrūz Shāh by Shams i Sirāj. See p. 241 *b*.

This copy is defective; it breaks off at the same point as the previously described MS., Or. 162, viz. before the end of the ninth Muḳaddimah of Ḳism V.

Contents: Preface, fol. 4 *a*. Ḳism I., fol. 16 *b*. Ḳism II., fol. 42 *a*. Ḳism III., fol. 71 *a*. Ḳism IV., fol. 97 *a*. Ḳism V., fol. 138 *b*.

Two extracts relating to the same reign are added at the end, foll. 166—181, the first from the Ṭabaḳāt i Akbarshāhī (see p. 220 *a*), the second from the Tārīkh i Badā'unī (see p. 222 *b*).

On the cover is written: "Copied in 1840/41 at Allahabad for H. M. E[lliot]." In a Persian note by Munshī Maulā-Bakhsh, dated Calcutta, October, 1854, it is stated that the MS. had been collated with another copy.

Or. 1782.

Foll. 101; 11 in. by 6¾.

I. Foll. 1—48; 19 lines, 5¼ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik; dated Jumāda II., A.H. 1239 (A.D. 1824).

تاريخ شيرشاهي

History of Shīr Shāh by 'Abbās Sarvānī. See p. 242 *b*.

II. Foll. 49—101; 13 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in Nestalik by Maulā-Bakhsh, Sir H. Elliot's Munshī, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from another copy of the same work.

Or. 1857.

Foll. 80; 6¼ in. by 4; 15 lines, 2 in. long written in small Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

A shorter recension of the preceding work, with the heading Tārīkh i Shīrshāhī.

Beg. هر جنس حمد واهب خالق بريهء را سزد

The text has been abridged by the omission of some passages in which the author refers to himself, and, although in the introduction he speaks in the first person, as in the preceding copies, his name does not appear. A short doxology, differing from the corresponding part of the other MSS., is followed by this rubric طبقه سيوم در ذكر احوال سلطنت شير شاه سور, from which it would appear that the history of Shīr Shāh was originally preceded by an account of two previous dynasties.

Or. 1929.

Foll. 106; 12½ in. by 8; 17 lines, 4¾ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

واقعات مشتاقي

Detached narratives and anecdotes relating to the period of the Lodi and Sūr dynasties, by Rizḳ Ullah Mushtāḳī. See p. 821 *a*.

This copy has in its early portion many small gaps apparently due to holes in the MS. from which it was transcribed. It is imperfect at the end, and some portions are transposed.

Contents:—Preface, fol. 2 *b*. Sultan Bahlūl Lodī, fol. 3 *a*. Sikandar Lodī, fol. 8 *a*. Ibrāhīm Lodī, fol. 42 *a*. Bābar, fol. 43 *b*. Humāyūn, fol. 45 *b*. Shīr Shāh, fol. 47 *b*. Islām Shāh, fol. 59 (imperfect). Ibrāhīm Lodī, fol. 60 *a*. Amīrs of the reign of Sikandar Lodī, fol. 65 *b*. Islām Shāh, fol. 71 *a*. 'Adlī, fol. 73 *a*. Ghiyāṣ ud-Dīn Khiljī, of Māndū, fol. 79 *a*. Naṣīr ud-Dīn Khiljī, fol. 79 *a*. Muẓaffar Shāh, of Gujrāt, fol. 84 *a*. Miscellaneous anecdotes, fol. 85 *a*.

Or. 1701.

Foll. 193; 8 in. by 4¾; 14 lines, 2¾ in. long; written in Nestalik in the 19th century.

تاريخ داؤدى

History of the Lodi and Sūr dynasties, by ʿAbd Ullah. See p. 243 *a*.

The author, whose name is found in the body of the work, fol. 17 *b*, served under Jahāngīr. He quotes in the same passage a story which had been related in his presence to that emperor by one of his courtiers.

Or. 1939

Foll. 16; 8½ in. by 5; 15 lines, 3⅛ in. long; written in small Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

تاريخ سلاطين افاغنه

An extract from a history of the Lodi and Sūr dynasties, by Aḥmad Yādgār.

An account of the work, with extensive extracts, will be found in Elliot's History, vol. v. pp. 1—66. It is there stated that the author describes himself in his preface as an old servant of the Sūr kings, and that he had written a history of the Afghan Sultans by order of Dā'ūd Shāh. But the present work is of much later date. Sir H. Elliot held it to be posterior to the Tārīkh i Dā'ūdī (see p. 243 *a*), which it generally follows closely, and his conclusion is confirmed by the fact that the author quotes as one of his sources the Ma'din ul-Akhbār i Aḥmadī, a work written under Jahāngīr about A.H. 1021—1023 (see p. 888 *a*).

In the present extract, which contains the history of Humāyūn from his accession to his arrival at Bābā Ḥājī (A.H. 949), the author copies with few alterations the corresponding portion of the Ṭabaḳāt i Akbarshāhī, a translation of which will be found in Elliot's History, vol. v. pp. 187—217.

On the fly-leaf: "Asiatic Society's copy; reign of Humayun, from page 96 to 123½."

Some extracts from the same work, translated by Ensign C. F. Mackenzie, will be found in Add. 30,774, foll. 1—24.

TIMURIDES.

Or. 1767.

Foll. 249; 8½ in. by 5½; 13 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in Shikastah; dated the 37th year of ʿĀlamgīr (A.H. 1104-5, A.D. 1693).

اقبال نامه جهانگيرى

History of Jahāngīr and of his predecessors.

Author: Muḥammad Sharīf, entitled Muʿtamad Khān, محمد شريف المخاطب بمعتمد خان

Beg. منتهاي نامنتها خداى بي همتارا كه مارا

This is the extremely scarce first volume of the Iḳbāl Nāmah, the well-known third volume of which, devoted to the reign of Jahāngīr, has been described p. 255 *a*. The author mentions in the preface the following works as his sources: the Akbar Nāmah of Abul Faẓl, the Ṭabaḳāt i Akbarī of Nīẓām ud-Dīn Aḥmad Bakhshī, and a history of Akbar's reign by Khwājah ʿAṭā Beg Ḳazvīnī, which had been left unfinished. He then proceeds to state that the present work was completed in Kashmīr, A.H. 1029, in the 15th solar year of Jahāngīr's reign, and that it consists of three volumes (Jild), as follows:—I. Ancestors of Akbar. II. Reign of Akbar. III. Reign of Jahāngīr. See Aumer, Munich Catalogue, p. 92.

The present volume begins, fol. 5, with a record of the birth and genealogy of Akbar and short notices on his forefathers, Tīmūr, Mīrān Shāh, Abu Saʿīd, and ʿUmar Shaikh, foll. 6—12. Its remaining portion is entirely devoted to Bābar and Humāyūn.

There is some confusion in the present

copy; it appears to have been transcribed from a MS., some of the leaves of which had been transposed.

Copyist: بهادر سنکه قوم کایتهه ساکن انوپ شهر

Or. 1834.

Foll. 233; 14¼ in. by 8¾; 25 lines, 5¾ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik, with ruled margins, apparently in the 18th century.

The second volume of the preceding work, containing a full history of Akbar from his accession to his death, abridged from the Akbar Nāmah of Abul-Faẓl and its continuation.

The first leaf, which has been supplied, as well as the last, by a later hand, begins thus: شهنشاه مظهر قدرت الله مورد کرامت نامتناهی

The record of Akbar's death, fol. 231 *b*, is followed by a description of his empire and its provinces, which concludes the volume.

On the inner side of the cover is a short notice on the work by Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Khān (see p. 446 *b*).

Or. 1768.

Foll. 210; 8¾ in. by 5; from 16 to 18 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz, apparently in the 17th century.

A portion of the second volume of the same work.

It begins, like the Munich MS., with the first words of the Akbar Nāmah: سلسله انتظام کارگاه آفرینش که مظاهر حقیقه نمای شهود, and extends from the accession of Akbar to the middle of the 17th year of the reign. Its contents correspond to foll. 2—84 of the preceding copy. At the end is a detached fragment of the 18th year, foll. 208—210.

Or. 1769.

Foll. 34; 8½ in. by 5; 13 lines, 2½ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Jumada II., A.H. 1240 (A.D. 1825).

I. Foll. 3—30. A full statement of the contents of the second volume of the Iḳbāl Nāmah i Jahāngīrī, drawn up in tabular form, with references to a MS. consisting of 442 pages.

II. Foll. 31—34. The beginning of the first volume of the same work. It consists of the preface and of the record of Akbar's birth and genealogy, which immediately follows it.

At the beginning of the MS. is found the seal of Jalāl ud-Daulah Mahdī ʿAlī Khān Bahādur Shujāʿat Jang, dated A.H. 1213.

Or. 2024.

Foll. 142; 8½ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz; dated Kalkalah, Deccan, A.H. 1103 (A.D. 1692).

The third volume of the Iḳbāl Nāmah i Jahāngīrī. See p. 255 *a*.

This copy concludes with Shāhjahān's entrance into Agra (Calcutta edition, p. 305, line 12).

Foll. 140—142 contain the appendix (*ib.* pp. 305—308), transcribed by a later hand from another MS.

Or. 1703.

Foll. 263; 6¼ in. by 3¾; 9 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.H. 1850.

An abridgment of the history of the Timurides from their origin to the reign of Farrukhsiyar.

Author: Sayyid Mufaẓẓal Khān, سید مفضل خان

Beg. سپاس بیقیاس مر حضرت صمدیت را که عالم

The author, who calls himself a born slave (Khānahzād) of Muḥammad Shāh, professes to have compiled this abridgment مختصر from the Ṭabaḳāt i Tīmūriyyah, Malfūẓāt i Bābarī, Humāyūn Nāmah, Akbar

Nāmah, Iḳbāl Nāmah, Shāhjahān Nāmah, and ʿĀlamgīr Nāmah.

Contents:—Genealogy of Tīmūr traced from Noah, his life, and his successors in Iran, fol. 3 *a*. Bābar, fol. 17 *a*. Humāyūn, fol. 21 *b*. Akbar, fol. 58 *b*. Jahāngīr, fol. 114 *b*. Shāhjahān, fol. 155 *b*. Aurangzīb, fol. 184 *b*. Bahādur Shāh, fol. 215 *a*. Jahāndār Shāh, fol. 235 *b*. Farrukhsiyar, fol. 255 *a*.

The present copy comes to an abrupt termination in the last reign with an account of the failure of various plots contrived by Farrukhsiyar for the destruction of the Sayyids.

This work is not to be confounded with a more voluminous composition of the same writer, entitled Tārīkh i Mufaẓẓalī, described above, p. 892 *a*.

The latter is a general history brought down to the reign of Farrukhsiyar. Extracts from it will be found in Or. 2053, foll. 25—52, and a translation of some portions in Add. 30,778, foll. 1—49.

Extracts from the present work are preserved in Add. 2059, foll. 206—235, where it is designated by the title of Tīmūr Nāmah i Mufaẓẓalī. In both works the author calls himself Sayyid Mufaẓẓal-Khān.

Or. 1833.

Foll. 510; 9¼ in. by 5; 15 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Shikastah; dated Shaʿbān, A.H. 1135 (A.D. 1723).

تذكرة السلاطين چغتا

The first volume of the Taẕkirat us-Salāṭīn Chaghatā, by Kāmvar Khān (see p. 274 *b*), in the author's handwriting. It includes, in addition to the contents of the previously described copy, Add. 25,787, the whole of the reign of Jahāngīr, foll. 430—510, ending with the record of that emperor's death, and a short account of the defeat and capture of Prince Shahriyār.

The author's name is found in the following subscription, which is by the same hand as the text: باتمام رسيد جلد اول تذكرة السلاطين چغتا بخط مصنف و مولف اين كتاب احقر العباد محمد هادى المخاطب موهوم بكامور خان في التاريخ بيست و دوم شعبان المعظم سنه پنجم محمد شاهى مطابق بسال يكهزار و يكصد و سى و پنج هجرى

The following endorsement is in the same handwriting: جلد اول . . . چغتا بخط اضعف العباد . . . مصنف اين تاريخ

Or. 1705.

Foll. 196; 9 in. by 6; 18 lines, 4 in. long; written in cursive Nestalik; dated Ṣafar, the 44th year of Shāh ʿĀlam (A.H. 1217, A.D. 1802).

تاريخ چغتائي

History of the Timurides of India, by Muḥammad Shafīʿ Vārid. See p. 275 *b*.

This copy begins, like some others (Or. 2055, foll. 40, 77), with the words: جهان جهان ستايش وافرين بادشاهى را سزاست

The main part of the preface, however, agrees with that of the previously described copy, with the exception of the title, which is تاريخ چغتائى, instead of مرآت واردات.

The latter portion of the history, although agreeing in substance with the text of Add. 6579, shows greater conciseness. In the last section, the reign of Muḥammad Shāh, foll. 176—187, the divergence becomes more marked, and the narrative is considerably shorter. A subsequent addition, foll. 188 *a*—196, brings the history down to a period by five years later; it concludes with a detailed account of the battle of Karnāl, fol. 193 *b*, and of succeeding events down to the departure of Nādir Shāh from Dehli (A.H. 1152). The last section will

be found translated in Elliot's History of India, vol. viii. pp. 21—24.

The title Mir'āt i Vāridāt appears to belong to an earlier recension of the work; it occurs in the previously described copy, and in Or. 2055, foll. 40—67, in both of which the preface is dated the 11th of Ramaẓān A.H. 1139. Other MSS., in which the history concludes with the invasion of Nādir Shāh, bear mostly the title of Tārīkh i Chaghatā'ī. See Or. 2055, foll. 77, 93, and 107.

Or. 1706.

Foll. 184; 8½ in. by 5; 15 lines, 3 in. long; written in Nestalik; dated January, 1852.

A transcript of the preceding MS.

Or. 1764.

Foll. 531; 8¼ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Sahāranpūr, November 1849.

I. Foll. 1—29. Rājāvalī, or account of the Hindu Rājahs down to the invasion of Shihāb ud-Dīn Ghūrī (see p. 855 *a*, and p. 916 *b*), with a tabulated list of the Muslim kings from the conquest to Shāh 'Ālam.

II. Foll. 30—531.

تاريخ مظفري

A history of the Timurides, by Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. See p. 282 *b*. This copy concludes with the death of Āṣaf ud-Daulah, A.H. 1212 (Or. 466, fol. 493 *a*).

Or. 1993.

Foll. 180; 8 in. by 5; 13 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, with ruled margins, about A.D. 1850.

A history of Shāh 'Ālam, endorsed by Sir H. Elliot "Shah Alamnama, by Muhammad Ali Khān."

It is a portion of the preceding work, Tārīkh i Muẓaffarī, corresponding to foll. 342—455 of the copy described p. 282 *b*. It extends from the accession of Shāh 'Ālam to the taking of Agra by Ismā'īl Beg Khān, A.H. 1201, where it comes abruptly to a close. A record of the death of Shāh 'Ālam has been added at the end, in order to give to the MS. an appearance of completeness.

Or. 1694.

Foll. 358; 8½ in. by 6; 13 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

خلاصة التواريخ

History of the Timuride dynasty and of the Nāẓims of Bengal, by Kalyān Singh, son of Shitāb Rāi. See p. 283 *b*.

The first part, foll. 1—118, is identical with the previously described MS., Add. 24,084. The second, foll. 118—358, has the following heading: باب دويم در ذكر ناظمان صوبجات بنكاله از ابتداى جعفر خان تا حال الخ

The contents of the latter agree with those of the work noticed p. 313 *b*, under the special title of Vāridāt i Ḳāsimī, with the only exception that the preface is here replaced by an historical introduction treating of the predecessors of 'Alīvirdī Khān in the government of Bengal, viz. Ja'far Khān, who held the Divanship of the Ṣūbah under Aurangzīb, Shujā' ud-Daulah, who succeeded him as Ṣūbahdār, fol. 119 *a*, and Sar-Afrāz Khān, fol. 123 *b*.

Or. 1772.

Foll. 192; 11 in. by 7; about 15 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik in the 19th century.

A volume the following account of which has been written by Sir Henry Elliot: "This work has been transcribed either by, or from,

a very ignorant copyist. It is taken from a Bayáz at Lucknow, which evidently comprises several distinct peerages and other miscellaneous matters, which have been all thrown into a consecutive work."

The following are the most important articles:—List of the Vakīls (or Vazīrs) from the reign of Akbar to that of Muḥammad Shāh, including also the Dīvāns, Mīr Bakhshis, second and third Bakhshis, for the same period, fol. 3 *a*. Abstract of the official records of the reigns of Akbar, Jahāngīr, and Shāhjahān, fol. 23 *a*. List of Vakīls, Ṣadrs, Mīr-Sāmāns, and Manṣabdārs from Akbar to Shāhjahān, fol. 87 *b*. List of Manṣabdārs in the reign of Aurangzīb, fol. 119 *b*. List of Vakīls and other dignitaries from Akbar to Aḥmad Shāh, fol. 137 *a*. A similar list from Akbar to Bahādur Shāh, fol. 160 *b*.

BABAR.

Or. 1827.

Foll. 143; 12 in. by 8; 11 lines, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; written in Nestalik, with 'Unvān and gold-ruled margins, about A.D. 1850.

واقعات بابري

Three detached portions of the translation of the Memoirs of Bābar by Mīrzā 'Abd ur-Raḥīm (see p. 244 *a*), as follows:—Events of A.H. 910 (wrongly designated in the heading as A.H. 908), fol. 3 *b*.—A.H. 911 (in the heading 909), fol. 50 *a*.—A.H. 925, fol. 86 *a*. A.H. 926, fol. 127 *b*.—A.H. 934, fol. 133 *a*.—A.H. 936 (the first four lines only, as in Erskine's translation), fol. 143 *b*.

On the fly-leaf is written: "Copied from the Ulwarh Rajah's book."

Or. 1999.

Foll. 102; 7 in. by 4; 15 lines, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; written in neat Nestalik on tinted and gold-sprinkled paper, with ruled margins; dated Rabī' I., A.H. 998.

Another translation of the Memoirs of Bābar, the same that has been described, without author's name, p. 246 *a*.

This version, which is written in an ornate and rhetorical style, is due, as has been shown by Prof. Dowson, History of India, vol. iv. p. 288, to Shaikh Zain, a contemporary of Bābar often mentioned in the Memoirs (see Erskine's translation, pp. 291, 308 and 359), and is therefore much earlier than the better known translation written A.H. 998 by Mīrzā 'Abd ur-Raḥīm (see p. 244 *a*).

Shaikh Zain ud-Dīn Khwāfī, who in his verses took the name of Vafā'ī, was, according to the appendix to the Memoirs of Bābar, Pavet de Courteille's translation, vol. ii. p. 463, a grandson of his namesake, the famous saint Shaikh Zain ud-Dīn Khwāfī, who died of the plague in Herat, A.H. 838 (see Maṭla' us-Sa'dain, fol. 179). He held the office of Ṣadr[a] in the reign of Bābar, and was known as an elegant poet. Besides translating the Vāḳi'āt i Bābarī, he is said to have written a history of the conquest of India, with an account of the wonders of that country. He died A.H. 940, and was buried in the Madrasah which he had built in Agra. See Badā'unī, Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh, vol. i. pp. 341 and 471, and Ṭabaḳāt i Shāhjahānī, Or. 1673, fol. 185 *a*.

The present volume contains the events of A.H. 932 and the early part of 933, corresponding to pp. 290—342 of Erskine's translation. There is, however, a gap of about thirty leaves after fol. 63, corresponding to foll. 44—65 of the previously described copy, Add. 26,202, and to pp. 308—332 of Erskine's translation.

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[a] The nature of that office is fully explained in the A'in i Akbarī; see Blochmann's translation, p. 268.

Copyist: عبد الله بن محمود بن الخواندمير, apparently a grandson of the well-known historian, Khwānd Amīr, who died in the reign of Humāyūn (see p. 96 *b*).

The MS. is endorsed طبقات بابري.

HUMAYUN.

Or. 1890.

Foll. 257; 8¼ in. by 6½; 9 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Rabī' II., A.H. 1264, March, 1848.

همايون شاهى

The Memoirs of Humāyūn, by Jauhar (see p. 246 *a*), in a later recension by Ilāhdād Faiẓī Sirhindī, الهداد فيضى سرهندى (see p. 253 *a*).

Beg. همايون كوهرى كه در سلك تحرير و عقد تقرير

The editor says in the epilogue, fol. 205 *b*, that the author, Mihtar Jauhar, who had for a long period been engaged in compiling the rough drafts of his memoirs, had requested him to put them into a shape more worthy of the dignity of historical composition, with a view to the presentation of the work to Akbar. Although the substance of this recension agrees in the main with that of the original work, its form is considerably altered. The plain language of the Āftābchī has given way to the ornate and laboured style of a Court-chronicler. The work is generally expanded, and the narrative in many parts more circumstantial. A new preface, with dedication to Akbar, has been prefixed, and the passages relating to that prince are brought into prominence and made the occasions of rhetorical display.

The division also is different. The Humāyūn-Shāhī comprises four books (Bāb), subdivided into chapters (Faṣl). The following table will show their correspondence with the translation of the original text by Major Charles Stewart. Bāb I. Accession of Humāyūn, fol. 23 *a*. Faṣl 1. Campaign against Baban, Bāyazīd, etc., fol. 25 *b* (Stewart's translation, p. 3). 2. Conquest of Gujrāt, fol. 29 *a* (p. 4). 3. Rebellion of Sulṭān Mīrzā, fol. 38 *a* (p. 7). 4. Return to Agra, etc., fol. 42 *b* (p. 8). 5. Return from Bengal, etc., fol. 54 *b* (p. 13). 6. Second war with Shīr Khān, fol. 68 *b* (p. 20). 7. March to Tattah and Bhakar, fol. 77 *a* (p. 26). 8. Second departure from Ûch, etc., fol. 90 *a* (p. 36). 9. Birth of Akbar, fol. 106 *a* (p. 44).

Bāb II. Humāyūn sets out for Khorasan, fol. 118 *b* (p. 51). Faṣl 1. Reception of the Shāh's first letter, fol. 123 *b* (p. 55). 2. Arrival at Ḳazvīn, fol. 128 *b* (p. 62). 3. Estrangement on religious grounds, fol. 132 *b* (p. 65). 4. Suspicions of the Shāh, fol. 137 *b* (p. 68). 5. Banquet given by the Shāh, fol. 143 *a* (p. 72).

Bāb III. Return from Irak to Ḳandahār, fol. 147 *b* (p. 75). Faṣl 1. Arrival at Ḳandahār, fol. 151 *a* (p. 77). 2. Taking of Ḳandahār, fol. 154 *a* (p. 79). 3. March to Kābul fol. 157 *a* (p. 82). 4. Circumcision of Akbar, fol. 162 *b* (p. 83). 5. Kāmrān's return to Kābul, fol. 169 *b* (p. 86). 7. March to Ṭāliḳān, fol. 173 *b* (p. 89). 8. Campaign of Balkh, fol. 181 *a* (p. 93). 9. Fight with Kāmrān, fol. 186 *a* (p. 94). 10. Advance from Andarāb, fol. 195 *a* (p. 99). 11. Fight with the Afghans, fol. 201 *a* (p. 101). 12. March to the Gakhar country, fol. 206 *a* (p. 103).

Bāb IV. Humāyūn holds a council of war and prepares to invade India, fol. 218 *a* (p. 109). Faṣl 1. He enters India and sends forces to various quarters, fol. 223 *b* (p. 110). 2. Shāh Abul-Ma'ālī's fight with 'Umar Khān, fol. 231 *a* (p. 113). 3. Bairam Khān's battle with Tātār Khān, fol. 233 *b* (p. 114). 4. March to Sirhind and defeat of Iskandar

Sūr, fol. 236 *a* (p. 114). 5. March to Dehli; Abul-Ma'ālī sent in pursuit, fol. 243 *b* (p. 116). 6. Death of Humāyūn, fol. 249 *b* (p. 120).

Bāb V. Accession of Akbar, fol. 253 *b*. The editor's epilogue, fol. 255 *b*.

AKBAR.

Or. 1709.

Foll. 214; $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $6\frac{1}{4}$; 13 lines, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik, apparently in the 17th century.

اکبر نامه

Part I. of the first volume of the Akbar Nāmah, by Abul-Faẓl (see p. 247 *b*), imperfect at beginning and end.

Or. 1897.

Foll. 143; $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. by 4; 13 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

A portion of the same work, comprising the first three years of the reign, and corresponding to vol. ii. pp. 2—101, of the Lucknow edition.

Or. 2041.

Foll. 16; $21\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 13; 35 lines, 7 in. long; written in Nestalik, with gold-ruled margins, apparently in the 17th century.

Two detached quires of a large-sized copy of the same work, belonging to the 20th and 26th—28th years of the reign. Their contents correspond to pp. 109—146 and 361—398 of the third volume of the Lucknow edition.

Each quire contains a half-page miniature in the centre.

Or. 1679.

Foll. 189; $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $3\frac{3}{4}$; 9 lines, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

آئين اكبري

The account of the Ṣūbahs of India, from the Ā'īn i Akbarī (see p. 248 *a*). This copy wants the tables, and breaks off two or three pages before the end of the account of Kābul.

Or. 1989.

Foll. 68; $12\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $7\frac{1}{2}$; written in Nestalik, A.D. 1847.

Topographical tables from the Ā'īn i Akbarī, beginning with Sirhind and ending with Berar (see Blochmann's edition, vol. i. pp. 527—577, 479—485).

In a letter prefixed to the volume, dated Dehli, April 8th, 1847, Dr. Sprenger states that the text had been transcribed from his own copy, and collated with those of Navvāb Muḥammad Mīr Khān, and of Navvāb Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Khān.

Or. 1667.

Foll. 226; $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 7; 13 lines, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Rabī' I., A.H. 1267 (A.D. 1851).

شرح آئين اكبري

An abridgment of the Ā'īn i Akbarī, with a running commentary, by Najaf 'Alī Khān, son of Muḥammad 'Aẓīm ud-Dīn, of Jhajar (Thornton's Jhujhur), district of Dehli, نجف علی خان پور محمد عظیم الدین باشنده جهجر من متعلقات دهلی

Beg. ایزدي نیایش سزاي بارکاهش نتوان

This work was written for Sir Henry Elliot, whose praises are celebrated in prose and in verse, both in the preface and in the epilogue.

The commentator gives throughout the text of the original work, from which he has, however, eliminated such portions as he deemed of minor importance.

A letter dated February 21, 1851, written to Sir H. Elliot by Najaf 'Alī Khān, who calls himself قاضیزاده قصبه ججهر, with a list of three of the writer's works, including the present, is appended to the volume.

Or. 1854.

Foll. 51; 8 in. by 5; 13 lines, 3⅛ in. long; written in small Nestalik; dated Ṣafar, A.H. 1268 (A.D. 1851).

تکملهٔ اکبر نامه

A continuation of the Akbar Nāmah, containing a detailed account of the close of Akbar's reign, from the beginning of the 47th year to the emperor's death.

Author: 'Ināyat Ullah Muḥibb 'Alī, عنایت الله محب علی

Beg. از انجا که فطرت یاور و ارادت درست وطالع بیدار

After a wordy preamble, the beginning of which is taken from the Khātimah of the Akbar Nāmah (Lucknow edition, vol. iii. p. 867), the author says, fol. 12 *b*, that, as the chronicle of Abul-Faẓl stopped short at the 46th year of Akbar, and as the account of the entire reign given by Mu'tamad Khān Muḥammad Sharīf in his Iḳbāl Nāmah (see p. 923 *a*) was short and incomplete, he had resolved to write this history of the latter part of the reign, as an appendix to the second Daftar of the Akbar Nāmah, and in imitation of the style of Abul-Faẓl, of which he had been from his youth upwards an ardent admirer.

As the Iḳbāl-Nāmah referred to in the above passage was not completed until after the death of Jahāngīr, the present work cannot have been written before the reign of Shāhjahān. It is quite distinct from the Takmilah i Akbar Nāmah described in Elliot's History of India, vol. vi. pp. 103—115, and appears, from a comparison with the extracts there given, to be much fuller.

The latter work is ascribed to "Shaikh 'Ināyat Ullah or Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ." This should probably be read: "Shaikh 'Ināyat Ullah *and* Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ;" for it is known, and has been already stated, p. 263 *a*, that Shaikh 'Ināyat Ullah Kanbū, the author of Bahār i Dānish, and his younger brother Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ, were both engaged on historical compositions in the reign of Shāhjahān.

In this preface to the translation of Ain i Akbarī, p. 30, Blochmann mentions a continuation of the Akbar Nāmah, in two copies of which the author was called, as in the present MS., 'Ināyat Ullah Muḥibb 'Alī.

Another copy of the present work is found in Or. 1858, foll. 5—64. It has, however, no preface, and a modern title on the fly-leaf ascribes the work to Shaikh 'Abd uṣ-Ṣamad, a nephew of Abul-Faẓl and the editor of his letters (see p. 396 *a*).

Contents:—Preface, fol. 2 *b*. Events of the 47th year, fol. 13 *a*. Events of the 48th year, fol. 28 *a*. Events of the 49th year, fol. 35 *a*. Events of the 50th year, fol. 44 *b*.

In the subscription the work is designated as the conclusion of the third volume (Jild) of the Akbar Nāmah.

Or. 1666.

Foll. 229; 9½ in. by 6¼; 15 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Sha'bān, A.H. 1264, July, A.D. 1848.

اکبر نامه

History of Akbar from his accession to A.H. 1010, by Ilahdād Faiẓī. See p. 253 *a*.

Or.1665.

Foll. 425; 9¾ in. by 6; 15 lines, 3½ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik, in the 19th century.

سوانح اکبری

History of the emperor Akbar from his birth to the end of the 24th year of his reign, A.H. 987.

Author: Amīr Ḥaidar Ḥusainī Vāsiṭī Balgrāmī, امیر حیدر حسینی واسطی بلگرامی

Beg. خداوندا شاها شکرت حد کفتارم نیست

The author follows, as his main authority, the Akbar Nāmah of Abul Faẓl, which he condenses by eliminating its rhetorical amplifications. As additional sources he quotes the Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh of Badā'unī, Ṭabakāt i Akbarī, Firishtah, the Akbar Nāmah of Ilahdād Faiẓī, Maāṣir ul-Umarā with its Takmilah, and the four Daftars of the epistolary (Munsha'āt) of Abul-Faẓl, the fourth of which he describes as very rare. He adds that he had undertaken the compilation at the instance of Mr. William Kirkpatrick.

The Savāniḥ i Akbarī is mentioned by Mr. Blochmann in his translation of the Ain i Akbari, p. 316, note, where it is described as "perhaps the only critical historical work written by a native." Compare Elliot's History of India, vol. viii. p. 193.

Ḥaidar, surnamed Amīr, Ḥusainī Vāsiṭī Balgrāmī is also the author of a poetical glossary written A.H. 1189, and entitled Taḥḳīḳ ul-Iṣṭilāḥāt (Or. 2187), from the preface of which it appears that he was a grandson of the poet Mīr Ghulām 'Alī Āzād (see p. 373 *a*). Two grammatical treatises by him, the first of which is dated A.H. 1214, have been noticed p. 857 *b*.

A translation of the preface of the Savāniḥ will be found in Add. 30,780, foll. 343—349.

JAHANGIR.

Or. 1644.

Foll. 187; 14¼ in. by 8¾; 23 lines, 5⅝ in. long; written in Nestalik, with 'Unvān and ruled margins; dated Lucknow, Muḥarram, A.H. 1241 (A.D. 1825).

جهانگیر نامه

The Memoirs of Jahāngīr, with an introduction and continuation by Muḥammad Hādī. See p. 253 *b*.

Beg. حمد وثنای بی مر و حد وسپاس وستایش لا تعد

Contents:—Preface of Muḥammad Hādī, fol. 3 *b*. Introduction by the same, containing the history of Jahāngīr from his birth to his accession, fol. 4 *a*. Memoirs of Jahāngīr, from his accession to the end of the 18th year of his reign, fol. 12 *a*. Continuation by Muḥammad Hādī, extending from the beginning of the 19th year to the accession of Shāhjahān, fol. 167 *a*. Notice of the Vazīrs of Jahāngīr, fol. 186 *b*.

This last section, which is borrowed from the Iḳbāl-Nāmah, does not seem to belong to Muḥammad Hādī. It is not included in the printed edition, and comes, in the present copy, after the subscription.

The work is designated in the subscription, and on the fly-leaf of the present copy, as Tuzuk i Jahāngīrī. It has been printed under the title of Toozuk i Jahangeeree, Allygurh, 1864. An account of the continuation by Muḥammad Hādī, with two extracts, will be found in Elliot's History of India, vol. vi. pp. 392—399.

A miniature on fol. 11 *b*, represents Jahāngīr sitting on his throne with two attendants.

Or. 1646.

Foll. 499; 12¼ in. by 8; 15 lines, 5 in. long; written in Nestalik, in the 18th century.

The same work, called in the subscription توزك جهانكيرى

Contents:—Preface and introduction, fol. 23 *b*. Memoirs, fol. 44 *a*. Continuation, fol. 401 *b*.

Or. 1645.

Foll. 416; 11¼ in. by 6¼; 15 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in Nestalik, apparently in the 18th century.

The same work, also designated at the end as توزك جهانكيرى

Contents:—Preface and introduction, fol. 25 *b*. Memoirs, fol. 40 *a*. Continuation, fol. 369 *a*. Vazīrs of Jahāngīr, fol. 414 *a*.

On the last page is the seal of Jalāl ud-Daulah ʿAbd uṣ-Ṣamad Khān, with the date 1228 (A.D. 1813).

Prefixed to the volume, in a later hand-writing, is a detailed table of contents, foll. 3—24, with a notice of two other copies, one belonging to the General [T. P. Price; see Elliot, vol. vi. p. 277], the other to Sayyid Aḥmad Khān Dihlavī Munṣif, fol. 2. The notice is signed Ashraf Khān, and dated Oct. 22, 1847.

Or. 1988.

Foll. 23; 8 in. by 6¼; 13 lines, 4¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the Memoirs of Jahāngir, with the introduction and continuation of Muḥammad Hādī.

Or. 1648.

Foll. 296; 10 in. by 6; 13 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in Nestalik, apparently early in the 19th century.

I. Foll. 35—181. The first part of the Memoirs of Jahāngīr in a shorter recension. It comprises the first twelve years of the reign, and corresponds to pp. 1—221 of the Allygurh edition. There is some confusion towards the end; some passages of the twelfth year have been transposed, and fragments of the thirteenth year mixed up with them, while the latter part of the twelfth is wanting.

II. Foll. 202—296. Additional passages of the fuller recension, with references to the preceding shorter text, showing the page and line at which each is to be inserted.

The intervening portion of the MS., foll. 181 *b*—201 *b*, although written in continuation of the first section, and without any apparent break, forms no part of the Memoirs. It begins with these words از انتخاب جهانكيرشاهى نوشته ميشود, and contains detached notices and anecdotes relating to various periods of Jahāngīr's reign. It includes some quotations from the Jahāngīr Nāmah, and follows no chronological order. The author speaks of himself as "this poor person" فقير, and refers to the emperor as "His Majesty" خدايكانى, or "Emperor Jahāngīr," جهانكير پادشاه

A detailed table of the contents of the first portion of the volume, foll. 35—201, has been prefixed, foll. 2—33. On the fly-leaf is the following pencil-note by Sir H. Elliot: "As this, and the copy from which it was completed, both end with Jahāngīr's reaching Ahmedabad, I have no doubt this is the veritable Duwazdasala" (see Elliot's History, vol. vi. p. 252).

Or. 1902.

Foll. 293; 6¼ in. by 4; 9 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

تاريخ سليم شاهى

The spurious Memoirs of Jahāngīr. See p. 254 *b*.

The text agrees with Major Price's trans-

lation and has the same abrupt termination. The latter part of the volume, foll. 251—292, contains the Pand Nāmah, or moral precepts, of Jahāngīr, with the short prologue of I'timād ud-Daulah (see *ib*).

In a subscription transcribed from an earlier copy, and dated A.H. 1151, the work is called تصنيف تواريخ سليم شاهى عرف جهانكير نامه جهانكير بادشاه

Or. 1708.

Foll. 55; 9¾ in. by 6¼; 15 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Nestalik, with ruled margins; dated A.H. 1239 (A.D. 1824).

The same work in a shorter recension.

Beg. حمد بيغايت و شكر لا نهايت مبدعى را كه بيك امر كن

The text agrees generally with the previously described copy, Add. 6554, but the verses, freely interspersed in the latter, are omitted.

Another difference, pointed out by Sir H. Elliot, vol. vi. pp. 258—260, is that the exaggerated estimates of jewels and treasure found in Price's version are reduced to more moderate proportions.

The beginning and ending of this recension, with a translation of the concluding portion, foll. 52 *b*—55 *b*, will be found in Elliot's History of India, vol. vi. pp. 264—269. In the subscription the work is called توزك جهانكيرى

Or. 1647.

Foll. 225; 9¾ in. by 6; 11 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik; dated Sha'bān, A.H. 1264 (A.D. 1848).

A history of Jahāngīr, by Kāmgār Ḥusainī. See p. 257 *a*.

Beg. سپاس قدسى اساس مرداورى را كه بيارى سحاب رحمت

The text, which shows frequent variations from the previously described copies, Or. 171 and Add. 26,220, concludes with the death of Jahāngīr, and a brief enumeration of his children, his Vazīrs, and the eminent men of his court. The first words differ from the beginning found in the older MSS., the latter being جهان جهان نيايش پادشاه حقيقى و جهانبان تحقيقى را, and the preface, although substantially identical with that of the other copies, and giving the same author's name and the same date of composition, A.H. 1040, does not contain the title of Ma'āṣir i Jahāngīrī or any other. In the subscription the work is called تاريخ جهانكيرى; on the fly-leaf and in the table of contents, it is designated as جهانكير نامه.

A very full index of contents, drawn up in tabular form, and dated A.D. 1849, is prefixed, foll. 3—33.

This copy is noticed in Elliot's History of India, vol. vi. p. 442, and the extracts there given, as well as others preserved in Add. 30,776, foll. 227—264, have been translated from it.

SHAHJAHAN.

Or. 1681.

Foll. 49; 11 in. by 6; 17 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz, in the 19th century.

شش فتح كانگره

Capture of the fort of Kāngrah by Shāhjahān's forces, A.H. 1027; a six-fold account by Mīrzā Jalāl Ṭabāṭabā'ī. See p. 258 *a*.

Or. 1682.

Foll. 112; 6¼ in. by 4; 11 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, in the 19th century.

The same work.

Or. 1680.

Foll. 302; 6½ in. by 4; 11 lines, 2 in. long; written on English paper, about A.D. 1850.

I. Foll. 2—114. The same work.

II. Foll. 115—302. Selection from the Bayāẓ, or Miscellany, of the author of the preceding work, with the heading: منتخب از بیاض عندلیب بستان سخن سرائی محمد ملقب بجلال الدین طباطبائی

Beg. جهان جهان افرین جهان افرینی که متصور

This collection consists of prefaces, letters, congratulatory pieces, and other occasional compositions, in prose and verse, by the above writer, who calls himself, fol. 235 *a*, "Muḥammad, surnamed Jalāl ud-Dīn Ṭabāṭabā'ī."

The following may be specially mentioned: Letters to Afẓal Khān (Mullā Shukr Ullah Shīrāzi, Vazīr of Shāhjahān, who died A.H. 1048), fol. 131 *a*. Letters to Mirzā Muḥammad Ḥusain, fol. 149 *b*. Letter to the poet Ṭālib Kalīm, fol. 151 *b*. Letters written in the name of Shāh 'Abbās to 'Abd Ullah Khān the Uzbak, fol. 186 *a*. Preface to the Dīvān of Munīr Lāhaurī, fol. 207 *b*. Several congratulatory pieces addressed to Shāhjahān, dated A.H. 1044, fol. 215 *b*. A correction (تادیب) administered to the poet Mullā Shaidā, fol. 271 *a*.

Or. 1676.

Foll. 165; 12¼ in. by 6½; 21 lines, 4¼ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Sha'bān, A.H. 1216 (A.D. 1801).

پادشاه نامه

An official record of the reign of Shāhjahān, from the beginning of the fifth year to the end of the eighth year.

Author: Mīrzā Jalāl ud-Dīn Ṭabāṭabā'ī, میرزا جلال الدین طباطبائی

Beg. اغاز سال پنجم از دور اول جلوس همایون سعادت مقرون حضرت ظل سبحانی صاحبقران ثانی

This work has been already noticed p. 258 *a*. The title Pādishāh Nāmah and the author's name are found in the following subscription:

تمام شد وقایع سه نیم ساله از تواریخ پادشاهنامه مبارك اعلی حضرت فردوس مکان ثانی صاحبقران شاهجهان پادشاه انار الله برهانه من تصنیف استاد العصر و الدوران محمد ملقب بمیرزا جلال الدین طباطبای زواری

This history follows, like the Pādishāh Nāmah of Amīn, the chronological system which prevailed during the first ten years of Shāhjahān's reign, *i.e.* the solar years and Persian months (see p. 259 *a*), and embraces, therefore, a period extending from the 28th of Sha'bān, A.H. 1041, to the 11th of Shavvāl, A.H. 1045. It is much more prolix than the corresponding portion of the work of Amīn, Or. 173, foll. 245—366.

Its contents agree with those of the Dehli MS. mentioned by N. Lees, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1868, p. 463, and of the copy examined by Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Khān, Or. 2052, fol. 20. The latter describes the work of Mirzā Jalāl as very scarce, and adds that none but Shaikh Abul-Faẓl ever wrote history with equal elegance.

The present copy was written, as stated in the subscription, by Nidhān Kūl, son of Keval Rām Kūl, of Kashmīr, for Lālah Lachhmīrām, secretary to the late Mīrzā Najaf Khān.

Or. 1672.

Foll. 225; 12 in. by 8; 20 lines, 5½ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik; dated Rabī' I., A.H. 1240, A.D. 1824.

پادشاه نامه

The Pādishāh Nāmah, or official record of

the reign of Shāhjahān, by Muḥammad Amīn (see p. 258 *b*), wanting the rubrics and some pages at the end, viz. all that follows the notice on Kalīm (Or. 173, fol. 432 *a*).

Or. 1674.

Foll. 126; 11 in. by 7; 15 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik, A.D. 1850.

پادشاه نامه

Extracts from the first volume (Daftar) of the Pādishāh Nāmah of ʿAbd ul-Ḥamīd Lāhaurī (see p. 260 *a*).

This volume contains four distinct sets of extracts, as follows:—I. Foll. 2—89; the chapters beginning pp. 115, 126, 135, 154, 267, 433, etc., of Part I., Calcutta edition, ending with the list of Manṣabdārs and biographical notices, Part II., pp. 292—359. II. Foll. 90—104; the chapters beginning pp. 154 and 433 of Part I. III. Foll. 105—115 *a*; the headings of the whole work. IV. Foll. 115 *b*—126; the chapters beginning Part I., p. 237, and Part II., pp. 266, 341.

Foll. 90 *a*, and 105 *a*, contain the first lines of the MS. from which the extracts were taken. This beginning, which differs from that of other copies, is as follows: سرنوشت عنبرین خامه که در جویبار چشمه حیوان نشو ونما یافته

Or. 1675.

Foll. 214; 12 in. by 6¾; 19 lines, 4½ in. long; written in Nestalik, apparently in the 17th century.

The third Daftar of the Pādishāh Nāmah, being the continuation of ʿAbd ul-Ḥamīd's official record of the reign of Shāhjahān, by Muḥammad Vāriṣ (see p. 260).

This volume corresponds to foll. 388 *b*—530 *a* of the copy of the entire work, Add. 6556. It wants the biographical notices at the end, and concludes with the list of Manṣabdārs.

A contemporary writer, Muḥammad Baḳā, who in his Mir'āt Jahānnumā compiled about A.H. 1090, fol. 242 *b*, devotes a notice to Vāriṣ Muḥammad Khān, describes him as unequalled in his day for elegance of composition, and adds that he had discharged for some time the duties of Vāḳi'ah-Khwān at the imperial court, and was then holding the office of Dīvān in the Ṣūbah of Bihār, his native land.

Vāriṣ Khān died, according to the Ma'āṣir ʿĀlamgīrī, p. 192, on the tenth of Rabīʿ I., A.H. 1091, stabbed by a mad student, whom he had received into his house.

Or. 1683.

Foll. 49; 6¼ in. by 3¾; 9 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, in the 19th century.

Account of the expedition sent by Shāhjahān, under command of Prince Murād Bakhsh and ʿAlī Mardān Khān, against the Uzbak chief Naẓr Muḥammad, and of the capture of Balkh on the 28th of Jumāda I., A.H. 1056.

Author: Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ, محمد صالح

Beg. نوابین سنجی که دست پرورد معانی باشد

The writer, who gives his name at the end, fol. 49 *a*, and there describes himself as general news-writer, واقعه نویس کل, has been already mentioned as author of the ʿAmal i Ṣāliḥ, p. 263 *a*.

The present work is a rhetorical amplification written in the most pompous style of Court-historiography, and with far less attention to facts than the corresponding portion of the same writer's record of the reign of Shāhjahān, Add. 26,221, foll. 497—504.

Or. 1670.

Foll. 444; 9½ in. by 6½; 11 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Nestalik, with ruled margins; dated Ramazān, A.H. 1263 (A.D. 1147).

عمل صالح

The latter half of the history of Shāhjahān, by Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ. See p. 263 *a*.

It extends from the beginning of the eleventh year of the reign to the death of Shāhjahān, and contains only the first three of the biographical notices with which the work concludes.

It is stated in the subscription that this copy was made by order of Capt. Joseph D. Cunningham and Muḥammad Khān, Faujdār [of Bhopāl].

Or. 1669.

Foll. 277; 11 in. by 6; 19 lines, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. long; written in large Nestalik, with ruled margins, probably in the 18th century.

The concluding portion of the same work, beginning with the 22nd year of the reign (Add. 26,221, fol. 554), and ending with a list of Manṣabdārs.

Or. 1668.

Foll. 151; $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $8\frac{1}{4}$; 11 lines, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; written in Nestalik, in the 19th century.

Extracts from the Shāhjahān Nāmah, transcribed for Sir H. Elliot from a copy in the imperial library of Dehli, by the scribe of Ḥakīm Aḥsan Ullah Khān, Mukhtār Shāhī.

This so-called Shāhjahān Nāmah is made up of two distinct works, viz. the Pādishāh Nāmah of Muḥammad Amīn (see p. 258 *b*), and the latter half of the ʿAmal i Ṣāliḥ (see p. 263 *a*), from the beginning of the 11th year of the reign to the end.

Contents:—Headings of the Pādishāh Nāmah, with an extract relating to the taking of Daulatābād, fol. 2 *a*. Headings of ʿAmal i Ṣāliḥ, fol. 16 *b*. Extracts from the Pādishāh Nāmah, fol. 23 *b*. Extracts from ʿAmal i Ṣāliḥ, fol. 76 *a*. Headings of the ʿAmal i Ṣāliḥ, fol. 116 *a*. Lists of the princes and Manṣabdārs, from the appendix to the same work, fol. 123 *a*.

Foll. 149—151 contain an alphabetical index of geographical names to the Tuḥfat ul-Kirām.

Or. 1892.

Foll. 121; 10 in. by $6\frac{1}{2}$; 13 lines, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik; dated December, 1849.

چارچمن برهمن

Memoirs of the reign of Shāhjahān, by Rāi Chandarbhān Barahman. See p. 838 *b*.

The four Chamans, beginning respectively on foll. 39 *a*, 73 *b*, 86 *b*, and 109 *a*, are preceded by an introduction (not found in the former copy), which begins thus:

الحمد لله . . . . اگرچه در عهد سعادت آئین و زمان میمنت قرین

It contains an account of the occasions on which the author was admitted to the emperor's presence to recite his verses, and a prolix description of the daily occupations of Shāhjahān, of his exalted qualities, and of the splendours of his court. The author's first introduction to Court took place in Sirhind, on the Naurūz festival, when Shāhjahān was preparing for the conquest of Badakhshān (A.H. 1055).

Foll. 2 and 3 contain, in another handwriting, a different preamble to the same work, transcribed from a copy belonging to Mīrzā Fakhr ud-Dīn, of Dehli, and beginning:

چون ادای شکر نعمت حضرت صمدیت

AURANGZIB.

Or. 1640.

Foll. 98; $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $6\frac{1}{4}$; 11 lines, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik, apparently in the 19th century.

ظفر نامهء عالمگيري

A history of the beginning of the reign of Aurangzīb, by ʻAḳil Khān. See pp. 265 *a* and 699 *a*.

The above title is that by which the work is usually designated; in the subscription of the present copy it is called واقعات عالمكيري

Or. 1642.

Foll. 67; 10 in. by 6¼; 19 lines, 4½ in. long; written in cursive Shikastah-āmīz; dated Jumāda I., A.H. 1261 (A.D. 1845).

The same work.

In the subscription the work is called تواريخ عالمكيري, and ascribed to Muḥammad ʻĀḳil Munshī.

Or. 1867.

Foll. 101; 8¼ in. by 5¾; 13 lines, 3 in. long; written in Nestalik, with ruled margins; dated Jumāda I., A.H. 1264 (A.D. 1848).

The same work, bearing on the fly-leaf the following inscription: اقبال نامه عرف ظفر نامه عالمگيرى تصنيف نواب عاقل خان

Or. 1893.

Foll. 218; 6¼ in. by 3¾; 9 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

فتحيه عبرتيه

An account of the campaign of Assam, A.H. 1072-3. See p. 266 *a*.

Both the present and the next following copy have a short epilogue, in which the author states that he had begun the work on the 4th of Ramaẓān, A.H. 1073, and completed it on the 20th of Shavvāl of the same year.

Or. 1894.

Foll. 165; 6¼ in. by 4; 11 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

The same work.

Or. 1936.

Foll. 345; 9 in. by 5¼; 14 lines, 3 in. long; written in Nestalik, apparently early in the 18th century.

مآثر عالمگيري

A history of the reign of Aurangzīb, by Mustaʻidd Khān. See p. 270 *a*.

This copy wants two leaves after fol. 219, corresponding to pp. 332—336 of the printed edition.

The author, Muḥammad Sāḳī, received the title of Mustaʻidd Khān in Zulḳaʻdah A.H. 1119. See Dānishmand Khān, Bahādur Shāh Nāmah, Add. 16,875, fol. 218.

A translation of the Ma'āṣir i ʻĀlamgīrī, without the introduction, by Lieut. Perkins, is preserved in manuscript, Add. 30,778, foll. 140—364.

Or. 1805.

Foll. 310; 10 in. by 5; 15 lines, 2¾ in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz; dated Jumāda II., the 16th year of Shāh ʻĀlam (A.H. 1188, A.D. 1774).

The same work.

Or. 1835.

Foll. 301; 8¾ in. by 5½; 17 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz; dated Rabīʻ II., A.H. 1221 (A.D. 1806).

Another copy of the same work.

The introduction treating of the first ten years of the reign is at the end of the volume,

foll. 264—301. The MS. was written by Sītārām Kāyath for the Dīvān Bhagwant Rāi.

Or. 1651.

Foll. 382; 11¼ in. by 6¾; 13 lines, 3⅝ in. long; written in fair Nestalik, in the 19th century.

The same work.

The writer of the subscription says that he had in his possession a continuation extending from the reign of Bahādur Shāh to the fourth year of Muḥammad Shāh, and that he thought that the author had brought down the history to a still later period.

SUCCESSORS OF AURANGZIB.

Or. 1899.

Foll. 234; 6¼ in. by 4; 9 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

اعظم الحرب

History of the reign of Muḥammad Aʿẓam Shāh.

Author: Kāmrāj son of Nain Singh B. Bindrāban, کامراج ولد نین سنگه ابن بندرابن

Beg. در باغ جهان چو قد برافراخت قلم

The author describes himself as a Kāyath of the Saksīnah tribe, an inhabitant of Phaphūnd (Thornton's Puhpoond, district of Etawa), and a born servant of Muḥammad Aʿẓam Shāh. Of his father Nain Singh it is incidentally stated, fol. 20 *a*, that he served as Pīshdast in the Vālāshāhī artillery which accompanied that prince on his way to Mālvah in A.H. 1118, and it is added that his forefathers had been for three generations in the imperial service.

Kāmrāj wrote evidently shortly after the events he describes, and, as he says, in order to discharge a debt of gratitude to his generous sovereign. He professes to have obtained his information from the official chroniclers, وقایع نگار حضور.

The work gives, in a rather ornate and diffuse style, an extremely circumstantial account of the short-lived rule of the ill-fated Aʿẓam Shāh.

Contents:—Preface, fol. 3 *b*. Departure of the princes Muḥammad Kāmbakhsh and Muḥammad Aʿẓam Shāh, and death of Aurangzīb, fol. 12 *a*. Accession of Aʿẓam Shāh, on the 10th of Zulḥijjah, A.H. 1118, fol. 26 *b*. Favours bestowed on princes and amīrs, fol. 45 *a*. Aʿẓam Shāh proceeds from Aḥmadnagar to Aurangābād, fol. 55 *a*. Letter of Bīdārbakht to his father, fol. 69 *a*. Aʿẓam Shāh visits the tomb of Burhān ud-Dīn Auliyā, and sets out for Burhānpūr, fol. 78 *a*. His march from Burhānpūr to Saronj, fol. 96 *b*. Departure from Saronj; punishment of the Chaudharī Gopāl, fol. 107 *b*. Aʿẓam Shāh sets out from Gwāliyār; Muḥtashim Khān put to flight; Muḥammad Aʿẓīm ud-Dīn and Bahādur Shāh reach Agra, fol. 113 *b*. Aʿẓam Shāh arrays his troops for fight, fol. 120 *a*. Battle fought on the 18th of Rabīʿ I., A.H. 1119; death of Aʿẓam Shāh and other princes, fol. 137 *a*. Vituperation of iniquitous fate, and epilogue of the author, fol. 223 *a*.

The transcriber Maulābakhsh states that this MS. had been copied from the author's autograph preserved in the library of Motī Maḥall, Lucknow.

Or. 1655.

Foll. 264; 8 in. by 5½; 14 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated August 1849.

History of the early life of Bahādur Shāh and the beginning of his reign by Dānishmand Khān. See p. 272 *a*.

The record of the reign breaks off, fol. 262 *b*, at the 16th day of Rajab of the second year, corresponding to Or. 24, fol. 183 *a*. The next-following pages contain a fragment of the preface (Or. 24, foll. 12 *b*—13 *b*), the insertion of which in the wrong place is apparently due to the transposition of a leaf in the MS. from which the present copy was taken.

In the subscription the work is called Tārīkh i Bahādurshāhī, تاريخ بهادرشاهى

Or. 1687.

Foll. 108; 6¼ in. by 4; 13 lines, 2 in. long; written in minute Nestalik, on English paper, about A.D. 1850.

The memoirs of Irādat Khān and of contemporary events from the death of Aurangzīb, A.H. 1118, to the entrance of Farrukhsiyar into Dehli, in the month of Muḥarram, A.H. 1125.

Author: Mubārak Ullah, poetically surnamed Vāẓiḥ, son of Kifāyat Khān, Shikastah-Navīs (Or. 1748, fol. 2), مبارك الله متخلص بواضح ولد كفايت خان شكسته نويس

Beg. الحمد لمن يقول فى حق كلامه فاتوا بسورة

Mīr Mubārak Ullah was the second son of Mīr Isḥāḳ Irādat Khān, who died as Nāẓim of Oude, A.H. 1068, and grandson of Aʿẓam Khān Mīr Muḥammad Bāḳir, of Sāvah, an Amīr of Jahāngīr's reign. In the fortieth year of Aurangzīb he received the title of Irādat Khān, previously borne by his father, and the office of Faujdār of Aurangābād. He held high commands under the successors of Aurangzīb, and took an active share in the transactions of that troubled period, until his death, which happened in the reign of Farrukhsiyar, according to Sirāj, Oude Catalogue, p. 151, or as stated in Natāij ul-Afkār, Or. 2060, fol. 210, A.H. 1128. In poetry he was a pupil of Muḥammad Zamān Rāsikh, and left a Dīvān in which he used the takhallus Vāẓiḥ. See Taẓkirat ul-Umarā fol. 11, and Maʾāṣir ul-Umarā, fol. 49.

A condensed translation by Jonathan Scott has been published in London 1780. An account of the work by Sir H. Elliot and Prof. Dowson will be found in the History of India, vol. vii., p. 534—544.

In a preface, the main part of which has been translated by Professor Dowson, *l. c.*, p. 535, the author gives A.H. 1126 as the date of composition, adding that he was then in the sixty-seventh year of his life (not the sixty-fourth, as in Prof. Dowson's version). But in an epilogue found in Or. 2054, fol. 138, he states that the memoirs, completed at the above date, had been commenced in Adoni, A.H. 1118.

The work, to which no title is given in the preface, is inscribed on the fly-leaf of the present copy مقتل السلاطين. We learn from Mīrzā Muḥammad Bakhsh that it was unfavourably received on account of the overweening conceit displayed by the author, who had been sharply satirized by his contemporary Niʿmat Khān ʿĀlī. See Or. 1832, fol. 9.

Or. 1816.

Foll. 213; 6¼ in. by 4; 9 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Another copy of the same work, with the title تاريخ ارادت خان on the fly-leaf.

Or. 1889.

Foll. 113; 9½ in. by 6; 15 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik; dated Rajab, A.H. 1211 (A.D. 1797).

شاه نامه منور كلام

A history of the reigns of Farrukhsiyar and Muḥammad Shāh, by Shīvdās Lakhnavī. See p. 274 *a*.

Prefixed is an abstract of the contents in a later handwriting, foll. 5—19.

A manuscript translation of the entire work by Lieut. Prichard will be found among the papers of Sir H. Elliot, Add. 30,785.

Or. 1934.

Foll. 157; 7½ in. by 4½; 13 lines, 2½ in. long; written in Nestalik, in the 19th century.

عبرت نامه

A history of the empire of Dehli from the death of Aurangzīb to the fall of the Sayyids.

Author: Sayyid Muḥammad Ḳāsim Ḥusainī, surnamed 'Ibrat, عبرت لقبی سید محمد قاسم حسینی

Beg. رسمی است قدیم و طریقی است مستقیم که هر چه

The author calls himself in the preface 'Ibrat i Ẓuhūr, or 'Ibrat son of Ẓuhūr, both appellations being poetical surnames. His real name appears, as given above, in an epilogue transcribed from a copy belonging to Faḳīr Nūr ud-Dīn, and prefixed to the present MS., foll. 2 and 3. The author states there that the year in which the work was completed was to be found in its title combined with his own name, *i.e.* in the words عبرت نامه سید محمد قاسم, which give A.H. 1135.

Mīr Muḥammad Ḳāsim repaired, as stated in the preface, A.H. 1130, from his native place, Lahore, to the capital in search of employment, and some time after the death of Farrukhsiyar he entered as Dīvān into the service of a powerful patron (the Amīr ul-Umarā Sayyid Ḥusain 'Alī Khan; see the subscription of Or. 1935). He wrote the present work in Agra, at the request of one of the two sons of his protector.

The history comprises the reigns of Bahādur Shāh, Jahāndār Shāh, and Farrukhsiyar; it concludes with the downfall of the Sayyids and the death of Ḳuṭb ul-Mulk. A full statement of the contents, with short extracts, will be found in Elliot's History, vol. vii. pp. 569—573. Compare Morley's Catalogue, p. 105. A MS. described on p. 273 *b*, Add. 26,245, contains a shorter recension of the same work, without title or author's name, and with a different beginning.

Or. 1935.

Foll. 112; 8¾ in. by 5; 18 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz, in the 18th century.

The same work.

This MS. has the following rubrics, which are also found, with some variations, in another early copy, Or. 1656, I.: Circumstances of the author, and how he was led to write this work, fol. 1 *b*. Death of Aurangzīb, fol. 7 *b*. Accession of Bahādur Shāh, and his setting out from Kābul for Hindustan, fol. 10 *a*. Muḥammad A'ẓam Shāh marches against Bahādur Shāh, fol. 11 *b*. Battle between the two brothers, fol. 13 *a*. A'ẓam Shāh dies, and Bahādur Shāh assumes the sovereign power, fol. 18 *b*. Bahādur Shāh marches into the Deccan against his younger brother Kāmbakhsh, fol. 19 *b*. He returns to Hindustan after defeating Kāmbakhsh, fol. 22 *b*. Rising of the Sikhs and sedition of the Gurū, fol. 23 *a*. Beginning of the struggle between the four princes in Lahore, fol. 33 *b*. Battle between Mu'izz ud-Dīn and his brothers, Rafī' ush-Shān and Jahānshāh, fol. 36 *b*. Accession of Mu'izz ud-Dīn Jahāndār Shāh and his march to Dehli, fol. 39 *a*. Farrukhsiyar gains strength by the support of the Sayyids, prepares for war with his uncle, and defeats the latter's son A'azz ud-Dīn, fol. 40 *b*. Mu'izz ud-Dīn marches to Akbarābād, is defeated by Farrukhsiyar, flees to Dehli, and is taken prisoner, fol. 43 *b*. Accession of Farrukhsiyar in Dehli; Mu'izz ud-Dīn and Ẓul-Faḳār

Khān put to death, fol. 47 *b*. ʿĪsā Khān Maʾīn is slain by Shahdād Khān, an Afghan of Ḳaṣūr, fol. 52 *b*. Beginning of disturbances in the government of Farrukhsiyar, fol. 53 *b*. Sayyid Ḥusain ʿAlī Khān proceeds to Rājputānah and brings the daughter of Rājah Ajīt Singh to Farrukhsiyar, fol. 55 *a*. Celebration of the emperor's marriage, and verses composed on that occasion, fol. 57 *a*. The Amīr ul-Umarā marches to the Deccan and routs Dāʾūd Khān, fol. 58 *b*. Rafīʿ ud-Darajāt placed on the throne by the Sayyids, fol. 69 *b*. The Amīr ul-Umarā proceeds to Ilāhābād, fol. 83 *b*. He marches to the Deccan, fol. 94 *a*. The confusion that ensued upon his death, fol. 101 *a*. ʿAbd Ullah Khān encounters the imperial army, fol. 105 *a*. Epilogue, fol. 112 *a*.

This copy is stated, in the subscription, to have been written A.H. 1134. As it concludes, however, with a record of the death of ʿAbd Ullah Khān, which took place, according to Khāfī Khān, vol. ii. p. 941, at the close of that year, there must be an error in the date.

Or. 1933.

Foll. 209; 14 in. by 7½; 13 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in large Nestalik; dated in the month of Kātik, Samvat 1904 (A.D. 1847).

The same work, without any rubrics.

Prefixed are statistical tables extracted from the Āʾīn i Akbarī, foll. 1—21.

Or. 1900.

Foll. 57; 8¼ in. by 5; 15 lines, 2¾ in. long; written in fair Nestalik, in the 18th century.

An anonymous work relating to the downfall of the Sayyids, and the early part of the reign of Muḥammad Shāh.

Beg. بیا ساقی اي لعبت سینه صاف

The author, whose name does not appear, had access to the court of Muḥammad Shāh; he relates in some instances, fol. 12 *b*, 46 *b*, particulars which he had heard from His Majesty's own lips. He devotes, fol. 24 *b*, a special notice to Saʿd ud-Dīn Khān, who appears to have been his patron. We learn from it that the said Amīr was appointed Bakhshī of the imperial Risālah in the second year of the reign, and was afterwards successively promoted to the offices of Court-Steward and Master of the Artillery.

The work is not a connected narrative; it consists, as stated in the epilogue and in another passage, foll. 10 *b*, of detached chapters, taken from a full history which the author had not yet thought advisable to publish. It is written in the diffuse and stilted style of court-historiography.

Contents:—Causes of the destruction of the deluded traitors (the two Sayyids), and just punishment of the ungrateful rebels, fol. 3 *b*. Setting out of the imperial standards from Akbarābād (on the 9th of Zulkaʿdah, A.H. 1132), and Muḥammad Shāh's victory, fol. 5 *a*. His return to Dehli and second victory (Muḥarram, A.H. 1133), fol. 11 *a*. Beginning of the third year of the reign, and festival of accession, fol. 25 *b*. His Majesty's marriage with Malikah Zamānī, fol. 30 *a*. His daily occupations, fol. 32 *a*. Instances of his kindness to animals, fol. 44 *b*. How a poor bird sued His Majesty for help, fol. 46 *a*. The shoemakers' riot, in the month of Shaʿbān of the eleventh year of the reign, fol. 48 *a*. Audience of ʿAlī Mardān Khān, the Persian envoy, on the fourth of Rabīʿ II., in the fourteenth year (A.H. 1144); abstract of the Shāh's letter and the emperor's answer, fol. 56 *a*.

The MS. is endorsed عبرت نامه and لب تاریخ.

Two copies of the same work in Or. 1656 and Or. 1747 will be noticed further on.

Or. 1677.

Foll. 157; 9½ in. by 6¼; 15 lines, 3½ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik; dated Rajab, A.H. 1262 (A.D. 1846).

History of the Amīr ul-Umarā Khān-Daurān and of the reign of Muḥammad Shāh. See p. 277 *b*.

Or. 1898.

Foll. 186; 6¼ in. by 4; 11 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

جوهر صمصام

History of the invasion of Nādir Shāh into India, with an account of the successors of Aurangzīb.

Author: Muḥsin Ibn ul-Ḥanīf (fol. 167 *b*), محسن ابن الحنيف

Beg. حمدی که آفرینندهرا سزد آفریدهرا چه یارا

The author, who is called in the subscription Muḥammad Muḥsin Ṣiddīḳī, mentions incidentally, fol. 171 *b*, Bijnaur, a town of Oude, as his native place. He states, foll. 45 *b*—48 *a*, that he had written this history at the request of Shaikh ʿAlā ud-Dīn, who had been the companion of the gallant Amīr ul-Umarā Ṣamṣām ud-Daulah Khān Daurān (see above, p. 277 *b*), and from whose lips he had often heard the narrative of the events therein recorded. He adds that the work was called Jauhar i Ṣamṣām, in allusion to the Amīr's exalted name (Ṣamṣām ud-Daulah). After narrating the massacre of Dehli, the author wished, as he says in the epilogue, fol. 163 *b*, to return the "flaming sword" (Ṣamṣām) to the scabbard, but was induced by the advice of his spiritual guide, Shāh Badr i ʿĀlam, Khalīfah of Ḥāfiẓ Abul Ḳāsim, to add a sketch of the preceding reigns. The date of composition, A.H. 1153, is given in some verses at the end.

The style is wordy and pretentious. Major A. R. Fuller, who translated the work for Sir H. Elliot (Add. 30,724, foll. 1—80), has judiciously omitted many pages of rhetorical verbiage.

Contents:—Nādir Shāh's invasion, from the time when he crossed the Rāvī and besieged Lahore to his departure from Dehli on the 7th of Ṣafar, A.H. 1152, fol. 5 *a*. Second part: Death of Aurangzīb, reign of Bahādur Shāh, and conflict of his sons, fol. 76 *a*. Accession of Farrukhsiyar and his death, fol. 82 *a*. Proclamation of Rafīʿ ud-Ḍaulah, and reign of Muḥammad Shāh down to the death of Sayyid Ḥusain ʿAlī Khān, fol. 118 *a*. Downfall of Ḳuṭb ul-Mulk, fol. 143 *a*. Epilogue, containing a eulogy on Shāh Badr i ʿĀlam, and prayers in prose and verse, fol. 163 *b*.

See an account of the work by Prof. Dowson, with extracts, in Sir H. Elliot's History of India, vol. viii. pp. 72—75.

Or. 2005.

Foll. 136; 12½ in. by 7¼; 13 lines, 4½ in. long; written in cursive Shafīʾāʾī; dated Jumāda I., A.H. 1267 (A.D. 1851).

A detailed history of the life and reign of Aḥmad Shāh.

Beg. چون ظهور هر امور عظمی بی آنکه در مخیله کسی در آید هنگام خویش جلوکر میشود

This work, which has neither preface nor title, is endorsed تاریخ احمد شاهی. The author does not give his name, nor does he make, in the course of the history, any reference to himself. It is evident, however, from the minute and circumstantial character of his narrative, that he lived in Dehli and had witnessed the events recorded. But he was no courtier; he passes a severe judgment on the character of the young and dissolute emperor, and speaks with undisguised dislike and contempt of some of the leading men of his reign, especially of the Vazīr

Abul-Manṣūr Khān Ṣafdar Jang, of ʿImād ul-Mulk, and of ʿĀḳibat Maḥmūd Khān.

A translation made upon the present, and only known, copy by Mr. (now Sir D.) Forsyth, but stopping short of the last quarter of the work, foll. 96—136, is preserved in Add. 30,783. Some extracts from it have been given by Prof. Dowson in Elliot's History, vol. viii. pp. 104—123.

Contents:—Decline of the empire under Muḥammad Shāh. Invasion of Aḥmad Khān Abdālī, and his defeat by the Shāhzādah, Aḥmad Shāh, fol. 2 *b*. Accession of Aḥmad Shāh, fol. 13 *b*. Character and influence of his mother, fol. 16 *a*. War with Ḳā'im Khān Bangash and his death, fol. 22 *a*. Rebellion of Aḥmad Khān, brother of the preceding, and defeat of the Vazīr, fol. 25 *b*. Events of the fourth year, fol. 29 *a*. Defeat of Muʿīn ul-Mulk and fall of Lahore, fol. 32 *a*. Affairs of the Deccan, fol. 35 *b*. The Marattahs in Ajmīr, fol. 38 *a*. End of Jāvīd Khān, fol. 40 *a*. Honours conferred by Aḥmad Shāh on his mother, and other transactions, fol. 45 *a*. Mutiny of the Manṣabdārs whose pay had been withheld by the Vazīr, fol. 67 *b*. Arrival of Madhū Singh, of Jaipūr, at Court, fol. 77 *a*. Fall of the treacherous Abul Manṣūr Khān, fol. 86 *b*. Balū Jāt slain by ʿĀḳibat Maḥmūd Khān, fol. 89 *b*. Defection and treasonable plots of ʿImād ul-Mulk, fol. 95 *b*. Rebellion of ʿĀḳibat Maḥmūd Khān, and deposition of Aḥmad Shāh by that Amīr and by ʿImād ul-Mulk, fol. 114 *b*.

The narrative concludes with the raising of Prince Muḥammad ʿAzīz ud-Daulah (ʿĀlamgīr II.) to the throne, on the 10th of Shaʿbān of the seventh year, A.H. 1167, and the subsequent confinement of Aḥmad Shāh.

Or. 1749.

Foll. 215; 8½ in. by 5½; 13 lines, 3⅛ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

A history of the reign of ʿĀlamgīr II., without preface or author's name, with the heading:

ذكر سلطنت محمد عزيز الدوله المخاطب عالمكير بادشاه

This is a minute, and, evidently, a contemporary record, in which the transactions of the reign are stated with great chronological precision, and almost from day to day, from the accession of ʿĀlamgīr II. on the 10th of Shaʿbān, A.H. 1167, to his death, on the 8th of Rabīʿ II., A.H. 1173. The regnal years, beginning on the first of Shaʿbān, form the only division of the work. They begin as follows: Second year (A.H. 1168-9), fol. 51. Third year, fol. 71. Fourth year, fol. 118. Fifth year, fol. 160. Sixth year, fol. 203.

Two extracts, translated by Prof. Dowson, will be found in Elliot's history, vol. viii. p. 140.

The MS. is inscribed تاريخ عالمكير ثانى

Or. 1895.

Foll. 46; 6¼ in. by 3¾; 9 lines, 2 in. long; written by Maulābakhsh, about A.D. 1850.

منازل الفتوح

Account of the rout of the Marattas on the field of Pānīpat, A.H. 1174, by Muḥammad Jaʿfar Shāmlū. See p. 839 *b*.

Or. 1896.

Foll. 143; 6¼ in. by 4; 9 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

نگارنامه هند

Another account of the battle of Pānīpat.

Author: Sayyid Ghulām ʿAlī, سيد غلام على

Beg. رکض لخيل مبارزان معرکه معانى

The author wrote it some time after completing his ʿImād us-Saʿādat (composed A.H.

1223; see p. 308 *a*), and for the same person, Colonel John Baillie. His narrative is chiefly based on the report of Rāo Kāshī Rāo, a Deccan Brahman, who was in the service of Shujā' ud-Daulah, and had witnessed the battle.

Kāshī Rāo is the author of the "Narrative of the battle of Paniput," a translation of which, by Col. James Browne, has been published in the Asiatic Researches, vol. iii. pp. 91—134.

A manuscript translation of the Nigār Nāmah by Major Fuller is preserved in Add. 30,784, foll. 162—230. Some extracts from that translation, with an account of the original by Prof. Dowson, will be found in Elliot's History, vol. viii. pp. 396—402.

Or. 1629.

Foll. 137; 11¾ in. by 9; 21 lines, 6¾ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik in the 19th century.

ملخص التواريخ

An abridgment of the Siyar ul-Muta'akhkhirīn. See p. 280 *b*.

Author: Farzand 'Alī ul-Ḥusainī, of Mongīr, فرزند علی الحسینی متوطن شهر مونگیر

Beg. حمد بیحد و سپاس بیعد نثار بارگاه عظمت

It is divided into three Daftars, viz.: I. History of the empire from the time of Tīmūr to A.H. 1152, fol. 8 *a*. II. History of Bengal from the time of Murshid Ḳulī Khān to A.H. 1195, fol. 47 *a*. III. History of the empire from A.H. 1152 to A.H. 1195, fol. 91 *a*. A table of contents is prefixed to each Daftar. See Elliot's History of India, vol. viii. p. 199. It appears from the subscription that this MS. was transcribed from an edition printed in Agra, in Rajab, A.H. 1247.

Fol. 2 contains the preface of another abridgment of the same work, entitled Zubd ut-Tavārīkh, by 'Abd ul-Karīm, Munshī of the Persian Office, Fort William, which was printed in Calcutta, 1827.

Or. 1850.

Foll. 50; 11½ in. by 8¾; 13 lines, 4¾ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

An account of the Hindū Rājahs, from the Siyar ul-Muta'akhkhirīn (see p. 280 *b*), copied from a MS. belonging to Jānkī Parshād, Mīr Munshī of the Lucknow Residency.

Or. 1659.

Foll. 91; 8½ in. by 6; 11 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Nestalik, in the 19th century.

History of the reign of Shāh 'Ālam.

Author: Manā Lāl, son of Bahādur Singh Munshi, منا لال ولد بهادر سنگه منشی

Beg. حمد بیحد دادار بیهمال ومدح بیعد

It begins with the departure of Shāh 'Ālam from Ilāhābād on his way to Dehli (A.H. 1184). The events of the reign are recorded year by year down to the 24th year (A.H. 1196). The narrative comes to an abrupt close in the account of the struggle which resulted in the arrest of Najaf Ḳulī Khān by Mīrzā Shafī' Khān, the last date mentioned being the 2nd of Shavvāl, A.H. 1196.

The author is sometimes called Manū Lāl. W. Franklin, who mentions this work among his authorities for the "History of Shah Aulum," p. 198, designates it as a "MS. of Munnoo Loll, a Hindoo, containing the thirteen first years of the reign." See also Elliot's History, vol. viii. p. 393, where it is called "Tārīkh i Shāh 'Ālam of Manū Lāl."

Or. 1832.

Foll. 305; 9 in. by 7¾; 15 lines, 4⅛ in. long; written in small Nestalik; dated Rabī' I., A.H. 1199 (A.D. 1785).

History of the life and reign of Muḥammad Shāh, written A.H. 1196.

Author: Muḥammad Bakhsh, poetically surnamed Āshūb, محمد بخش متخلص بآشوب

Beg. الحمد لله رب العالمين . . . اما بعد بر متجسسان و متفحصان ملوك و سلاطين

The author had been actively engaged in the military operations of his time. According to his own statement, fol. 23 *b*, he fought by the side of Mu'īn ul-Mulk in his war against Aḥmad Shāh Abdālī, and wrote a Maṣnavī, entitled Kār Nāmah, to celebrate his victory (A.H. 1162). He then joined Mu'īn ul-Mulk's brother, the Khānkhānān (Intiẓām ud-Daulah, Vazīr of Aḥmad Shāh, who died A.H. 1167), in his contest against Ṣafdar Jang, and obtained from him a command of two thousand and the title of Ḳasvar Khān, previously borne by his grandfather, to which, however, "as being above his deserts," he preferred the simple appellation of Mīrzā Muḥammad Bakhsh (fol. 24). He terminated his official career under the Amīr ul-Umarā 'Imād ul-Mulk Ghāzī ud-Dīn Khān.

While living in retirement at Lucknow he met, in the house of Col. Pollier, Mr. Jonathan Scott, and, upon that gentleman's pressing invitation, he set out, on the 27th of Rajab, A.H. 1196, to join him in Ilāhābād, in order to devote himself to the composition of the present work, which he wrote in the same year. From the abstract given in the preface, it appears to have been intended to embrace the period extending from the death of Farrukhsiyar to the time of composition. The present copy, however, as well as another in the library of the India Office, ends with a record of the death of Nādir Shāh (A.H. 1160) and of Ẓakariyyā Khān (A.H. 1158). It is doubtful whether the author, who was then much advanced in years, lived to carry out his original plan.

He had previously written, while staying in Bharatpūr, an historical compendium in 700 distichs, entitled Falak-āshūb, which came down to the death of Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān (A.H. 1188), and an Arabic Ḳaṣīdah of similar import (fol. 10 *b*).

The following additional particulars are supplied by Ṭālib Khān in the Khulāṣat ul-Afkār, Add. 18,542, fol. 357 *b*. Muḥammad Bakhsh came of a Turkish family of the Barlās tribe, which had migrated from Badakhshān to India in the time of Akbar. He was born in Dehli, served under I'timād ud-Daulah Ḳamar ud-Dīn Khān, and fought with distinction in the wars with the Abdālis. After acting for some time as Munshī to the Vazīr 'Imād ul-Mulk, he repaired to Lucknow, where he applied himself to poetry, and died in a state of poverty, A.H. 1199. His Kulliyāt, consisting of about fifty thousand Baits, include a poem on the conquest of Syria فتوحات شام, in which he made Firdausī the object of violent attacks.

An account of the present work, with a short extract, will be found in Elliot's History, vol. viii. p. 232.

A discursive preface, occupying no less than fifty closely written pages, begins with a review of the official and private records of the Timuride dynasty. For the period extending from the death of Aurangzīb to the accession of Muḥammad Shāh the author quotes two works, the history of Mubārak Vāẓih (see p. 938 *a*), on which he passes a severe judgment, and the memoirs of Mīrzā Muḥammad Ṣāḥib, son of Mu'tamad Khān, the author's master and maternal uncle (see foll. 35 *a*, 248 *b*), of which he speaks in the highest terms. Muḥammad Shāh had no taste for history, and his Amīrs did nothing for the encouragement of serious writers. Two works, however, are mentioned for that period, a Muḥammad Shāh Nāmah, and a general history, including a detailed account of that emperor's reign, both by Mīrzā Muḥsin Munajjim-Bāshī, of Ḥaidarbād, afterwards Muḥammad Muḥsin Khān,

who had submitted them for revision to Mīrzā Muḥammad; but both were lost in the plunder of Dehli by the Abdālis. Another work, noticed further on, fol. 27 *a*, is a Tārīkh i Muḥammad Shāhī, by an unknown writer, evidently a dependant of Khāndaurān (see above, p. 277 *b*), which the author has followed for the first fourteen years of the reign.

In the body of the work are found extracts from two works not referred to in the preface, viz. a history by Chandīdās, a convert to Islamism, entitled Kāmvar Khān, comprising the first six years of the reign of Muḥammad Shāh (see p. 274 *b*), and the Khizānah i 'Āmirah of Āzād (see p. 373 *b*). For the later period the author depended exclusively on his own recollections, so that his work has, to a great extent, the value of a personal narrative, but with the drawback of a complete want of chronological precision.

The history proper begins, fol. 27 *b*, with the birth of Muḥammad Shāh and an account of the period anterior to his accession, which is recorded on fol. 38 *a*. A full narrative of the events of the reign down to the invasion of Nādir Shāh fills the rest of the volume.

The work is designated in the subscription as تاریخ شهادت فرخ سیر و جلوس محمد شاه

Or. 1657 and 1658.

Two uniform volumes; foll. 328 and 234; 8½ in. by 6½; 11 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Nestalīk; dated Jumāda II., A.H. 1265 (A.D. 1849).

شاه عالم نامه

History of 'Ālamgīr II. and Shāh 'Ālam, by Ghulām 'Alī Khān. See p. 281 *a*.

This copy is endorsed Shāh 'Ālam Nāmah, but in the subscription the work is called اقبالنامه شاه عالم پادشاه.

The first volume, containing the reign of 'Ālamgīr II., corresponds to foll. 1—378 of a previously described copy, Add. 24,080. The second part, or history of Shāh 'Ālam, Or. 1658, foll. 2—189, begins at the time of his installation in Dehli in the 13th year of his reign, and concludes with the death of Prince Jahāndār Shāh in Benares, on the 25th of Sha'bān, A.H. 1200 (read 1202), the decease of 'Umdat ul-Mamālik Majd ud-Daulah, about the same time (A.H. 1204), the defeat of Ismā'īl Beg Khān by the Marattas, his surrender to General Perron, and his confinement in the fortress of Agra, A.H. 1206. The Khātimah, foll. 178 *a*—189, contains a sketch of the character and daily occupations of Shāh 'Ālam, and an enumeration of his children.

The latter part of the same volume, foll. 190—234, transcribed from another copy, fills up an important lacuna of the preceding, in which the account of the ruthless proceedings of Ghulām Ḳādir is omitted. It relates to the events of A.H. 1199—1203, beginning with the arrival of Mr. Harper, sent by Governor Sir John Macpherson to the Dehli Court, and ending with the flight and capture of Ghulām Ḳādir, and the re-instating of Shāh 'Ālam upon the throne on the 10th of Rabī' II., in the 32nd (read 30th) year of his reign (A.H. 1203).

The above is in substantial agreement with the conclusion found in a previously described copy, Add. 24,080; see p. 282 *b*.

The Shāh 'Ālam Nāmah is mentioned by Wm. Franeklin in his "History of the reign of Shah Aulum," p. 198, as the first of the authorities followed in that work.

Or. 1932.

Foll. 246; 14 in. by 9; 25 lines, 5¼ in. long; written in close Nestalik, in the 19th century.

عبرت نامه

A detailed history of the reign of Shāh ʿĀlam, brought down to A.H. 1206.

Author: Khair ud-Dīn Muḥammad Ilāhābādī, خیر الدین محمد الهآبادي

Beg: کوناکون ستایش بادشاهی را سزاست که در طوفان

The author, who has been mentioned p. 311 *a*, refers frequently in the present work to the circumstances of his own life. We find him, foll. 142 *b*, 149 *b*, in A.H. 1198 and 1199, employed as a confidential agent by Mr. James Anderson, the British resident in the camp of Sindhiah, and in constant communication with the latter chief, who repeatedly tried to entice him to his own service. Obliged by a serious illness to take leave of Mr. Anderson, he returned in A.H. 1200 to his father in his native city, Ilāhābād. He then attached himself to the fortunes of the Shāhzādah Jahāndār Shāh,[a] the eldest son of Shāhjahān, whom he assisted in his attempt to seize upon the Dehli government, and by whom he was treated, according to his own statement, as the most trusted friend and adviser.

After leaving the prince's service, he proceeded to Lucknow, which he reached in Rajab, A.H. 1202, fol. 203 *a*. But he appears to have subsequently returned to Ilāhābād; for he states in the preface that he had been induced by the renowned munificence of Saʿādat ʿAlī Khān to repair from his native place to the Navvāb's residence (Lucknow). He afterwards settled in Jaunpūr (see p. 311 *a*), where he spent the rest of his life in the enjoyment of a pension from the British Government. He died about the year 1827. See Elliot's History of India, vol. viii. pp. 237—254, where an account of the work is given, with some extracts, by Prof. Dowson.

Khair ud-Dīn is frequently designated in the course of his narrative as Maulavī Khair ud-Dīn, or Maulavī Ṣāḥib, while his brothers, who held military commands, had the title of Khān; they are called Ṣalāḥ ud-Dīn Khān, Nūr Ullah Khān, and Amr Ullah Khān.

The ʿIbrat Namah is the fullest and most accurate account we possess of the chequered career and troubled times of Shāh ʿĀlam, and it has all the value of a contemporary record, penned by one who had taken an active share in some of the principal transactions of the period, and was personally acquainted with the most prominent actors on the scene.

The author states in the preface that he had been long devoted to historical pursuits, and had written several works and tracts on various other branches of learning. His principal aim, he adds, in the present history, was to record the atrocious deeds of Ghulām Ḳādir, who, for trampling under foot the majesty of the descendants of Tīmūr, was doomed to eternal execration and infamy. After a eulogy on the reigning Navvāb of Oude, Saʿādat ʿAli Khān (A.H. 1212—1229), he dedicates to that prince's son, Muḥammad ʿAlī Khān (who subsequently reigned under the name of Naṣīr ud-Daulah, A.H. 1253—1258) this history of Shāh ʿĀlam, which, for want of an appreciating patron, he had hitherto refrained from making public.

The work is stated to consist of an introduction (Muḳaddimah), three books (Daftar), and a conclusion; but the present copy contains only the Muḳaddimah and the first two Daftars.

Contents:—Muḳaddimah. Brief history of

[a] That prince, whose original name was Javānbakht, has written an account of his escape from Dehli, a translation of which by Jonathan Scott, is to be found in Warren Hastings' "Memoir relative to the State of India," pp. 163—196. A brief sketch of his life is given by Francklin in his "History of Shah Aulum," pp. 154—162.

the predecessors of Shāh ʿĀlam, from Tīmūr to ʿĀlamgīr II., fol. 3 *a*. The reign of the latter, including the early career of ʿĀlī Gauhar (afterwards Shāh ʿĀlam), is recorded more fully, foll. 15 *b*—21 *a*.

Daftar I. ʿĀlī Gauhar crosses the Karamnāsah, and proclaims himself emperor under the name of Shāh ʿĀlam, fol. 21 *a*. Second year of the reign (beginning on the first day of Jumādā I., A.H. 1174), fol. 32 *b*. Third year, fol. 36 *a*. Fourth year, fol. 39 *a*. Fifth year, fol. 40 *b*. Sixth year, fol. 46 *b*. Seventh year, fol. 54 *b*. Eighth year, fol. 57 *a*. Ninth year, fol. 58 *a*. Tenth year, *ib*. Eleventh year, fol. 60 *a*. Twelfth year, fol. 62 *b*. Thirteenth year, fol. 65 *a*. Fourteenth year, fol. 72 *a*. Fifteenth year, fol. 77 *a*. Sixteenth year, fol. 82 *a*. Seventeenth year, *ib*. Eighteenth year, fol. 91 *a*. Nineteenth year, fol. 93 *b*. Twentieth year, fol. 98 *b*.

Daftar II. Twenty-first year, fol. 111 *a*. Twenty-second year, fol. 115 *a*. Twenty-third year, fol. 117 *b*. Twenty-fourth year, fol. 123 *b*. Twenty-fifth year, fol. 124 *a*. Twenty-sixth year, fol. 133 *b*. Twenty-seventh year, fol. 147 *a*. Twenty-eighth year, fol. 172 *a*. Twenty-ninth year, fol. 178 *b*. Thirtieth year, fol. 203 *a*. Events of A.H. 1203, and restoration of Shāh ʿĀlam, fol. 220 *b*. Events of A.H. 1204, fol. 233 *a*. The two next following years, which are not distinguished by separate headings, begin as follows: A.H. 1205, fol. 239 *a*, A.H. 1206, fol. 244 *a*. The last chapter records the conquests of Navvāb ʿAlī Bahādur in Bondelkhand, and his death.

In conclusion the author says that, as Shāh ʿĀlam was still alive and on the throne, he could not bring his history to a close, but intended, should life be spared him, to devote a "fourth Daftar" to the continuation of his reign, and to the contemporary proceedings of the southern (Marattah) chiefs in Hindustan, and of the English rulers, especially to those of the Lord Marquis Wellesley, Governor General (A.H. 1212—1220).

A miscellaneous volume, Or. 1762, contains the preface and some extracts from what must be a later recension of the ʿIbrat Nāmah, foll. 629—644. There it is said that the second volume (Jild) ends with the death of Ghulām Ḳādir, and that the third comprises an account of the restoration of Shāh ʿĀlam, of the accession of Akbar Shāh (A.H. 1221), and of the English rule. A history of Shāh ʿĀlam entitled ʿĀlam Āshūb, by Maulavī Khair ud-Dīn Muḥammad, is noticed among the MSS. of the Amīr of Tonk, Or. 1937, fol. 18. The Daftar III., the only portion described, comprises the years 11—20 of the reign; judging from the rubrics, it appears to be substantially identical with the corresponding portion of the ʿIbrat Nāmah. A table of contents of the second volume of the ʿIbrat Nāmah, with translated extracts, will be found in Add. 30,710, foll. 368—385.

On the first page of the present volume is written, in the hand of Sir H. Elliot, "Bought at Lucknow."

Or. 1931.

Foll. 228; 12 in. by 8½; 15 lines, 5½ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

The Muḳaddimah and first Daftar of the same work, corresponding to foll. 1—111 of the preceding MS.

The preface is slightly altered, and for the names of Saʿādat ʿAlī Khān and Muḥammad ʿAlī Khān in the dedication is substituted that of the "Lord Marquis Mornington Wellesley," to whom the work was presented at the time of his arrival in the kingdom of Oude (January 1802, A.H. 1216).

Appended to the volume is a letter of Rajendralal Mittra, dated Calcutta, 27th May, 1851, announcing its dispatch to Sir H. Elliot.

Or. 1716.

Foll. 232; 8½ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Some detached sections of the preceding work, relating chiefly to the career of Mirzā Jahāndār Shāh, and to the proceedings of Ghulām Ḳādir and Sindhiyah.

Contents:—Arrival of Maḥbūb ʻAlī Khān from Lucknow, A.H. 1190 (Or. 1932, foll. 115—117), fol. 71 *a*. Proceedings of Mirzā Jahāndār Shāh (Or. 1932, foll. 133—5, 144-5, 185—200), fol. 76 *b*. Events of A.H. 1202—1204 (Or. 1932, foll. 203—227, 240-1), fol. 135 *b*. An incident of the imperial Darbār, A.H. 1183 (Or. 1932, foll. 60-1), fol. 223 *b*. Reception of Shāh Ḥabīb by Sindhiyah (Or. 1932, foll. 161—3), fol. 227 *a*. Proceedings of Munīr ud-Daulah in Ilāhābād (Or. 1932, fol. 64), fol. 229 *b*. The ordinances of Jahāngīr, fol. 230 *b*.

To the above the following chapters are prefixed:—1. A sketch of the Timurides of India, from Bābar to Shāh ʻĀlam, with a chronological abstract of the reign of the latter from his accession to his death, A.H. 1221. 2. A circumstantial account of the affairs of Oude from the death of Shujāʻ ud-Daulah, A.H. 1188, to the assassination of Mukhtār ud-Daulah, on the 27th of Ṣafar, A.H. 1189, and the subsequent defeat and surrender of Maḥbūb ʻAlī Khān, foll. 26 *a*—70 *b*.

Although these last sections are no part of the ʻIbrat Nāmah, the references which they contain to the writer's connexion with Prince Jahāndār Shāh and with Mr. Anderson show that they are due to the same author.

Or. 1699.

Foll. 87; 7¾ in. by 6; 9 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated October, A.H. 1849.

مخزن الفتوح

Account of the operations of Lord Lake against the Marattas.

Author: Bhagwāndās Pandit, of Shīvpūr, بهگواندس پندت شیوپوری

Beg. ثنای صناعی که ستایش شمع وجودرا

After some eulogies in prose and verse on Shāh ʻĀlam and Akbar II., the author states that he had written this work under the former, and completed it in the first year of the latter's reign, *i.e.* A.H. 1222, a date conveyed by the above title.

The narrative begins, fol. 7 *b*, with Lord Lake's advance upon Dehli, on the 7th of August 1833, and the flight of General Perron. It is brought down to the treaty concluded with Holkar (December 1805), and the subsequent return of Lord Lake to Calcutta.

At the end is a table of chapters in another handwriting, foll. 88—91.

LOCAL HISTORIES.

Sind.

Or. 1787.

Foll. 112; 11 in. by 6½; 17 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Nestalik, with ʻUnvān and gold-ruled margins; dated Muḥarram, A.H. 1248 (A.D. 1832).

چچ نامه

The Chach Nāmah, or legendary history of the conquest of Sind, an imperfect copy of which, Or. 1582, has been described p. 290 *b*.

The preface of the present MS., the first seven pages of which differ considerably from the corresponding portion of the former copy, begins thus: حمد و ستایش مر آن خدائرا که ذکر کرام او خلاصه ایمان است

The author's name is written, fol. 8 *a*, 'Alī B. Ḥāmid B. Abī Bakr Kūfī. The work ends with the last of the chapters translated in Elliot's History, vol. i. p. 211. It is designated in the translator's conclusion by the title of منهاج الدين والملك.

Foll. 107—112 contain a table of chapters.

Or. 1724.

Foll. 145; 12 in. by 8½; 17 lines, 5 in. long; written in Nestalik; dated June, A.D. 1849.

تاريخ سند

History of Sind by Muḥammad Ma'ṣūm. See p. 291 *a*.

A table of contents is prefixed, foll. 1—10.

Or. 1788.

Foll. 161; 9 in. by 7; 13 lines, 4¾ in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz; dated July 1851.

Another copy of the same work, to which the following additional matter is appended: Decisions of Sayyid 'Aẓīm ud-Dīn of Pākpatan and 'Abd ul-Vāḥid of Sīvistān respecting certain days devoted to religious observances, fol. 153 *b*. Account of the building of Sīvistān. Abstract of the history of Sind, brought down to the accession of Shāhzamān Durrānī. Account of the Abbaside rulers of Sind, called Kalhūrah, from Mīrān Mahdī, A.H. 919, to A.H. 1209, fol. 154 *a*. Notice on the saint Sayyid 'Uṣmān Ḥusainī, who died in Sīvistān A.H. 670, fol. 160 *b*.

Or. 1685.

Foll. 129; 12¾ in. by 8¾; 17 lines, 5¼ in. long; written in broad Nestalik, apparently in the 19th century.

تاريخ طاهري

A history of Tattah, by Ṭāhir Muḥammad Nusyānī. See p. 292 *b*.

The portion wanting in the previously described copy, Add. 23,888, occupies in this twenty-four pages, foll. 11 *b*—23 *b*.

Contents:—Preface, fol. 2 *b*. Destruction of Alor and Brahmanābād under Dalū Rāi (see Elliot's History of India, vol. i. p. 256), fol. 12 *a*. Ṭabaḳah I. The Sūmarah (*ib.* p. 260), fol. 14 *b*. Ṭabaḳah II. The Sammah (*ib.* p. 266), fol. 22 *b*. Ṭabaḳah III. Mīrzā Shāh Ḥusain, fol. 27 *b*. Ṭabaḳah IV. Mīrzā 'Īsā Tarkhān, fol. 42 *b*. Mīrzā Muḥammad Bāḳī Tarkhān, fol. 51 *a*. Mīrzā Pā'indah Muḥammad Tarkhān, fol. 71 *b*. Mīrzā Ghāzī Beg, fol. 96 *a*.

Or. 1814.

Foll. 200; 12½ in. by 8½; 17 lines, 5¼ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Jumāda II., A.H. 1265 (A.D. 1849).

I. Foll. 5—137. بيك‌لار نامه

Life of Shāh Ḳāsim Khān B. Sayyid Ḳāsim Beglār, preceded by a sketch of the history of Sind.

Beg. حمد و سپاس بيقياس ملك الناس‌را

Shāh Ḳāsim Khān, afterwards Khān Zamān, served with distinction under the Tarkhān rulers of Sind in the time of Akbar. The author, evidently one of his dependants, mentions on fol. 133 *a*, A.H. 1017 as the date of composition, and states that Shāh Ḳāsim had then reached his seventieth year. In the introduction, fol. 18 *b*, he speaks of Mīrzā Ghāzī Beg, who had returned in the same year from the siege of Ḳandahār, as still reigning. There are, however, some additions of later date; the last mentioned passage is immediately followed by a record of Ghāzī Beg's death, which happened on the

11th of Ṣafar, A.H. 1021, and notices of the children of Shāh Ḳāsim, which are found at the end, fol. 134 *b*, are brought down to dates as late as A.H. 1032 and 1033.

An account of the work, with extracts, will be found in Elliot's History, vol. i. pp. 289—299.

II. Foll. 139—200. ترخان نامه

History of the Arghūn and Tarkhān rulers of Sind, and of their Mongolian ancestors, with tables of their genealogy.

Author: Sayyid Jamāl B. Mīr Jalāl ud-Dīn ul-Ḥusainī ush-Shīrāzī, سید جمال بن میر جلال الدین الحسینی الشیرازی

Beg. سپاس نیاز اساس بیرون از اندازه فکر

The author says in the preface that Mīrzā Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ Tarkhān B. Mīrzā 'Īsā Tarkhān, who had been raised by Shāhjahān to the rank of Amīr, and had succeeded his father (as Ṣūbahdār of Tattah in A.H. 1061; see fol. 200 *a*), anxious to make himself acquainted with the genealogy of his family, had desired to be supplied with an early record of his forefathers entitled Tarkhān Nāmah. Having failed to discover that document, Sayyid Jamāl wrote under the same title the present work, compiled from some well-known historical works enumerated in the preface.

The date of composition, A.H. 1065, is incidentally given in the genealogical tables, fol. 147 *a*.

The contents have been fully described, and some extracts given, in Elliot's History, vol. i. pp. 300—326.

Or. 1976.

Foll. 62; 12¾ in. by 8½; 17 lines, 5¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Another copy of the Tarkhān Nāmah. The author's name is written Sayyid Muḥammad B. Mīr Jalāl ud-Dīn, etc., instead of Sayyid Jamāl.

Or. 1815.

Foll. 49; 11½ in. by 7¼; 23 lines, 4¾ in. long; written in Nestalik, in the 19th century.

The same work.

Or. 1829.

Foll. 380; 11¼ in. by 8; 17 lines, 5¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, A.D. 1851.

تحفة الكرام

An historical work relating especially to Sind, by Mīr 'Alī Shīr Ḳānī'. See p. 846 *a*.

The first volume, corresponding to foll. 1—185 of the previously described copy.

Or. 1830.

Foll. 445; 12 in. by 9; 17 lines, 5 in. long; written by different hands in Nestalik, in the 19th century.

The second volume of the above work (Add. 21,589, foll. 186—253).

Or. 1831.

Foll. 125; 12 in. by 8½; 25 lines, 5 in long; written in Nestalik; dated Zulhijjah, A.H. 1261 (A.D. 1845).

The third volume of the same work (Add. 21,589, foll. 254—338), with a table of contents at the beginning, foll. 2—4, and an alphabetical index in the Roman character at the end, foll. 126, 127.

Or. 1789.

Foll. 244; 8½ in. by 6; 14 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Zulka'dah, A.H. 1266 (A.D. 1850).

Another copy of the third volume.

Or. 1631.

Foll. 586; 10¼ in. by 6; 15 lines, 3¾ in. long; written by different hands in Nestalik and Shikastah-āmīz, in the 19th century.

I. Foll. 2—409. مرآت دولت عباسی

A history of the Khāns of Bahāwalpūr, from their origin to A.H. 1224.

Author: Daulat Rāi, son of Lālah 'Izzat Rāi, دولت راي ولد لاله عزت راى

Beg. سپاس بي قياس مر ذاتی‌را كه احديت

The author's father and uncle had been in the service of Muḥammad Mubārak Khān, Navvāb of Bahāwalpūr. Having been dispossessed by that prince's successor of his paternal estate, Daulat Rāi retired to Multan, where he carried on the present composition, and subsequently to Ḥaidarābād in Sind, where he entered the service of the Amīrs Karam 'Alī Khān and Murād 'Alī Khān. He died A.H. 1246 (see Morley's Catalogue, p. 90, where a full account of the Mir'āt i Daulat 'Abbāsī is given). Several passages of the present and the next work show, however, that Daulat Rāi was living at the court of Bahāwalpūr under Muḥammad Bahāwal Khān and his successor Ṣādiḳ Khān, and some verses of his composition recited by him there are quoted in the latter work, where he is designated as Lālah Daulat Rāi Kīhī کیهی.

The name of Daulat i 'Abbāsī, applied to the rulers of Bahāvalpūr in the above title, is founded upon their alleged descent from the Abbaside Khalifs, set forth in this history. The Amīr Muḥammad Bahā ud-Dīn Khān, commonly called Bahāwal Khān, in whose reign the work was written, and whose history forms its principal subject, was born on the 27th of Ṣafar, A.H. 1166, succeeded his uncle Muḥammad Mubārak Khān on the first of Rabī' II., A.H. 1186, and died on the first of Rajab, A.H. 1224 (see foll. 87, 118 and 408).

The work is divided, as stated in the preface, into a Tajallī, or introduction, and three chapters called Lam'ah, as follows:—Tajallī. Conquest of Sind under the Umayyades; the Abbasides down to the death of al-Musta'ṣim; flight of the Abbaside Sulṭān Aḥmad the elder (afterwards al-Mustanṣir Billah) to Egypt, and the expedition of his descendant, Sultān Aḥmad II., two centuries later, to Sind, fol. 5 *a*. Lam'ah I. History of Sulṭān Aḥmad II., and of the Khāns who succeeded him, down to the death of Muḥammad Mubārak Khān, fol. 13 *b*. Lam'ah II. History of Muḥammad Bahā ud-Dīn Khān, from his accession in A.H. 1186 to A.H. 1222, fol. 117 *b*. Lam'ah III. Continuation of his reign.

In the body of the work, however, the last two sections are merged into one, concluding with the death of the Khān in A.H. 1224. The authorities consulted for the introduction are the Rauẓat uṣ-Ṣafā, Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh, Nādir-Nāmah, a history of Sind and Gujrāt, and the third Ḳism of the Rauẓat ul-Aḥbāb. In Lam'ah I. the author relied principally on information supplied by Chākar Khān, and in the succeeding chapters he related only such facts as had been ascertained by him from trustworthy witnesses, or had come under his own observation.

At the end of Lam'ah I. Daulat Rāi states that he had finished that section in Bahāwalpūr on the 5th of Jumāda II., A.H. 1224, a date expressed, he observes, by the numerical value of the title, while we learn from the concluding lines of the work that it was completed in the month of Ṣafar, A.H. 1227.

The Mirāt i Daulat i 'Abbāsī was lithographed in Dehli, 1850. That edition, which differs materially by omissions and additions from the present text, is evidently derived from a single copy, the defects of which, such as the omission of headings, and even

in one instance, pp. 6 and 7, the accidental transposition of folios, have been faithfully reproduced.

The "History of Bahawalpur," by Shahamet Ali, London, 1848, which contains in a condensed form, but with considerable divergencies, the substance of the present work, is apparently derived from another source.

II. Foll. 410—586. اقبال نامه سعادت آيات

History of the reign of Muḥammad ʿAbd Ullah Khān ʿAbbāsī, afterwards called Muḥammad Ṣādiḳ Khān, son and successor of Muḥammad Bahāwal Khān, from his accession on the 3rd of Rajab, A.H. 1224, to his death on the 9th of Ramazān, A.H. 1241.[a]

Author: Muḥammad Aʿẓam Asadī ul-Hāshimī ul-Fārūḳī ul-Bahāwalpūrī, son of Maulavī Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ, محمد اعظم اسدي الهاشمي الفاروقي البهاولپوري ولد مولوى محمد صالح

Beg. زيب فهرست نسخه مفاخر و معالى

The author states in the introduction that he had been designated by the reigning prince, Ṣādiḳ Khān, for the composition of this chronicle, and that he had been directed to embody in the same a record of the first two years of the reign left in an unfinished state by Lālah Daulat Rāi. In his account of the second year of the reign, A.H. 1225-6, fol. 493 *a*, Muḥammad Aʿẓam relates how he was sent by the Khān on a mission to the Tālpūr Amīrs, who were then threatening the Bahāwalpur territory, and subsequently to Multān.

The history, which for the first four or five years of the reign is very full and circumstantial, becomes extremely brief [for the latter portion, A.H. 1230—1241, foll. 569—586.

[a] See Shahamet Ali, History of Bahawalpur, pp. 150—178; D'Cruz, Political Relations, pp. 92—96, and Malleson, Native States, pp. 347—351.

Panjāb.

Or. 1780.

Foll. 74; 9 in. by $5\frac{3}{4}$; 9 lines, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. long; written in large Nestalik, with ʿUnvān and ruled margins, in the 19th century.

History of the events which took place in Lahore, from the death of Ranjīt Singh, A.H. 1255, to the assassination of Sher Singh, the restoration of order by Rājah Hīrā Singh, and the proclamation of Dhalīp Singh as Mahārājah (A.H. 1259).[a]

Author: Muḥammad Naḳī Pashāwarī B. Mullā Khwājah Bakhsh, محمد نقى پشاورى ابن ملا خواجه بخش

Beg. بر هوشمندان خبير و اكاه دلان روشنضمير

The author states in the preface that, having proceeded to Lahore, the native place of his forefathers, he had been an ocular witness of the events of that troubled period, and that he had composed this record at the request of the Bakhshī Bhagatrām. The work, which is written in a diffuse and stilted style, is dedicated to Hīrā Singh, to whose service the author appears to have been attached.

Nine rather coarse miniatures represent some of the scenes described.

Or. 1693.

Foll. 91; $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $5\frac{1}{2}$; 11 lines, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated March 1851.

رساله صاحب نما

History of the Panjāb from the earliest times to A.H. 1262.

[a] A.D. 1839—1843; see "History of the Panjab," London, 1846, vol. ii. pp. 200—235; J. D. Cunningham, "History of the Sikhs," pp. 237—271; "Recent History of the Panjab," Calcutta Review, vol. i. pp. 476—507, and Griffin, Panjab Chiefs, pp. 24—26.

Author: Ganesh Dās, Ḳānūngo of Gujrāt, گنیش داس قانونکوی گجرات

Beg. حمد خداوندی راست که آدم اکرم‌را ازکتم عدم

The author says in his preface that, having come to Lahore to make a report to the Governor of the Panjāb, he could think of no more worthy offering to lay before him than the present history, which he compiled with great dispatch on that occasion. It was completed, as stated at the end, in the month of Kātik (October), Samvat 1904, A.H. 1262 (read 1263), A.D. 1847. The last date is fixed by the chronogram چراغ پنجابی روشنی داد.

Contents:—The Hindu Rājahs, beginning with Rājah Lav, son of Rām Chand, who built the city of Lavpūr, afterwards Lahore, fol. 4 *a*. Muslim rulers, from Nāṣir ud-Dīn Subuktigīn, who invaded the Panjāb A.H. 367, to ʿĀlamgīr II., fol. 11 *b*. The Durrānī sovereigns, from the capture of Lahore by Aḥmad Shāh, A.H. 1166, to their expulsion by the Sikhs, fol. 23 *b*. The Sikhs, from their origin to the English settlement in March, A.D. 1846, Rabīʿ II., A.H. 1262.

In the subscription the author is called Lālah Ganesh Dās, and the work Tārīkh i Panjāb. To the same writer a history of Jamūn is due; see p. 955 *a*.

Or. 1623.

Foll. 649; 13¼ in. by 8; 22 lines, 4½ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated A.D. 1848.

تاریخ پنجاب

History of the Panjāb from the earliest times to A.D. 1840.

Author: Ghulām Muḥyi ud-Dīn, surnamed Būtī Shāh, Lodhiyānī ʿAlavī Ḳādirī, غلام محیی الدین الملقب به بوٹی شاه لودهیانی علوی قادري

Beg. حمد بیحد وثنای بی منتهای مر احدیرا

The author takes credit in the preface for being the first to write a history of the Panjāb. The date of composition is to be found in the title تاریخ پنجاب by the process, explained in a versified chronogram, of eliminating from it all the units, with the exception of the two ب; which gives A.H. 1264.

The work is stated to consist of a Muḳaddimah, five books (Daftar), and a Khātimah. The contents are as follows:—Muḳaddimah. Geographical description of the Panjāb, fol. 3 *a*. Daftar I. Hindū Rājahs from Sadūman to Pithaurā, fol. 52 *b*. Daftar II. Muslim Sultans, from Maḥmūd Ghaznavī to the Timurides, fol. 86 *b*. (This chapter concludes with the expulsion of Aḥmad Shāh Abdālī by the Sikhs, and his death, A.H. 1183). Daftar III. Gurus of the Sikhs, from Nānak to Gobind, and their descendants, fol. 248 *b*. Daftar IV. Sikh Sardārs and Rājahs, who rose during the decline of the empire of Dehli, fol. 286 *a*. Daftar V. History of Ranjīt Singh, from his rise to his death, A.D. 1839, fol. 365 *a*. Account of the Rājahs of the mountainous districts, کوهستان, as Kāngrah, Jamūn, etc., fol. 535 *a*. History of the successive British conquests down to A.D. 1840, fol. 551 *a*.

At the end of the last two sections, which probably represent the Khātimah mentioned in the preface, is a note written by the author in Jumāda II., A.H. 1264, and stating that the present copy had been corrected by himself.

The following authorities are quoted: for Daftar I., the Bhāgavata, Mahābhārata, and Padma-purāna; for Daftar II., besides Ḥabīb us-Siyar and some other well-known works, a Tārīkh i Hind by Miyān Aḥmad Shāh Patālī; for Daftar III., the last named work, the Janam Sākhī in Gūrmuk'hī (see p. 293 *a*), and a Persian work by Munshī Sūhan La'l.

The last mentioned work is noticed under

the title of تاريخ مهاراجه رنجيت سنكه in Mr. Morley's Catalogue, p. 90, and is described by Sir C. Wade as "a true and faithful narrative of Ruujeet Singh's eventful life." The author filled for many years the office of Court historian to Ranjīt Singh.

The latter part of the volume contains the following detached notices:—1. Account of the origin of some towns of the Panjāb, viz. Rūpar, Bahlolpūr, Māchhūvārah, Lodiyānah, Thārah, Jagrānū, Kotrāi, Kotlah, and Sunām, in Hindustani, fol. 561 *a*. 2. A journal of daily occurrences at the Court of Ranjīt Singh, without date; Persian, fol. 603 *a*. 3. Notices on Nūrmaḥal, Sayyid Asad, Rājūwānah and Nangal, Lahnā Singh, Amar Singh, Dharm-dās, Sudh Singh, the Naranjis of Jandiyālah, and the Bhatrūgī Sikhs; Persian, fol. 638 *a*.

Or. 1872.

Foll. 28; 8¼ in. by 5; 15 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, with ruled margins, apparently in the 18th century.

Legendary history of Parsarūr and Siyālkot, in the Rīchnah Du'āb of the Panjāb.

Author: Muḥammad Muḳīm B. Shaikh Raḥmat Ullah, محمد مقيم بن شيخ رحمت الله

Beg. الحمد لله الذى مالك الملك موجودا ابدا

The author, who names as his dwelling-place Sathrādah Bājvah, in the Parganah of Parsarūr, ساكن موضع ستراده باجوه من اعمال پرسرور پركنه, says in the preface that he had long been desirous to know the origin of many ruins and ancient mounds which he had observed in that neighbourhood, as well as the circumstances of the martyrdom of Sayyid 'Alā'l-Ḥaḳḳ سيد على الحق, whose tomb attracted pilgrims to Siyālkot. He had at last obtained the desired information from a Faḳīr named Shaikh Jamāl ud-Dīn, then one hundred and forty years of age, whom he met at Lahore in the fourth year of the reign of Aurangzīb (A.H. 1071-2).

Sayyid 'Alā'l-Ḥaḳḳ B. Sayyid Ḥasan Makkī, whose history occupies the first part of the volume, foll. 3—14, was a brother of Sayyid Khiẓr Khān, a favourite Amīr of Fīrūz Shāh. Having been sent by that sovereign to attack the fortress of Kāngrah, he was slain in battle by the infidels A.H. 757.

The latter portion of the work deals with the floods and the wars which at various times, from that period to the reign of Sultan Bahlūl, had laid waste that part of the Panjāb.

Or. 1919.

Foll. 137; 8 in. by 5; 11 lines, 3 in. long; written in cursive Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

رحيم نامه

A history of the fortress of Rohtās in the Panjāb, and of the tribe of the Gākhars.

Author: Raḥīm 'Alī Khān, son of Ḥafīẓ ud-Dīn Khān, commonly called Nūkpāl, رحيم على خان ولد حفيظ الدين خان عرف نوكبال

Beg. ايزد و سپاس خدا تعالى جل جلاله كه افريدگار

The author, who describes himself as an inhabitant of the borough of Domeliyān قصبه دوميليان in the Parganah of Rohtās, and as belonging to the tribe of the Kayānī Gākhars, states that he wrote the present work in A.H. 1256, corresponding to Samvat 1896.

Contents:—Topography of the district of Rohtās, fol. 8 *a*. History of the fortress of Rohtās from its erection by Sāhū Sultānī, under Shīr Khān Lodī,[a] A.H. 943—948, to the death of Ranjīt Singh (A.H. 1255), fol. 25 *a*. History of the Gākhars from the period of the Kayānis to the time of com-

[a] See Tārikh i Shīr Shāhī, Elliot's History, vol. iv. p. 419.

position, fol. 66 *a*. Miscellaneous historical notices, fol. 93 *b*.

For an account of the Gākhars or Ghakkars see L. H. Griffin, Panjāb Chiefs, pp. 574—581. Sir H. Elliot has written on the first page: "On the Gukhurs, copied from a work in possession of Bowring." The MS. is badly written and extremely incorrect.

Or. 1634.

Foll. 313; 7¼ in. by 4¼; 11 lines, 2¾ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1848.

راج درشني

History of the Rājahs of Jamūn (Thornton's Jamu), from the earliest times to A.D. 1847.

Author: Ganeshdās, called Badhrah, گنیش داس عرف بدهره

Beg. بعد حمد بادشاهی که تواریخ اورا نه ابتدا

The author, who has been already mentioned, p. 953 *a*, derived his surname Badhrah, from his ancestor Kākā Mal Badhrah, a descendant of the Rājahs of Ajmīr, who held, about A.H. 894, the office of Mahtah, or governor, of Siyālkot and Bahlolpūr (see foll. 182—4). He states in the preface that he was filling the post of Ḳānūngo in the Chaklah of Gujrāt, when Mahārājah Gulāb Singh took him in his train to Jamūn, and appointed him to the Daftar of that province.

After looking in vain for a history of the Rājahs of Jamūn, he decided to write one himself, and began collecting materials for that purpose. These he found in local traditions preserved by native bards and Brahmans, in the personal recollections of old people, in notices scattered in historical works, and in lists of kings preserved by Pandit Rāmkishan and others. He completed his work in the month of Bhādon of the year 4948 of the Kaliyug, Samvat 1904, A.D. 1847, A.H. 1263.

The series of the Rājahs of Jamūn, whose origin is traced to the Sūraj- or Raghu-Bansī line, begins with Rājah Agnīkar Dev, fol. 8 *b*, who is said to have reigned 900, or, according to others, 1919, years before the war of the Pandavas. The following are the names of the Rājahs to whom dates are assigned, with those of the Muslim sovereigns whose reigns are recorded:—Bhoj Dev, contemporary with Maḥmūd Ghaznavī, fol. 114 *a*. Mas'ūd B. Maḥmūd Ghaznavī, fol. 120 *b*. Baj Dev, A.H. 583, fol. 140 *a*. Bāl Dev, contemporary with Tīmūr, A.H. 763, fol. 150 *a*. Jamīr Dev, an ally of 'Alī Shāh of Kashmīr, A.H. 827, fol. 155 *b*. Bhīm Dev, A.H. 831, fol. 159 *b*. Bīram Dev, A.H. 844—905, fol. 179 *a*. Ghūkar Dev, A.H. 905, fol. 185 *a*. Akbar, fol. 194 *a*. Jahāngīr, fol. 200 *a*. Har Dev, A.H. 1067—1100, fol. 201 *a*. Kajā Singh, A.H. 1100, fol. 203 *a*. Dharb Dev, A.H. 1118, fol. 204 *a*. Ranjīt Dev, contemporary with Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī, Samvat 1781—1838, fol. 212 *b*. Brajrāj Dev, and invasion of the Sikhs, Samvat 1839—1843, fol. 244 *a*. Supūran Dev, the infant son of the preceding, placed on the throne by Motā Singh, Samvat 1844, fol. 256 *a*. Jīt Singh, Samvat 1855, fol. 259 *b*. Gulāb Singh, appointed Rājah of Jamūn by Ranjīt Singh, Samvat 1878, fol. 275 *b*. Gulāb Singh put in possession of Kashmīr by the English Government, Samvat 1902, A.D. 1846, fol. 308 *b*.

Kashmīr.

Or. 1799.

Foll. 260; 9 in. by 5¾; 15 lines, 3 in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Jumāda II., A.H. 1264 (A.D. 1848).

History of Kashmīr.

Beg. حمد آن مبدعی که عالم جود
بست کردش چنانکه بود کشود

Although written as a continuous text, this volume is made up of portions of two distinct works. The first part, foll. 10 *b*—78 *b*, which relates to the Hindu period, is taken from the history of Ḥaidar Malik (see p. 297 *b*), and corresponds to foll. 3 *b*—98 *a* of Add. 8906. The latter part, comprising the Muḥammadan period, foll. 78 *b*—254 *a*, is from the Bahāristān i Shāhī (see p. 297 *a*), and corresponds to foll. 9 *a*—180 *a* of Add. 16,706.

There are, besides, an introduction and an appendix which do not belong to either of the above works. The introduction, foll. 2 *b*—10 *b*, treats of the pre-adamitic periods of the world, of the lake which once filled the vale of Kashmīr and was drained, in obedience to Solomon's commands, by the demon Kash and his daughter Mīr, of the subsequent period, in which the valley was inhabited by men in summer and by Dīvs in winter, and lastly of the numerous idol temples erected by the latter. The appendix, foll. 254 *a*—259 *b*, relates to some remarkable localities in the valley of Kashmīr.

With regard to the Bahāristān i Shāhī, although it is brought down to A.H. 1023, a passage which occurs on fol. 79 *b* of the present MS., and on fol. 10 *a* of the older copy, Add. 16,706, shows that it was written, in part at least, at an earlier period; for the author remarks, in reference to the events of A.H. 724, that 270 years had elapsed from that period to the "present time." This would fix the date of composition at A.H. 994.

Or. 1632.

Foll. 311; 9 in. by $5\frac{3}{4}$; 15 lines, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; written in Nestalik, with 'Unvān and ruled margins, apparently in the 18th century.

واقعات کشمیر

History of Kashmīr by Muḥammad A'ẓam. See p. 300 *a*.

This volume contains a large number of coloured drawings of rather coarse execution, representing shrines and tombs.

Or. 1798.

Foll. 209; $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 6; 16 lines, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; written in Nestalik, with 'Unvān and ruled margins, in the 19th century.

The same work.

Or. 1977.

Foll. 91; 11 in. by $7\frac{1}{4}$; 15 lines, about 4 in. long; written by different hands, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the following works:—

I. Foll. 2—39. گوهر عالم تحفهٔ للشاه عالم

A history of Kashmīr, from the earliest times to the close of the 12th century of the Hijrah.

Author: Abā Rafī' Abil-Ḳāsim Muḥammad Aslam Mun'imī, son of Muḥammad A'ẓam Kūl surnamed Mustaghnī, ابا رفیع ابی القاسم محمد اسلم المتخلص بمنعمی ولد محمد اعظم کول المسمی بمستغنی

Beg. فاتحه عنوان تواریخ ابداع واختراع

It is, according to the preface, an abridgment of the Vāḳi'āt i Kashmīr (the preceding work), the author of which is here called Khwājah Muḥammad A'ẓam Dedah Marū دیده مرو, enriched with additions derived from various historical works, and especially from the Mir'āt ul-Auliyā of Maulānā Aḥmad 'Allāmah Kashmīrī, a panegyrist of the king Zain ul-'Ābidīn. The latter work, a copy of which the author obtained in Etawah, is a Persian translation of the Nūr Nāmah, a record of the life of Shaikh Nūr ud-Dīn Valī

Rīshī, originally written in the Kashmīrian language by his disciples.

The author says that he had added to the original history, composed A.H. 1160, a continuation comprising the thirty or forty years elapsed since that date. This would bring down the date of the present work to about A.H. 1200. It is dedicated to Shāh 'Ālam, and divided into a Muḳaddimah, five Ṭabaḳahs, and a Khātimah.

The preface is given entire. The extracts come down to the reign of Bahādur Shāh, which belongs to the fourth Ṭabaḳah, and it is stated in a note at the beginning that the original MS. was imperfect.

II. Foll. 41—73. Vāḳi'āt i Kashmīr, with a full table of contents; see p. 300 *a*.

III. Foll. 74—80. Tārīkh i Kashmīr, by Narāyan Kūl; see p. 298 *b*.

IV. Foll. 81—91. History of the Ḳuṭub-shāhīs; see p. 320 *b*, Add. 6542, I.

Or. 1633.

Foll. 123; 10½ in. by 6½; 13 lines, 4 in. long; written in fair Nestalik, about A.H. 1263 (A.D. 1847).

لب التواريخ

A history of Kashmīr from the earliest times to A.H. 1262.

Beg. بعد از حمد و سپاس بیقیاس مر آفریدکار جن و ناس

The author, whose name does not appear, states in a short preamble that he had compiled this work from the most approved histories, ancient and modern, adding a record of his own time.

The Lubb ut-Tavārīkh consists of two parts of nearly equal size, the second of which is called جلد دوم.

The first, or historical part, comprises the following periods:—Hindu Rājahs, fol. 7 *a*. Muslim Sultans, fol. 21 *a*. Chaks, fol. 27 *b*. Chaghatā'is or Timurides, fol. 30 *a*. The Afghan kings or Durrānis, from A.H. 1166 to 1234, fol. 60 *a*. The Sings سنکان, or Sikhs, from A.H. 1234 to 1262.

The last section concludes with the death of the governor Ghulām Muḥyi ud-Dīn in Rabī' I., A.H. 1262, the accession of Mahārāj Gulāb Singh under English protectorate in the month of Ṣafar of the same year, and the installation as governor of Shaikh Imām ud-Dīn, who is stated to have proceeded, seven months later, in Zulḳa'dah A.H. 1262, to Rājūr to meet Colonel Lawrence, Governor of the North Western Provinces.

The second part, which begins on fol. 63 *b*, and is divided into numerous chapters (Faṣl), contains a detailed account of the geography, administration, revenue, produce, and curiosities of Kashmīr and the neighbouring districts.

Or. 1905.

Foll. 15; 9½ in. by 6; 15 lines, 4½ in. long; written in Shikastah, in the 19th century.

An account of the Rajahs of Sirmūr, with the following heading: کتاب کیفیت سرمور از ابتداي راجی بخاندان مهاراجه فتح پرکاس بهادر

Sirmūr (Thornton's Sirmour), also called, from the name of its chief town, Nāhan, is a native hill state situated on the upper course of the Jumna, and included among the Cis-Satlaj states. See Griffin's Rajas of the Punjab, pp. 156, 409.

It is said to have been governed from time immemorial by Rājputs of the Sūrajbansī race. Under Badan Singh, the first mentioned by name, who became Rājah in Samvat 929, the country was laid waste by a flood. About Samvat 1123, Balī Parkās, of

the Jassalmīr family, ascended the throne. From that time the succession is traced uninterruptedly down to Samvat 1872, A.D. 1815, when, after the expulsion of the Gorkhas, Fatḥ Singh was invested with the Rājahship under the title of Mahārājah Fatḥ Parkās Bahādur.

A sketch of the history of Sirmūr has been given by Francis Hamilton in his Account of Nepal, pp. 302—306. Compare D'Cruz, "Political relations with native states," p. 140.

Rājputs

Or. 1846.

Foll. 301; 6 in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$; 13 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

تذكرة الامراء

Notices on the princely houses of Rājputāna and the Panjāb, by Colonel James Skinner. See p. 302 *a*.

Bharatpūr.

Or. 1862.

Foll. 37; 8 in. by $5\frac{1}{4}$; 15 lines, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; written in Shikastah, in the 19th century.

History of Bharatpūr from A.D. 1805 to 1827.

Beg. از انجا که بمیامن اقدس ذات ستوده صفات

This anonymous work is professedly written in continuation of the history of Dhūnkal Singh (see p. 305 *a*), which the author designates by the title of Jang Nāmah i Bharatpūr, and on which he bestows great praise. He takes up the narrative at the time of Lord Lake's departure from Bharatpūr, and the subsequent death of Rājah Ranjīt Singh, and concludes with a circumstantial account of the siege of Bharatpūr by Lord Combermere, and of the installation of the young Rājah Balwant Singh on the throne of his forefathers in January 1827.

See Wilson, Mill's History, vol. ix. p. 203, Thornton, History of the British Empire in India, vol. v. pp. 119—162, J. Sutherland, Relations with Native States, pp. 114—124, and Malleson, Native States, pp. 97—105.

Agra.

Or. 2030.

Foll. 81; $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $4\frac{1}{4}$; 12 lines, $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik, in the 19th century.

I. Foll. 1—30. An historical and topographical account of Agra, with the heading احوال شهر اکبراباد

Author: Mānik Chand, مانك چند.

Beg. حمد خالقی که در کاشانه دماغ انسان

The work was called forth by an advertisement published by Mr. James Stephen Lushington, and especially addressed to the students of the Government College, Agra, the author being one of their number.

Mr. Lushington resided in Agra as acting Collector and Magistrate in 1825 and 1826.

After a few lines on the origin of Agra, called in the Hindu period Jam Parast, the author gives a sketch of its history under the Muḥammadan rule, especially from Akbar's time to the English conquest, fol. 2 *b*, and concludes with an account of its principal buildings, fol. 17 *b*.

II. Foll. 32—81. A notice of the Tāj Maḥall and other buildings in Agra. The contents are nearly identical with those of the MS. described p. 430 *a*.

A portion of this notice, translated by Col. R. P. Anderson, has been published in the Calcutta Review, vol. 57, pp. 233—237. A similar work is described among the Tonk MSS., Or. 1937, fol. 12, under the title of معروف الهند.

Kol.

Or. 1985.

Foll. 26; 8 in. by 5½; 15 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Shikastah, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from مجموعد فیض و گل بیخزان, an historical account of Kol (Thornton's Cool, a town of the Ẓila' of 'Alīgarh, Ṣūbah of Dehli), and some neighbouring places.

Author: Sundar Lāl, son of Naubat Lāl, سندر لال ولد نوبت لال

Beg. بر ضمیر منیر بیدار بختان صبح نفس

The author describes himself as a Kāyath of the Māthar tribe, dwelling in Kol and acting as Munshī to the Daftar i Khālişah. The work was written A.H. 1241, a date fixed by the chronogram گلستاني بیخزان. It consists of four chapters, the first three of which treat of the foundation of Dehli, the history of Kol, of Mathurā and Bindrāban. The fourth contains some legends افسانه handed down by oral tradition.

At the end is a table of contents, in which the work is designated by the title گل بیخزان, and the original MS. is stated to consist of 400 pages.

Rohillas.

Or. 1802.

Foll. 274; 7¾ in. by 5; 9 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in fair Nestalik, in the 19th century.

تاریخ فیض بخش

A history of the Rohillas, by Shīv Parshād. See p. 306 *b*.

Besides the additional chapters noticed under Add. 8988, p. 307 *b*, this copy contains a further continuation, consisting of the following three chapters:—Murder of Mukhtār ud-Daulah, 27 Ṣafar, A.H. 1190, fol. 266 *b*. Flight of Sa'ādat 'Alī to Agra, same date, fol. 269 *a*. Arrival of Muḥammad Īlich Khān at the court of Āṣaf ud-Daulah, 20 Rabī' II., A.H. 1190, and his appointment as minister, fol. 271 *b*.

Foll. 1—9 contain a full table of contents.

For a full account of the Rohillas of Katehr from their origin to the latest times see the Calcutta Review, vol. 61, pp. 201—225.

Or. 1718.

Foll. 233; 8¼ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik; dated November, A.D. 1852.

History of Farrukhābād (Thornton's Furruckabad) and of its Bangash rulers.

Author: Sayyid Muḥammad Valī Ullah B. Sayyid Aḥmad 'Alī Farrukhābādī, سید محمد ولی الله بن سید احمد علی فرخ ابادی

Beg. ای نام تو تاج فرق آغاز وز نام تو نامها سرفراز

The author gives a sketch of his life at the end of the present work. He was born in Sāndī, district of Khairābād, A.H. 1165, came in his ninth year with his father to Farrukhābād, where he went through a course of studies, and where, after a journey to the Deccan and six years spent in the holy cities, he settled again in A.H. 1196, devoting his time to religious teaching and literary composition. He was near eighty when he wrote the present history, in which the latest date mentioned is A.H. 1243 (see fol. 111 *a*).

Although the main object of the work is to record the deeds of Muḥammad Khān Bangash, the founder of Farrukhābād, and those of his successors in that state, the author does not confine himself to that subject, but gives, in the course of his narrative, copious details on contemporary events in Indian history, and biographical notices of all the principal actors who appeared on the scene from the reign of Muḥammad Shāh to his own time.

The work is divided into two parts (Ḳism) subdivided into chapters (Maḳālahs).

Contents:—Introduction treating of the foundation of Farrukhābād in A.H. 1126, of the origin of the Afghans and their various tribes, especially that of the Bangash, fol. 3 *a*.

Ḳism I., containing the following six Maḳālahs: 1. Life of Muḥammad Khān Bahādur Ghaẓanfar Jang Bangash, who died A.H. 1156, with notices on contemporary Amīrs, fol. 10 *b*. 2. Life of Muḥammad Ḳā'im Khān Ḳā'im Jang, son of the preceding, who died A.H. 1161, fol. 43 *a*. 3. Life of Muḥammad Aḥmad Khān Ghālib Jang, brother of the above, who died A.H. 1185, with notices on contemporary Amīrs, fol. 45 *b*. 4. Life of Dilīr Himmat Khān Muẓaffar Jang, son of the preceding, who died A.H. 1201, fol. 80 *a*. 5. Life of Imdād Ḥusain Khān Nāṣir Jang, son of the above, who died A.H. 1228, fol. 95 *a*. 6. Life of Khādim Ḥusain Khān Shaukat Jang, son of the preceding, who died A.H. 1238, and of his son Tajammul Ḥusain Khān, born A.H. 1237, fol. 101 *a*.

Ḳism II., containing notices of the celebrated men who visited Farrukhābād or dwelt there, in the following five Maḳālahs: 1. Kings and Amīrs, fol. 111 *a*. 2. Shaikhs and Faḳīrs, fol. 138 *a*. 3. 'Ulamā and physicians, fol. 160 *b*. 4. Poets and calligraphers, in alphabetical order, fol. 185 *a*. 5. Life of the author, fol. 228 *a*.

A notice on Muḥammad Khān Bangash, and his sons Ḳa'im Khān and Aḥmad Khān, will be found in the Maāṣir ul-Umarā, Add. 6568, fol. 554. An account of Ra'īs Imdād Ḥusain and his successors has been given by D'Cruz, "Political relations," p. 89. Compare C. Hamilton's Rohilla Afghans, p. 95 seqq. A poetical account of the career of Aḥmad Khān, Or. 2275, will be described further on.

Or. 1855.

Foll. 18; 8 in. by 5; 13 lines, 3⅛ in. long; written in Nestalik, with 'Unvān and ruled margins; dated A.H. 1268 (A.D. 1852).

An account of the capture of the fortress of Etāvah by the Rohilla chief Sharaf ud-Daulah Ẓābiṭah Khān, on the 29th of Ramaẓān, A.H. 1187.

Beg. اي خوشا دلچسب مضموني كه از تسويد آن

This account, written in a turgid and redundant style, is due to a dependant of Ẓābiṭah Khān, whose name does not appear in the text, but who in the subscription is called Munshī Lachhmī Narāyan.

Oude.

Or. 1707.

Foll. 108; 8 in. by 5¼; 14 lines, 3 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

اوصاف الآصف

A history of the Oude dynasty, from its origin to A.H. 1198.

Author: Munshī In'ām 'Alī B. Muḥammad Khūram Shāh Munshī, منشى انعام على بن محمد خورم شاه منشى

Beg. اى نكته تو ساختى صفى و منصف

The author states in the preface that, in early youth, owing to the patronage of Asad ud-Daulah Naṣīr ud-Dīn Ḥaidar Khān, he had entered the service of Abul-Manṣūr Khān, under whom he spent ten years in the capital, and that, after remaining for twelve other years in the employ of Shujā' ud-Daulah, he had retired to his native place, Bijnūr.

The work is divided into the following five Rukns: 1. History of Burhān ul-Mulk Sayyid Sa'ādat Khān, fol. 11 *b*. 2. Abul Man-

ṣūr Khān Ṣafdar Jang, fol. 38 *a*. 3. Shujā' ud-Daulah, fol. 77 *a*. 4. Āṣaf ud-Daulah, from his accession to A.H. 1198, fol. 92 *b*. 5. Prince Vazīr 'Alī Khān, fol. 107 *b*. The last section, which breaks off after a few lines, relates to the supposed son of Āṣaf ud-Daulah, who ascended the throne on the latter's death, A.H. 1212, but was deposed a few months later.

The author's original draft, written in A.H. 1199, from which the present copy was taken, is stated to comprise five parts called Nuskhah, the first of which is the present history. The remaining four parts are said to contain letters, anecdotes, Ghazals and Ḳiṭ'ahs, and lastly Rekhtah poems.

The Ausāf ul-Āṣaf is quoted by Franeklin among his authorities for the "History of Shah Aulam," p. 198.

Or. 1812.

Foll. 207; 14 in. by 8½; 15 lines, 4¾ in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz, with 'Unvān and ruled margins, in the 19th century.

عماد السعادت

A history of the Oude dynasty brought down to A.H. 1216, by Ghulām 'Alī. See p. 308 *a*.

Or. 2021.

Foll. 16; 9¾ in. by 6; 13 lines, 4½ in. long; written in Nestalik, with 'Unvān and ruled margins, in the 19th century.

لطائف السعادت

Witty sayings of the Navvāb of Oude, Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān (A.H. 1212—1229), collected by Sayyid Inshā Allah B. Mīr Māshā Allāh Ja'farī ul Ḥusainī un-Najafī, سید انشاء الله ابن میر ماشا الله جعفري الحسینی النجفی

Beg. محمدت بیرون از احاطه قیاس شایسته لطیفی

The collector describes himself as a Murīd, or disciple, of His Highness. A table of the Laṭīfahs, fifty-three in number, is prefixed.

Or. 1781.

Foll. 64; 10½ in. by 6½; 15 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in fair Nestalik; dated Muḥarram, A.H. 1266 (A.D. 1849).

وقایع دلپذیر

A history of Pādishāh Begam, wife of Ghāzi ud-Dīn Ḥaidar, afterwards Shāhzaman, king of Oude.

Author: 'Abd ul-Aḥad B. Maulavī Muḥammad Fā'iḳ, عبد الاحد بن مولوی محمد فائق

Beg. ابداری سیوف بارقهء السنهء کشورکشایان معانی

The author, who had been, as he states, twelve years in the Company's service, wrote this work at the request of Lieut. John Doeswell Shakespeare, second assistant of Col. John Lowe (the English resident in Lucknow). The date of composition, A.H. 1250, is expressed, as he remarks, by the above title combined with his own name, عبد الاحد.

Pādishāh Begam, daughter of the astrologer Mubashshir Khān, was married in Benares, A.H. 1209, to Ghāzi ud-Dīn Ḥaidar, afterwards Shāhzaman. This strong-willed and ambitious princess, who kept her weak husband in awe, played a conspicuous part in the intrigues of which the court of Oude was the theatre. After the death of her husband's son and successor, Sulaimān Jāh, A.H. 1253, she endeavoured to place upon the throne a pretended son of the latter, Muḥammad Mahdī Farīdūn Bakht, commonly called Munā-Jān, but was foiled in the attempt by the prompt action of Col. Lowe, who placed both the Begam and the pretender in confinement at Cawnpore. This event forms the conclusion of the present narrative, which is virtually, for the period to which it relates, a circumstantial history of the court of Oude.

Or. 1876.

Foll. 319; 8¾ in. by 5½; 11 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in neat Nestalik on tinted paper, with 'Unvān and ruled margins; dated Lucknow, Ramaẓān, A.H. 1265 (A.D. 1849).

سلطان التواريخ

A detailed history of the Oude dynasty, from its origin to the death of Muḥammad 'Alī Shāh, A.H. 1258.

Author: Fakhr ud-Daulah Ratan Singh B. Rāi Bālak Rām, فخر الدوله رتن سنكه بن راى بالك رام

Beg. سر بلندى پايهٔ سخن بيمن ستايش رفيع بارگاهى

The author gives, foll. 248—251, an account of his ancestors and of his own life. He belonged to the Kāyast Saksīnah tribe, and to a family which had served, during several generations, the rulers of Oude. His grandfather, Rājah Bhagwandās, had filled the offices of Dīvān and of Atālīḳ to Āṣaf ud-Daulah during that prince's minority, and was afterwards appointed Nāẓim of Barelī. His father, Rāi Bālak Rām, acted as Nā'ib, or deputy, to Mahārājah Chhāo Lāl, and died in retirement A.H. 1260. The author, who was born in Lucknow, A.H. 1197, went to Calcutta A.H. 1218, and, after remaining some years in the Company's employ, returned to Lucknow, A.H. 1230, and took office under the crown of Oude. His titles were Munshī ul-Mulūk Fakhr ud-Daulah Dabīr ul-Mulk Rājah Ratan Singh Bahādur Hushyār Jang.

The present work is dedicated to the then reigning king, Mu'īn ud-Dīn Sulṭān uz-Zamān Muḥammad 'Alī Shāh (better known under his former name Naṣīr ud-Daulah); but his death, which occurred on the 5th of Rabī' II., A.H. 1258, is recorded in the concluding pages.

The author traces the genealogy of the Oude family from Adam downwards, through Japhet, the Turks, and the Turkoman's.

The work is divided into twelve chapters (Bāb), as follows:—I. From Adam to Noah, fol. 9 *a*. II. From Japhet to Bāyandar, fol. 16 *b*. III. Four Turkoman princes, viz. Ḳarā Muḥammad, Ḳarā Yūsuf, Iskandar, and Jahānshāh, and their children, fol. 19 *a*. IV. Manṣūr Mīrzā and his descendants, fol. 37 *b*. V. Burhān ul-Mulk Sayyid Sa'ādat Khān, fol. 40 *a*. VI. Ṣafdar Jang, fol. 70 *a*. VII. Shujā' ud-Daulah, fol. 112 *b*. VIII. Āṣaf ud-Daulah, fol. 169 *b*. IX. Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān, fol. 218 *a*. X. Shāh Zaman Ghāzī ud-Dīn Ḥaidar, fol. 241 *b*. XI. Sulaimān Jāh Naṣīr ud-Dīn Ḥaidar, fol. 274 *a*. XII. Abul-Fatḥ Mu'īn ud-Dīn Sulṭān uz-Zamān Muḥammad 'Alī Shāh, fol. 304 *a*.

Copyist: محمد عباس

On the first page is written, in the handwriting of Sir H. Elliot: "Presented by the author about the time of his death, 1851. I have seen the original MS. of this work, which was dedicated to Naseerudeen Haidar."

Or. 1821.

Foll. 117; 9½ in. by 6¾; 15 lines, 4¾ in. long; written in fair Nestalik, A.D. 1849.

A history of the Navvābs of Oude, from their origin to A.H. 1263.

Author: Sayyid Kamāl ud-Dīn Ḥusainī Ḥaidarī, سيد كمال الدين حسينى حيدرى

Beg. ذكر ابتداي خاندان عاليشان بادشاه اوده

The author's name and the date of composition, A.H. 1263, are found in a versified chronogram at the beginning. The former occurs also in the following title, written on the flyleaf: "Brief History of Oude by Syud Kamaloodden Hyder at His Majesty's Observatory, Lucknow, 1849." From the work itself we learn that the author had been attached as translator to the Lucknow observatory in the reign of Naṣīr ud-Daulah (A.H. 1253—1258), and had already translated no less than nineteen scientific works, most of which had been printed.

Contents:—Genealogy of the Oude family traced from Sayyid Shams ud-Dīn Muḥammad, of Najaf, with all its ramifications, down to the author's time, fol. 2 *b*. History of the following reigns: Mīr Muḥammad Amīn, afterwards Ṣafdar Jang, fol. 15 *b*. Shujā' ud-Daulah, fol. 18 *b*. Āṣaf ud-Daulah, fol. 22 *a*. Vazīr 'Alī Khān, fol. 29 *a*. Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān, fol. 33 *b*. Ghāzī ud-Dīn Ḥaidar Khān, fol. 40 *a*. Shāhzamān Naṣīr ud-Dīn Ḥaidar, fol. 47 *a*. Farīdūn Bakht Munā Jān, fol. 51 *b*. Naṣīr ud-Daulah, fol. 56 *b*. Amjad 'Alī Shāh, fol. 60 *b*. Accession of Vājid 'Alī Shāh, the then reigning king, who ascended the throne on the 26th of Ṣafar, A.H. 1263, fol. 65 *a*.

The latter part of the volume, foll. 66—117, contains the following additions:—

1. A narrative in verse of an attempt on the life of the Vazīr Amīn ud-Daulah, fol. 66 *a*. In the concluding verses the author calls himself Aḥmad.

2. A circumstantial account of transactions in Oude during the first two years of Vājid 'Alī Shāh's reign, fol. 72 *b*. It begins with the destitution of the Vazīr Amīn ud-Daulah and the appointment of 'Alī Naḳī Khān to the same office, on the 19th of Rajab, A.H. 1263, and records in great detail the proceedings of Lord Hardinge, the arrival of Colonel Sleeman, and the history of the royal observatory of Lucknow. It concludes with the death of the heir-apparent on the 2nd of Rajab, A.H. 1265, and the banishment of Mīrzā Vaṣī 'Alī Khān to Faiẓābād, on the 19th of the same month, the 12th of June, A.D. 1849.

Kamāl ud-Dīn's work has been published under the title of سوانحات سلاطين اوده, Lucknow, 1879.

Or. 1822.

Foll. 72; 10¼ in. by 8; 14 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik, A.D. 1848.

Another copy of the same work.

Contents:—Genealogy of the Oude family, fol. 1 *a*. History of the dynasty, fol. 9 *a*. Maṣnavī on Amīn ud-Daulah's attempted assassination, fol. 43 *b*. Continuation, fol. 49 *a*.

The continuation concludes in the present copy with the death of Col. Wilcox, in October, 1848, and the account of the Lucknow Observatory.

On the fly-leaf Sir H. Elliot has written: "Relating to Oude matters; presented by the author, Syid Kumal ood Din." At the beginning of the second chapter is found the following English title, probably due to the author: "Brief history of Oude, by Syud Kamalooddeen Hyder, of the Observatory of His Majesty the King of Oude, 1848."

Or. 1720.

Foll. 204; 8½ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3 in. long; written in small Nestalik; dated April, A.D. 1852.

تبصرة الناظرين

Historical and biographical notices relating chiefly to Balgram (Thornton's Belgram).

Author: Sayyid Muḥammad B. Sayyid 'Abd ul-Jalīl Ḥusainī Vāsiṭī Balgrāmī, سيد محمد بن سيد عبد الجليل حسينى واسطى بلكرامى Beg. الحمد لله محول الشهور و الاعوام ومقلب

The author's father, Sayyid 'Abd ul-Jalīl, a member of the ancient family of the Vāsiṭī Sayyids, who claim to have been settled since A.H. 614 in Balgrām, was celebrated for his profound knowledge of Arabic and his eminent piety. Having taken service under Aurangzīb, he discharged the duties of Bakhshī and Vaḳā'i'-Nigār from A.H. 1112 to 1116 in Gujrāt, and from A.H. 1117 to 1130 in Bhakhar and Sīvistān. He then retired to Dehli, where he died, A.H. 1138, at the age of sixty-six.

Sayyid Muḥammad, born in Balgrām A.H.

1101, was appointed, on his father's retirement, to the same office, and held it throughout the troubled period of Nādir Shāh's invasion. He left Sīvistān A.H. 1155, and in the following year settled again in his native town, where he lived on to an advanced age.

Mīr Ghulām ʿAlī Āzād, who was the son of ʿAbd ul-Jalīl's daughter, and the favourite pupil of his maternal grandfather, gives in his Maʾāṣir ul-Kirām, Or. 1804, foll. 173, 194, detailed notices of him and of the author. His statements are fully confirmed by the latter's references to his own life, which are found scattered in the present work. See foll. 80 *b*, 141 *b*, etc.

The Tabṣirat un-Nāẓirīn is divided into a Muḳaddimah, a Maḳālah which forms the main bulk of the volume, and a Khātimah.

Contents:—Muḳaddimah. Biographies of seven holy Sayyids who lived in Balgrām anterior to A.H. 1100, fol. 3 *a*. The first of these is Sayyid Abul-Farāḥ Vāsiṭī, the ancestor of the Vāsiṭī Sayyids of Balgrām; the seventh Sayyid Aḥmad B. Sayyid ʿAbd Ullah, the author's grandfather.—Maḳālah. Historical notices relating to the lives of distinguished men in Balgrām and neighbouring places, and to contemporary events in Hindustan, arranged in chronological order from A.H. 1101, the year of the author's birth, to A.H. 1182, the date of composition, fol. 11 *b*. Khātimah; a short epilogue containing records of solar eclipses and remarks on chronograms and various chronicles, fol. 201 *b*.

Jaunpūr.

Or. 1823.

Foll. 43; 10 in. by $6\frac{1}{4}$; 13 lines, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; written in Nestalik, with ruled margins; dated July 1843.

History of Jaunpūr, by Khair ud-Dīn Ilāhābādī, without the preface. See p. 311 *a*.

In the subscription the work is called Jaunpūr Nāmah, and the author Maulavī Khair ud-Dīn Muḥammad Khān, of Jaunpūr.

Benares.

Or. 1847.

Foll. 258; 6 in. by $3\frac{3}{4}$; 13 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

History of the Zamīndārs of Benares, from the time of Mansārām to the deposition of Chait Singh, A.H. 1195.

Author: Khair ud-Dīn Muḥammad, خیر الدین محمد

Beg. سپاس خداوندي كه در ايوان ذاتش بزبان دانش

The author, some account of whose life has been given, p. 946 *a*, had already written, as stated in the preface, several historical works, when he was induced to compose the present record at the request of Mr. Abraham Welland, whose acquaintance he had made on his arrival at Jaunpūr (compare p. 311 *a*).

The work is stated to consist of five chapters (Bāb), as follows:—I. Rājah Mansārām and his relatives; affairs of Barelī, fol. 5 *a*. II. Rājah Balwand Singh, A.H. 1162—1184, fol. 30 *b*. III. Rājah Chait Singh, A.H. 1185—1195, fol. 84 *a*. IV. Rājah Mahīpat Narā'in. V. Rājah Ūdīt Narā'in Singh.

Of these chapters, however, the first three only are found in the present and the following copy. In the conclusion the author states his intention of devoting another volume to a record of the succeeding period, beginning with A.H. 1196, when the territory was annexed by the Company, and the title of Rājah conferred upon Mahīpat Narā'in.

In the second and third chapters the events are recorded year by year, and, especially in the third, with great minute-

ness. The author's frequent references to himself show that he had been a not unimportant actor in some of the transactions which he chronicles.

The work is known as Balwand Nāmah, the name it bears on the fly-leaf: كتاب بلوند نامه من تصنيف خير الدين محمد اله ابادى; but in the preface it is designated by the title of تحفه تازه

A short account of the Rājahs of Benares will be found in D'Cruz's "Political relations," p. 12, and Malleson's "Native States," p. 379.

Or. 1848.

Foll. 237; 9½ in. by 6; 15 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Faṣlī, 1251 (A.D. 1844).

The same work.

Bengal.

Or. 1995.

Foll. 91; 7¾ in. by 5½; 10 lines, 3⅞ in long; written in fair Shikastah, apparently in the 18th century.

History of ʿAlī Virdī Khān Mahābat Jang, Nāẓim of Bengal. See p. 312 *a*.

This copy is imperfect; it corresponds to foll. 1—85 of the previously described MS., Add. 27,316. It is endorsed تاريخ سرداران عهد اعظم شاه

Or. 2040.

Foll. 38; 7¾ in. by 5½; 11 lines, 2¾ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Jumāda I., A.H. 1263 (A.D. 1847).

عبرت ارباب بصر

A history of Bengal from the fall of Sarfarāz Khān, A.H. 1151, to the death of Sirāj ud-Daulah, A.H. 1170.

Beg. اي فريفته افسون كوكبه اقبال ۱۱۷۰ واى شيفته اب ورنك جاه وجلال

The above title is a chronogram for the death of Sirāj ud-Daulah, A.H. 1170, and the entire work is made up of short sentences, so contrived that the numerical powers of the letters in each amount in the aggregate to the same number, viz. 1170.

The author, who does not give his name, appears to have written shortly after the event which he thus commemorates. In his conclusion he represents the tragic end of Sirāj ud-Daulah as an atonement for the death of ʿAlā ud-Daulah (Sarfarāz Khān), who had been slain in battle by Sirāj ud-Daulah's grandfather.

Contents:—Preamble, fol. 2 *b*. Navvāb ʿAlā ud-Daulah Sarfarāz Khān suffers martyrdom, and Mahābat Jang makes himself master of Bengal, fol. 3 *b*. (This section comprises an account of the whole period of Mahābat Jang's government, especially of his wars with the Marattahs, and ends with his death, A.H. 1169). Ṣūbahdārī of Manṣūr ul-Mamālik Sirāj ud-Daulah, his capture of Calcutta and Purniyah, and his death at the hands of Sayyid Muḥammad Jaʿfar Khān, fol. 26 *b*.

The work has been lithographed in Benares, 1824.

Or. 1973.

Foll. 37; 8¼ in. by 6; 11 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

I. Foll. 2—14. Extracts from the Lubb ut-Tavārīkh, a general history by Bindrāban. See p. 228 *b*.

II. Foll. 15—57. Extracts from رياض السلاطين, a history of Bengal by Ghulām Ḥusain, poetically surnamed Salīm, Zaidpūrī, غلام حسين المتخلص بسليم زيدپورى

Beg. جهان جهان حمد سزاوار بارگاه جهان افرينكه

This work, written by desire of the author's patron, Mr. George Udny, was commenced

A.H. 1200, A.D. 1786, and finished in the space of two years. It comprises an introduction on the geography and early Rājahs of Bengal, and four books (Rauẓah) treating of the kings and governors who had held sway in that country during four successive periods, namely those of the Sultans of Dehli, the kings of Bengal, the Timurides, and the English rule.

Charles Stewart, who quotes this work among his authorities for the "History of Bengal," says that the author, Ghoolam Hussain Seleemy, Munshī to Mr. George Udny, had resided for many years at Mauldah, in the vicinity of the ruins of Gour, and had taken considerable pains to ascertain the dates of the inscriptions found there. Stewart adds that he was indebted to Ghulām Ḥusain's history for the general outline of his own.

The extracts comprise the preface, a part of the introduction, the rubrics of the first three Rauẓahs, and the text of the fourth.

This last section consists of a brief account of the Portuguese and French settlements in India, and of the English conquests in Bengal and the Deccan.

It is stated on the fly-leaf that the MS. of the whole work had 180 pages of 21 lines.

Gujrāt.

Or. 1819.

Foll. 145; 9¼ in. by 5¾; 15 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in Nestalik, apparently in the 17th century.

History of the dynasty of Gujrāt, from its origin to the reign of Maḥmūd Shāh (A.H. 863—917).

Beg. بر واقف هوشمند و دانای خردمند پس واضح

The author, who appears to have lived at the Court of Maḥmūd Shāh, does not disclose his name, nor does he give any information regarding himself, beyond the fact incidentally recorded, fol. 82 *a*, that he was born on the 18th of Rajab of the year in which his father followed Sultan 'Alā ud-Dīn Bahmanī in an expedition against the fortress of Mudkal (*i.e.* A.H. 847, according to Firishtah, Brigg's translation, vol. ii. p. 432).

The work is a chronicle recording year by year the events of Gujrāt, and, more briefly, those of the neighbouring kingdoms of Dehli, the Deccan, Mālvah, Bengal, and Jaunpūr, with occasional references to Tīmūr and his successors. It begins with A.H. 793, the year in which the founder of the dynasty, Ẓafar Khān, afterwards Muẓaffar Shāh, was sent by Muḥammad Shāh B. Fīrūz Shāh to Gujrāt to wage war with the idolaters who had overrun the country.

The history embraces the following reigns: Muẓaffar Shāh, fol. 3 *b*. Nāṣir ud-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh B. Muẓaffar Shāh, placed for a short time on the throne, A.H. 806, fol. 47 *b*. Ghiyāṣ ud-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh B. Aḥmad Shāh, who succeeded A.H. 813, fol. 81 *b*. Ḳuṭb ud-Dīn B. Muḥammad Shāh, A.H. 855, fol. 88 *a*. Dā'ūd Khān B. Aḥmad Shāh, A.H. 863, fol. 109 *b*. Maḥmūd Shāh, A.H. 863, fol. 110 *a*.

The latter part of the volume, foll. 110—144, beginning with a long and tedious panegyric on the reigning sovereign, contains a circumstantial and dramatic account of the wonderful escape of that youthful prince, then fourteen years of age, from the conspiracy which four months after his accession threatened to cut short his career. (See Brigg's Firishtah, vol. iv. pp. 46—49, Bird's Gujrat, p. 203). The narrative concludes abruptly with the statement that the rebel forces were routed and driven in headlong flight.

There can be no doubt, however, that the history of Maḥmūd's reign was originally brought down to a later period; for the author refers incidentally, fol. 132 *a*, to

his account of a drought which occurred A.H. 889.

The rubrics, which apparently contained the dates of the several years, have not been entered.

The above mentioned reference to the Bahmanī Court, in connexion with the author's birth, suggests as probable the identity of the present work with a history of Gujrāt entitled Maāṣir i Maḥmūdshāhī, also called Tārīkh i Maḥmūdshāhī, the author of which, Mullā 'Abd ul-Karīm Hamadānī, had long been attached to Khwājah Muḥmūd Gāvān, the celebrated minister of the Bahmanis (see above, p. 528 *a*).

At the end is a notice of the MS. signed Nayyir i Rakhshān (see p. 446 *b*), and dated July 1851.

Or. 1818.

Foll. 116; 8¾ in. by 5; 12 lines, 3 in. long; written in Nestalik, with ruled margins; dated A.H. 1151 (A.D. 1738).

History of Gujrāt, from the death of Muẓaffar Shāh II. (A.H. 932) to the taking of Aḥmadābād by Muẓaffar Shāh III., A.H. 992.

Author: Shāh Abū Turāb Valī, شاه ابو تراب ولی

Beg. الحمد لله والصلوة على رسول لله اما بعد چون صفت دوستی خصلتی است پسندیده

There is no preface, and, although in the course of the narrative the author frequently speaks of himself, his name occurs only once, in a versified chronogram, fol. 104 *b*. He appears to have been a Sayyid in great repute of sanctity, and he played, according to his own account, fully borne out by other historians, no inconsiderable part in the events of which he gives a circumstantial narrative. It was by his advice that I'timād Khān, who wielded a disputed sway in Gujrāt, wrote to Akbar to urge him to take possession of that country, and he was the first to meet the emperor in his advance, and tender to him the submission of I'timād Khān, for whose loyalty he was called upon to stand surety. (See foll. 56 seqq.; compare Akbar Nāmah, 17th year, and Bird's History of Gujrat, pp. 307—9). He then accompanied the emperor in his progress through Gujrāt, and was employed by him to watch, and report upon, the proceedings of Mīrzā 'Azīz, the first governor of the conquered province (foll. 80—97).

In A.H. 985, having been appointed Mīr Ḥāj, he proceeded to Mecca, and brought back thence a stone bearing the imprint of the Prophet's foot, which Akbar received with the greatest show of veneration (according to the Akbar Nāmah, 24th year, "with a political display of respect;" compare Bird, p. 349). The author subsequently removed that precious relic to Aḥmadābād, and erected for it a dome, which was completed A.H. 994 (see foll. 101—104). When I'timād Khān was appointed Ṣūbahdār of Gujrāt in lieu of Shihāb ud-Dīn Aḥmad Khān, A.H. 992, Shāh Abū Turāb accompanied the former in the capacity of Amīn (see foll. 107—9).

According to the Maāṣir ul-Umarā, Add. 6568, fol. 457, abridged by Blochmann, Ain i Akbari, p. 506, Abu Turāb belonged to the Salāmī Sayyids of Shīrāz. His grandfather, Mīr Ghiyāṣ ud-Dīn, had settled in Chanpānīr, in the time of Maḥmūd Bīgarah, together with his son Mīr Kamāl ud-Dīn, "who became the father of Abū Turāb."

This last statement is not borne out by the author, who, when mentioning the two sons of Mīr Ghiyāṣ ud-Dīn, viz. Shāh Kamāl ud-Dīn Fatḥ Ullah and Shāh Ḳuṭb ud-Dīn Shukr Ullah, fol. 17 *a*, calls the former his uncle and the latter his father. In a note written on the first page of the MS. the author is designated accordingly as son of Shāh Ḳuṭb ud-Dīn Shukr Ullah.

Abu Turāb died A.H. 1005, or, according to the Mirāt i Aḥmadī, Add. 6580, fol. 392, A.H. 1003, and was buried in Aḥmadābād.

The first part of the work deals with the history of Bahādur Shāh, of his wars with Humāyūn, and of his successors, while the latter half is entirely taken up with the account of the conquest of Gujrāt by Akbar, and of succeeding events. It concludes with the arrival of I'timād Khān and the author before Aḥmadābād, which they find in the power of the rebels, A.H. 992, and their retreat to Patan, at which point the narrative breaks off. The date of composition must be a few years later; for in a passage already mentioned there is a reference to A.H. 994.

The work is designated on the first page as تاريخ سلطان بهادر شاه گجرات, and on the fly-leaf as تاريخ گجرات

Malwah.

Or. 1803.

Foll. 58; 9¼ in. by 5½; 11 lines, 3 in. long; written in Nestalik, with 'Unvān and ruled margins; dated Bhopal, A.H. 1265 (A.D. 1849).

History of Nāṣir ud-Dīn 'Abd ul-Ḳādir Shāh B. Ghiyāṣ Shāh B. Maḥmūd Shāh al-Khiljī, who reigned in Mālwah from A.H. 906 to 916. See Firishtah, Bombay edition, vol. ii. p. 509, and Briggs' translation, vol. iv. p. 240.

Beg. الحمد لله الذي صدق وعده ونصر عبده

This work, which is called in the subscription Tārīkh i Nāṣirshāhī, was evidently written by a courtier of Nāṣir Shāh. It is a pompous and inflated panegyric, containing a scanty proportion of facts, and is almost entirely destitute of dates. It begins at the time when the father of Nāṣir ud-Dīn entrusted to him, after twenty years' rule, the reins of government, or about A.H. 894. Nāṣir ud-Dīn's formal assumption of the sovereign power on the 27th of Rabī' II., A.H. 906, is told at great length on foll. 29—32, and the rest of the volume is taken up by a record of the events of the first year of his reign. The narrative breaks off in the middle of the account of a battle fought near Chanderī, in which the rebel Shīr Khān received his death wound. See Firishtah, vol. ii. p. 515.

The rubrics of the whole work, and an extract corresponding to foll. 29—33 of the present copy, taken from a MS. of the library of Sultan 'Ādil-Shāh, will be found in Or. 1980, foll. 18—25.

Deccan.

Or. 2027.

Foll. 136; 8 in. by 5; 13 lines, 3⅛ in. long; written in Nestalik, with 'Unvān and ruled margins, about A.D. 1850.

History of 'Alī 'Ādilshāh II., by Sayyid Nūr Ullah. See p. 318 *a*.

This copy is defective at the end, wanting the portion corresponding to foll. 171—194 of the previously described MS., Add. 27,252.

Or. 1692.

Foll. 111; 6¼ in. by 4; 9 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

History of the Marattahs from their rise to A.H. 1199, by 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. See p. 328 *a* and 375 *b*.

A translation of the whole work by Major A. R. Fuller, copious extracts from which are given in Elliot's History, vol. viii. pp. 257—297, is preserved in manuscript; see Add. 30,784, foll. 101—161.

Or. 2000.

Foll. 43; 9 in. by 6; 15 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Another copy of the same work, endorsed عبرت نامه علی ابراهیم خان

Or. 1825.

Foll. 91; 10½ in. by 6½; 13 lines, 4⅛ in. long; written in Nestalik, with 'Unvān and gold-ruled margins, in the 19th century.

گلشن جنك

History of the wars of Bājī Rāo with the English, A.H. 1230—1233.

Author: Vājid 'Alī Khān, grandson of Navvāb 'Alī Mardān Khān, واجد علی خان نبیره نواب علی مردان خان

Beg. آنست مالك ملك كه جان جمله جهان

After dwelling on the harshness of Bājī Rāo's rule and his want of regard for his dependents, in which he sees the main cause of his fall, the author states the circumstances which had led him to write the present work. He was living in peace in Ḥaidarābād, under the beneficent rule of Sikandar Jāh, when adverse fortune carried him away to Poona. There he entered the service of Bājī Rāo, in which he remained four years, and took an active share in the war, of which he drew up this account before returning to his native land.

The history begins on fol. 10 with the assassination of (Gangādhar) Shāstrī by Trimukh-Jī, the primary cause of the war (14th July, 1815; see Duff, Mahrattas, vol. iii. p. 375). It concludes with a spirited account of the surprise of Bājī Rāo's army by General Smith, on the 13th of Rabī' II., A.H. 1233 (19th February, 1818; see Duff, *ib.*, p. 443), and of the desperate charge of the Marattah General, Bābū Goklah. The author states at the end that Bājī Rāo, hotly pursued, was then setting out from Chāndah, Nagpore, with the intention of reaching Bharatpūr.

On the fly-leaf is written: "Copied from the Ulwarh Rajah's book."

BIOGRAPHY.

Or. 1920.

Foll. 217; 9 in. by 5¾; 15 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik; dated Shāhjahānābād, Rajab, A.H. 1239 (A.D. 1824).

آثار الوزراء

Lives of celebrated Vazīrs.

Author: Saif ud-Dīn Ḥājī B. Niẓām ul-Faẓlī, سیف الدین حاجی بن نظام الفضلی

Beg. شرایف تحمیدات حضرت بادشاهی را که در ایجاد

The author calls himself a servant of the Vazīr Khwājah Ḳivām ud-Dīn Niẓām ul-Mulk ul-Khwāfī, for whom the present work was written, and to whose praises its concluding portion is devoted. That statesman, who had accompanied Sulṭān Abū Sa'īd, as stated fol. 215 *a*, in an expedition to Irak and Aẓarbā'ijān, A.H. 871, and was then appointed Governor of Ḳum and Rai, had been subsequently, A.H. 875, raised to the office of Vazīr, by Abul Ghāzī Sulṭān Ḥusain.

Ḳivām ud-Dīn was, according to Ḥabīb us-Siyar, vol. iii., Juz 3, pp. 231, 245, a son of Maulānā Shihāb ud-Dīn Ismā'īl, Ḳāẓī of a district of Khwāf, and was deposed for peculation A.H. 892.

Among the authorities quoted in the preface, fol. 7 *a*, is found a work entitled Maḳāmāt i Khwājah Abu Naṣr Mushkānī by Abul-Faẓl Baihaḳī (see p. 159 *b*).

This copy, which is extremely incorrect,

appears to have been transcribed from a defective MS., in which many leaves had been transposed, so that the contents are imperfect and confused.

The work is divided, according to the preface, into two books (Maḳāmah), respectively subdivided into twelve and four chapters (Bāb), as follows:—Maḳālah I. Vazīrs of the following dynasties: 1. Early kings of Persia and Greece, fol. 9 *a*. 2. The first Khalifs (Rāshidīn) and the Imāms, fol. 16 *a*. 3. Banī Umayyah, fol. 19 *a*. 4. Banī ʻAbbās, fol. 51 *a*. 5. Āl i Sāmān, fol. 59 *b*. 6. Ghaznavis, fol. 19 *a*. 7. Āl i Buvaih, fol. 164 *a*. 8. Āl i Saljūḳ. 9. Khwārazmshāhis, fol. 180 *a*. 10. Chingīzkhān. 11. Āl i Muẓaffar. 12. Tīmūr and his children.

Maḳālah II. Notice on the "present" Vazīr (Ḳivām ud-Dīn), in four chapters, treating of his virtues and pre-eminence, of his early life, of his official career, and of the favours bestowed upon him by his sovereign.

The second Maḳālah is imperfect; it occupies foll. 213 *a*—217 *a*.

Or. 1620.

Foll. 450; 12¾ in. by 7¾; 20 lines, 4¾ in. long; written in fair Nestalik; dated Ramaẓān, A.H. 1261 (A.D. 1845).

هفت اقليم

A collection of biographies in geographical order by Amīn Aḥmad Rāzī. See p. 335 *b*.

Or. 1938.

Foll. 49; 12¼ in. by 6¾; written in Nestalik, in the 19th century.

A tabulated index of the biographical notices of ʻUlamā and Shaikhs contained in the work entitled دوائر العلما و سلاسل العرفا, by Amīr Shāh un-Nuʻmānī امیر شاه النعمانی.

The Davā'ir ul-ʻUlamā is stated to be a compilation of the following works: Ansāb Samʻānī (see the Arabic Catalogue, p. 167 *a*), Mukhtār ul-Akhbār, Kashf ul-Maḥjūb (see above, p. 343 *a*), Taẕkirat ul-Auliyā (p. 344 *a*), Nafaḥāt ul-Uns (p. 349 *a*), Javāhir ul-Asrār (p. 43 *a*), Rashaḥāt (p. 353 *a*), and Majālis ul-ʻUshshāḳ (p. 351 *b*).

As the latest of the above works, the Rashaḥāt, is dated A.H. 909, the present compilation cannot have been written before the tenth century of the Hijrah. The table contains about three thousand names in alphabetical order.

Or. 1955.

Foll. 36; 11½ in. by 5¾; 13 lines, 3 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Abstract of the contents of the Ma'āṣir i Raḥīmī (see p. 131 *b*), or memoirs of ʻAbd ur-Raḥīm Khānkhānān and his contemporaries, written, A.H. 1025, by ʻAbd ul-Bāḳī Nahāvandī. See Elliot's History of India, vol. vi. p. 237.

The abstract was made from a copy belonging to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, a valuable MS. written under the eyes of the author, and enriched with additions in his handwriting.

Or. 1870.

Foll. 90; 8½ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

فتوحات نامه صمدي

An account of the life of Saif ud-Daulah ʻAbd uṣ-Ṣamad Khān Bahādur Dilīr Jang.

Author: Ghulām Muḥyi ud-Din, غلام محيى الدين

Beg. فتوحات نامه صمدي ديباجه محامد نصرت طراز

ʻAbd uṣ-Ṣamad, who traced his origin to

the celebrated saint of Bukhārā, Khwājah Aḥrār, had proceeded to India and entered the imperial service under Aurangzīb. He took part in the conflict of the sons of Bahādur Shāh, and was rewarded for his services with the title of Dilīr Jang and the government of Lahore. After having completely crushed the Sikhs and made their Guru, Bandah, prisoner, A.H. 1127, he obtained a command of 7000 men, with the title of Saif-ud-Daulah. He was equally successful in suppressing the revolts of 'Isā Khān, A.H. 1129, and of Ḥusain Khān of Ḳaṣūr, A.H. 1131. In the eighth year of Muḥammad Shāh he was transferred to Multān, and died A.H. 1150. See Maāṣir ul-Umarā, fol. 320.

The author wrote this life of his master in the most flowery style, and, as he states in the preface, in imitation of the celebrated Ṭughrā's history of the conquest of Balkh by Murād Bakhsh, entitled Mir'āt i Infirāḥ. The date of composition, A.H. 1135, is conveyed by the title. The work concludes with an account of 'Abd uṣ-Ṣamad's expedition to Kashmīr, which resulted in the complete pacification of the country, and of his subsequent return to Lahore.

Or. 1804.

Foll. 201; 8 in. by 5½; 13 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, with 'Unvān and ruled margins; dated Bhopāl, Rabī' II., A.H. 1266 (A.D. 1850).

مآثر الكرام

Biographical notices of Indian Shaikhs and 'Ulamā, and especially of natives of Balgrām.

Author: Āzād Balgrāmī, آزاد بلكرامى

Beg. نسايم المحامد صارية الى الحى السرمدى

Sayyid Ghulām 'Alī Ḥusainī Vāsitī, who is better known under his poetical surname Āzād, and has been already noticed p. 373 *a*, states in the preface that he had drawn much of the matter of the present work from ancient documents سجلات preserved in Balgrām, and that, having been interrupted in its compilation by a pilgrimage to Mecca, A.H. 1151, he had caused the unfinished MS. to be sent to him from Balgrām to the Deccan, where he had settled after his return.

The work was completed A.H. 1166, a date fixed at the end by the chronogram, ختامه مسك.

It is divided into two parts (Faṣl), as follows:—Faṣl I. Lives of the Faḳīrs or Shaikhs of Balgrām and neighbouring places in chronological order, fol. 8 *a*. Notices of some other Shaikhs incidentally referred to in the preceding section, fol. 110 *a*. Faṣl II. Lives of the Fuẓalā, or learned men, of India, fol. 118 *a*. Lives of the learned men of Oude, and more especially of Balgrām, fol. 146 *b*.

An alphabetical index of the lives is prefixed, foll. 1—4.

Or. 1873.

Foll. 362; 9½ in. by 6; 15 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

تذكرة الامرا

Lives of the Amīrs who served under the Timurides, by Keval Rām. See p. 339 *a*.

An alphabetical index of names is appended, foll. 354—362.

Or. 1660 and 1661.

Two uniform volumes, foll. 452 and 427; 8¼ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3⅛ in. long; written in minute Nestalik, in the 19th century.

مآثر الامرا

Lives of the great Amīrs of the Moghul empire by Ṣamṣām ud-Daulah, edited by his son ʻAbd ul-Ḥayy Khān. See p. 339 *b*.

The first volume contains the first part of the alphabet, from ا to ز; the second, the rest of the work.

On the fly-leaf is the following note by Sir Henry Elliot: "Transcribed by Moonshee Mollah Bakhsh from a copy in the Asiatic Society."

LIVES OF SAINTS.

Or. 1806.

Foll. 153; 4 in. by 8; 23 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Nestalik, apparently in the 18th century.

فوائد الفواد

Utterances of the celebrated saint Niẓām ud-Dīn Auliyā, taken down from his lips by Ḥasan ʻAlā'ī Sanjarī, حسن علائی سنجری

Beg. این جواهر غیبی واین زواهر لا ریبی

The writer is the well-known poet commonly called Mīr Ḥasan Dihlavī, one of the favourite disciples of Niẓām ud-Dīn (see p. 618 *a*). The collection consists of two distinct parts. The first comprises discourses uttered in a number of successive sittings from the third of Shaʻbān A.H. 707 to the fifth of Jumāda II., A.H. 719; it was completed, as stated at the end, on the second of Shavvāl in the last named year. The second, foll. 111—132, extends over three years, namely from the twenty-first of Shaʻbān, A.H. 719, to the nineteenth of Shaʻbān, A.H. 722, and was completed on the next-following day.

The Favā'id ul-Fu'ād is mentioned by ʻAbd ul-Ḥaḳḳ in his notice on Amīr Ḥasan, Akhbār ul-Akhyār, Or. 221, fol. 88, as a work which enjoyed the highest authority with the disciples of Niẓām ud-Dīn. See also Haj. Khal., vol. iv. p. 478, where the author is called Jalāl ud-Dīn Dihlavī.

The latter part of the volume, foll. 132—153, contains a miscellaneous collection of prayers, poems, and short tracts on religious subjects; lastly an Arabic dialogue and vocabulary with interlinear Persian version.

Or. 2001.

Foll. 134; 10¼ in. by 8; 19 lines, 5½ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik, apparently in the 19th century.

The same work.

In this copy the work is divided by headings دیباچه into five sections, beginning as follows:—1. The third of Shaʻbān, A.H. 707, fol. 2 *b*. 2. The twenty-ninth of Zulḳaʻdah, A.H. 710, fol. 22 *a*. 3. The twenty-seventh of Zulḳaʻdah, A.H. 712, fol. 49 *b*. 4. The twenty-fourth of Muḥarram, A.H. 714, fol. 62 *a*. 5. From the twenty-first of Shaʻbān, A.H. 719, to the nineteenth of Shaʻbān, A.H. 722, fol. 112 *b*.

Or. 1868.

Foll. 97; 8½ in. by 5; 23 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in close Nestalik, partly in diagonal lines; dated Ṣafar, A.H. 1139 (A.D. 1726).

حلیة العارفین

An account of the life, sayings, and supernatural powers of Shaikh Ḥamzah Kashmīrī, written by one of his disciples.

Author: Khwājah Isḥāḳ Ḳārī, خواجه اسحاق قاری

Shaikh Ḥamzah, a native of the Parganah

of Kamrāj, and disciple of Jamāl ud-Dīn Bukhārī, became by his austerities one of the most celebrated saints of Kashmīr. He died on the 24th of Ṣafar, A.H. 984. See Vāḳi'āt i Kashmīr, Add. 26,282, fol. 131. His principal Khalīfahs, Shaikh Dā'ūd Khākī, and Shaikh Rishī Bābā, are frequently mentioned in the present work.

The MS. is imperfect at the beginning; all but the last words of the preface بطريق الاختصار والله الموفق بالاتمام is lost. A spurious beginning has been prefixed, in which the work is called بهجة القلوب; but the real title occurs in the conclusion, fol. 95 *b*, where the author states that "this book, entitled Ḥilyat ul-'Ārifīn," حليه [*sic*] اين نسخه كه مسمى بحل العارفين, had been written in the lifetime of his holy teacher, A.H. 980, and had been submitted to him for approval. A subsequent addition concludes with a record of the death of the Shaikh.

Or. 1879.

Foll. 36; 9½ in. by 6; 15 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Nestalik, apparently in the 19th century.

مرآة مداريه

A life of Shāh Madār, by 'Abd ur-Raḥmān Chishtī. See p. 361 *a*.

The author of the Mir'āt ul-'Ālam, who was personally acquainted with 'Abd ur-Raḥmān Chishtī, states, fol. 449, that he lived in Dhanītī, a village on the river Gomatī, in the Sarkār of Lucknow, and that he died there A.H. 1094.

Or. 1756.

Foll. 213; 8½ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3⅛ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the following works relating to the lives and teachings of Indian saints:—

I. Foll. 2—169. مرآة الاسرار, lives of the holy Shaikhs of the Chishtī order, by 'Abd ur-Raḥmān Chishtī. See p. 359 *b*.

II. 170—173. دليل العارفين, discourses of Khwājah [Mu'in ud-Dīn] Ḥasan Sijzī, written down from his lips by his disciple and successor Ḳuṭb ud-Dīn Bakhtiyār Ūshī.

Beg. اين صحيفه از علم رباني واين تحفه فقه ميانى

Mu'in ud-Dīn Chishtī, who established the Chishtī order in India, died A.H. 633, in Ajmīr, where his shrine attracts to this day crowds of votaries.* His Khalīfah, Ḳuṭb ud-Dīn Bakhtiyār, died in Dehli in the same year. See above, p. 432 *b*, Akhbār ul-Akhyār, foll. 23—26, where the present work is mentioned, and Riyāẓ ul-Auliyā, fol. 158. The Dalīl ul-'Ārifīn is one of the authorities quoted in the Karāmāt ul-Auliyā (p. 974 *a*).

III. Foll. 174—179. راحت المحبين, discourses of the celebrated saint Niẓām ud-Dīn Auliyā, uttered in several successive sittings during the years 689 and 690 A.H., and taken down by one of his disciples, whose name does not appear.

Beg. اين نوادر و اسرار الهى واين اثار واخبار

IV. Foll. 180—187. فوائد الفؤاد, sayings of the same holy personage, collected by Ḥasan 'Alā'ī Sanjarī, حسن علائى سنجرى. See p. 972 *a*.

V. Foll. 188—196. اسرار الاوليا, teachings of the famous devotee Farīd ud-Dīn, surnamed Ganj i Shakar (who died A.H. 664; see p. 41 *b*), collected by Badr ud-Dīn Isḥāḳ, بدر الدين اسحاق

Beg. الحمد لله [الذي] نور قلب العارفين بنور معرفت المحبين

The compiler says that he had been admitted by Farīd ud-Dīn as a Murīd, or

* See Irvine, Topography of Ajmere, p. 60.

disciple, in A.H. 631, and that he had taken down the above sayings during twelve years' attendance upon his master.

Badr ud-Dīn Isḥāk B. ʿAlī Dihlavī was the Khalīfah and son-in-law of Farīd ud-Dīn; see his life in Akhbār ul-Akhyār, Or. 221, fol. 61, where the present work is mentioned.

VI. Foll. 197—213. روضهٔ اقطاب an account of the life, supernatural powers, and teachings of Ḳuṭb ud-Dīn Bakhtiyār Kākī قطب الدین بختیار کاکی (see above, art. ii.), with notices of some holy men buried near his shrine.

Author: Muḥammad Yalāḳ, محمد یلاق

Beg. حمد بی اهمال و شکر علی الافضال ان قادر ذو الجلال

The work is divided into seven Bābs. The date of composition, A.H. 1124, is expressed by the title.

Or. 1721.

Foll. 400; $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $5\frac{1}{4}$; 5 lines, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. long; written in small Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

کرامات الاولیا

Miracles of the saints.

Author: Niẓām ud-Dīn Aḥmad B. Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ uṣ-Ṣadīḳ ul-Ḥusainī, نظام الدین احمد بن محمد صالح الصدیق الحسینی

Beg. سپاس و ازل خالقی را سزاست که درستی

The author, who lived under Shāhjahān (see p. 814 *b*), had long entertained the wish to write a full biography of saints, but, finding that his predecessors had left so little untold, he confined himself to the task of compiling from standard works evidences of supernatural powers manifested by holy personages. He completed the work in A.H. 1068.

The preface contains the following list of authorities:—

Kashf ul-Maḥjūb (see p. 343), Taẓkirat ul-Auliyā (p. 344), Futūḥāt Makkiyyah, Dalīl ul-ʿĀrifīn by Khwājah Muʿīn ud-Dīn Chishtī (p. 973 *b*), Rāḥat ul-Ḳulūb by Farīd ud-Dīn Ganj i Shakar, Asrār ul-Auliyā by the same (ibid. v.), Favā'id ul-Fu'ād by Niẓām ul-Auliyā (p. 972 *a*), Afẓal ul-Fu'ād (Favā'īd?) by the same (Or. 1841, xiv.), Siyar ul-Auliyā by Sayyid Muḥammad Kirmānī (p. 976 *a*), Laṭā'if Ashrafī, by Shāh Ashraf Jahāngīr (p. 361 *a*), Tuḥfat ul-Majālis by Shaikh Aḥmad Khathū (Or. 2063, ii.), Rauẓat ur-Riyāḥīn by al-Yāfiʿī, Takmilah Karāmāt Shaikh ʿAbd ul-Ḳādir, Anīs uṭ-ṭālibīn, or sayings of Bahā ud-Dīn Naḳshaband (p. 862 *a*), Shavāhid un-Nubuvvah by Jāmī (p. 146 *a*), Nafaḥāt ul-Uns (p. 350 *b*), Rashaḥāt (p. 353 *a*), Siyar ul-ʿĀrifīn by Maulānā Jamālī Dihlavī (p. 354 *a*), Akhbār ul-Akhyār (p. 355 *a*), ʿAjāib ul-Buldān, Vaṣāyā i Niẓām ul-Mulk (p. 446 *a*), Ḥabīb us-Siyar, and Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh by ʿAbd ul-Ḳādir Badā'ūnī.

Contents:—Tamhīd, or preliminary discourse, on the sense of Valī and the reality of supernatural powers, fol. 6 *b*. Muḳaddimah, in three Faṣls, treating of the Khalifs and Imams, fol. 10 *a*, of the Companions of Muḥammad, fol. 37 *a*, and of ʿAbd ul-Ḳādir Jīlānī, fol. 42 *a*. Ṭabaḳah I. The Tābiʿīn, or the disciples of the Companions, and their successors, fol. 67 *b*. II. Mālik Dīnār, etc., fol. 79 *a*. III. Bāyazīd Basṭāmī, etc., fol. 111 *b*. IV. Junaid, etc., fol. 134 *b*. V. Abul-ʿAbbās Ḳaṣṣāb, etc., fol. 167 *b*. VI. Abu Midyan Maghribī, etc., fol. 205 *b*. VII. ʿUlū Dīnavarī, etc., fol. 225 *a*. VIII. Abu Najīb Suhravardī, etc., fol. 300 *b*. IX. Yūsuf Hamadānī, etc., fol. 334 *b*. X. Indian saints, fol. 372 *b*. XI. Lunatics endowed with spiritual insight, and ecstatic women, fol. 388 *b*.

This copy wants the Khātimah, which is announced in the preface.

Or. 1745.

Foll. 258; $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $5\frac{1}{2}$; 15 lines, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.

long; written in Nestalik; dated Simla, September, A.D. 1851.

I. Foll. 2—181. ریاض الاولیا

Lives of saints, alphabetically arranged.

Author: Bakhtāvar Khān, بختاور خان

Beg. ای از تو ریاض اولیا پر گل عشق

The author states in the preface that he had written the present work, after completing the history entitled Mir'āt ul-'Ālam (see p. 125 *b*), in order to illustrate more copiously a subject to which one section only of the latter book had been devoted. He adds that the date of its completion, A.H. 1090, was conveyed by the title.

The Riyāẓ ul-Auliyā is divided into four parts, called Chaman, as follows:—I. The early Khalifs (Rāshidīn), fol. 3 *a*. II. The Imāms, fol. 5 *a*. III. Notices of saints, compiled from the Taẕkirat ul-Auliyā, Nafaḥāt ul-Uns, and Rashaḳāt ul-Ḳuds, and alphabetically arranged, fol. 9 *a*. IV. Lives of Indian saints, in the same order, fol. 88 *b*.

It has been already noticed, p. 890 *b*, that the editor of the Mir'āt Jahān-numā claims the authorship of the Riyāẓ ul-Auliyā, as well as that of the Mir'āt ul-'Ālam, for his uncle, Shaikh Muḥammad Baḳā.

Compare Elliot, History of India, vol. vii. p. 154.

II. Foll. 183—258. The first portion of the memoirs of Tīmūr, revised by Muḥammad Afẓal Bukhārī (see p. 179 *a*), ending with Tīmūr's return from India in the month of Sha'bān, A.H. 801.

On the title page is found the following note pencilled by Sir H. Elliot: "From Raja of Bullumgurh's copy."

Or. 1881.

Foll. 74; 10½ in. by 7; written in Naskhi, apparently in the 18th century.

Tables showing the affiliation of the fourteen Silsilahs, or religious orders, from Muḥammad to the author's time.

Author: Sayyid 'Abd ul-Karīm ul-Hamadānī ul-Ḳādirī B. Mīr 'Abd ul-Laṭīf Kashmīrī, سید عبد الکریم الهمدانی القادری ابن میر عبد الطیف کشمیري

The author gives his name in the spiritual pedigrees of the two orders to which he belonged and to which he gives pre-eminence, viz. the Hamadānī, founded by Sayyid 'Alī Hamadānī, (see p. 447 *b*), and the well known Ḳādirī order (foll. 70 *a*, 72 *a*). He was the great-grandson of a Kashmirian saint of great repute, Mīr Ḥamzah ul-Bukhārī, who died A.H. 1026 (fol. 69 *b*). We are informed in a marginal note, fol. 72 *a*, that 'Abd ul-Karīm died on the 17th of Ṣafar, A.H. 1139.

The tables, which were completed, as stated by the author, fol. 72 *a*, in Sha'bān, A.H. 1137, begin with the genealogy of Muḥammad, traced from Adam, and that of the Imams, foll. 4—17. The catenæ or pedigrees of the various orders, starting from Muḥammad, and carried on jointly so as to form parallel series, fill up the rest of the volume. The short notices written under the names, within the circles which form the links of the chain, are in Arabic, while the fuller notices written outside in the first portion of the volume, foll. 3—11, are in Persian.

Or. 1746.

Foll. 223; 8¼ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3⅛ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

I. Foll. 2—51. ذکر جمیع اولیاء دهلی

Lives of the saints of Dehli.

Author: Muḥammad Ḥabīb Ullah, محمد حبیب الله

Beg. سپاس بیقیاس و محامد بلند اساس خلاق

These notices, compiled from the Siyar ul-

Auliyā, Akhbār ul-Akhyār, Gulzār i Abrār, Kalimāt uṣ-Ṣādiḳīn, and other works, are arranged, according to the feast-days of the saints, under the months of the Muḥammadan year from Rabī' I. to Ṣafar. The work was written in the reign of Muḥammad Shāh, and completed A.H. 1140, a date expressed by its title.

II. Foll. 52—144. Extracts from a history of the saints of the Chishtī order, entitled سير الاوليا فى محبت لحق جل وعلا

Author: Muḥammad [B.] Mubārak [B.] Muḥammad 'Alavī Kirmānī, called Amīr i Khwurd.

Beg. حمد متواتر و شكر متكاثر مر خداي‌را كه مكرم

Sayyid Muḥammad B. Mubārak Kirmānī, whose work is frequently quoted by later writers, was born in India. His grandfather, Sayyid Muḥammad Kirmānī, the first of the family who came to that country, was a disciple of Farīd ud-Dīn Ganj i Shakar and a friend of Niẓām ud-Dīn Auliyā. The author, who as a youth had received the initiation from the latter saint, became subsequently a disciple of Naṣīr ud-Dīn, surnamed Chirāgh i Dihlī, who died A.H. 757 (p. 41 *a*). See Akhbār ul-Akhyār, fol. 84, Riyāẓ ul-Auliyā, fol. 161, and Ma'āṣir ul-Kirām, fol. 146.

In the preface the author states that he was fifty years old at the time of composition. Fīrūz Shāh, who reigned A.H. 752—790, is frequently spoken of as the reigning sovereign. A record of his death, which is found at the end, fol. 144 *a*, must be a later addition.

The Siyar ul-Auliyā is divided into ten books (Bāb) as follows:—I. Shaikhs of the Chishtī order, from Muḥammad to Niẓām ud-Dīn. II. Khalīfahs of Mu'īn ud-Dīn Sijzī, Ḳuṭb ud-Dīn Bakhtiyār, and Farīd ud-Dīn. III. Disciples of Farīd ud-Dīn, relatives of Niẓām ud-Dīn, and Sayyids of the author's family. IV. Khalīfahs of Niẓām ud-Dīn. V. His Murīds, the friends of the author. VI. Duties of Khalīfahs and Murīds. VII. Forms of prayer. VIII. Mystic love and visions. IX. Trances and dancing. X. Sayings of Niẓām ud-Dīn.

III. Foll. 145—223. Safīnat ul-Auliyā, lives of saints by Dārā Shikūh. See p. 356 *b*.

Or. 1849.

Foll. 595; 12½ in. by 7½; 17 lines, 4½ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

A voluminous collection of biographical notices of saints and devotees from the beginning of Islamism to the time of composition.

Beg. حمد بيحد قديمى را كه از ميناي وحدت باده است

The work, which has no preface, is designated in the heading of the table of contents by the title of بحر زخار, and is ascribed in the same place to Vajīh ud-Dīn Ashraf, وجيه الدين اشرف. From some passages in which the author speaks of himself, as foll. 529 *a*, 585 *a*, 587 *b*, etc., we learn that he lived in Lucknow and wrote the present work A.H. 1203. The greater part of this vast compilation is devoted to Indian saints, many of whom were contemporary with the author.

According to a very full table of contents prefixed to the volume, foll. 1—70, the work is divided into eight books, called Lajjah, or oceans, subdivided into "rivers" (Nahr), and again into "waves" (Mauj).

The present volume contains only the first three Lajjahs and part of the fourth, viz. the first two sections, the second being imperfect at the end. The lives are arranged under the religious orders and their subdivisions. The contents are, according to the table, as follows:—Lajjah I. Muḥammad's children, his wives, the Khalifs, and the Companions, fol. 74 *a*.—Lajjah II. 'Alī, Fāṭimah, the

Imāms, the Tābi'īn or successors of the Companions, traditionists, jurists, and lectors of the Coran, fol. 102 *b*.—Lajjah III. 1. Ḥasan Baṣrī and his disciples, fol. 179 *a*. 2. Naṣīr ud-Dīn Chirāgh i Dihlī and his disciples, fol. 252 *a*. 3. Sirāj ud-Dīn 'Uṣmān (Khalīfah of Niẓām Auliyā), and saints of his order, fol. 353 *a*. 4. 'Alī Ṣābir, Khalīfah of Farīd ud-Dīn Ganj i Shakar, etc., fol. 422 *a*.—Lajjah IV. 1. Ma'rūf Karkhī, etc., fol. 454 *a*. 2. 'Abd ul-Ḳādir Gīlānī and the Ḳādiris, foll. 471 *b*.—595. 3. Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Abu Najīb Suhravardī, etc. 4. Najm ud-Dīn Kubrā.—Lajjah V. 1. Valīs of the Maghrib. 2. Ḳalandarīs. 3. Martyrs (Shuhadā). 4. Bāyazīd Basṭāmī; Bahā ud-Dīn Naḳshaband; Shaṭṭārīs; Shāh Madār. 5. Vais Ḳarnī.—Lajjah VI. Saints of unknown affiliation, in alphabetical order.—Lajjah VII. Ecstatics (Majẓūb).—Lajjah VIII. Female saints.

Or. 1984.

Foll. 9; 12 in. by 10; 8 lines, 7½ in. long; written in rude Shikastah-āmīz; dated Muḥarram A.H. 1267 (A.D. 1850).

A notice of Shāh Kul Imām Chū, son of Sayyid Aḥmad 'Alī Shāh Chū, چو شاه کل امام ولد سید احمد علی شاه چو, and his family.

Beg. شاهصاحب سید احمد علی شاه چو ولد شاه فتح نور شاه

Kul Imām was, it appears, a Sayyid by birth, and a Faḳīr in great repute of sanctity, who lived in the last century and fixed his abode in Ūchh, a town in the state of Bahāwalpūr. The notice contains an account of various buildings erected there by him in Samvat 1810 (A.D. 1754), and concludes with the death of his successor on the spiritual seat, Sayyid Kul Muḥammad Shāh, which occurred A.H. 1209. It is dated at the end Samvat 1906, A.H. 1267, and signed Miyān Khair Muḥammad Munshī.

Or. 1630.

Foll. 293; 9¾ in. by 6; 15 lines, 3⅝ in. long; written in neat Nestalik, with 'Unvān and gold-ruled margins; dated A.H. 973 (A.D. 1565).

تذكرة الشعرا

Lives of poets by Daulatshāh. See p. 364 *a*.

Or. 2044.

Foll. 85; 9½ in. by 6¼; written in Shikastah-āmīz, in the 19th century.

I. Foll. 1—80; from 11 to 15 lines, 3¼ in. long.

Extracts from گل رعنا, a biographical dictionary of the Persian poets of India.

Author: Lachhmī Narāyan, poetically styled Shafīḳ Aurangābādī, لچھمی نراین متخلص بشفیق اورنگابادی

The author, who has been already noticed pp. 238 *a* and 327 *a*, calls himself in the preface a servant غلام of the well-known poet Āzād Balgrāmī (see p. 373 *a*), and states that he had written this work in A.H. 1181, fixing the date, in a versified chronogram, by the words رعنا گلی شکفت. He adds that it consists of two parts (Faṣl), devoted respectively to the Muslim and Hindu poets, and that it had been compiled from the following works:—Mir'āt ul-Khayāl (see p. 369 *b*), Kalimāt ush-Shu'arā (p. 369 *a*), Hamīshah Bahār (p. 374 *a*), Ḥayāt ush-Shu'arā (*ib.*), Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā (p. 371 *a*), the third Faṣl of Taẓkirah i Khushgū (Oude Catalogue, p. 130), Majma' un-Nafā'is (*ib.* p. 132), Yad i Baiẓā (supra, p. 374 *a*), Sarv i Āzād (*ib.*), Khizānah i 'Āmirah (p. 373 *a*), Bīnaẓīr (p. 374 *a*), and Mardum i Dīdah (*ib.*).

The Gul i Ra'nā has been noticed by Wm. Erskine, who, in his remarks on the Dabistān,

Bombay Transactions, vol. ii. p. 374, has extracted from it a life of Muḥsin Fānī, and by N. Bland, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. ix. p. 173.

The work is extremely rich in biographical detail, and includes lives of several princes and sovereigns who had a gift for poetry. Many notices of recent poets are Shafīḳ's original composition.

The extracts, all of which are from the first part, consist of the following notices: Jalāl ud-Dīn Akbar (compiled from the Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh of Badā'unī), fol. 1. Mīr Ghulām 'Alī Āzād, fol. 39. (This is a very full biography of the author's master, whose Persian works are thus enumerated: Sanad us-Sa'ādāt, Rauẓat ul-Auliyā, Yad i Baiẓā, Maāṣir ul-Kirām, Sarv i Āzād, Khizānah i 'Āmirah, Ghizlān ul-Hind, and a Dīvān). Sultan Jalāl ud-Dīn Khiljī, fol. 66. Jur'at, Mīr Muhammad Hāshim Aurangābādī, entitled Mūsavī Khān, who was head-secretary to Āṣaf Jāh and Niẓām ud-Daulah, and died A.H. 1175, *ib.* Mīr Aulād Muḥammad Khān Ẓakā Balgrāmī, fol. 68 *a.* Musta'idd Khān Futuvvat, who died A.H. 1181, *ib.* Sayyid Riẓavī Khān, who died A.H. 1181, *ib.* Amīr Khusrau Dihlavī, fol. 68 *b.* Zīb un-Nisā, daughter of 'Ālamgīr, who died A.H. 1113, fol. 79 *b.*

II. Foll. 82—85; 23 lines, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. long.

Other extracts from the same work, comprising the preface, a short sketch of the history of Persian poetry in India, a list of the poets included in the first part, and notices of the following: Khwājah Zādah Kābulī, Khākī Sihrindī, Khān A'ẓam, Khāksār, Mīr Khusrau Jaunpūrī, and Sayyid 'Aẓīm ud-Dīn Balgrāmī.

Or. 1811.

Foll. 226; 12 in. by $7\frac{1}{2}$; 19 lines, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

نغمهٔ عندلیب

A work treating of Persian poetry, with biographical notices of poets, and of Eastern music.

Author: Muḥammad Riẓā B. Abul-Ḳāsim Ṭabāṭabā, محمد رضا بن ابو القاسم طباطبا. (See p. 914 *b*).

Beg. زیر و بم منقار موسیقار مترنم ستایش

The preface contains a verbose panegyric on the king of Oude, Vājid 'Alī Shāh, to whom the work is dedicated. The title is a chronogram for A.H. 1261, the date of composition. Another title چهار باغ, written on the fly-leaf, does not appear in the text.

The work is divided into two parts called Rauẓah, the first of which is subdivided into five Bahārs, and the second into two Ḥadīḳahs.

Contents:—Rauẓah I. Bahār 1. Remarks on Persian grammar, fol. 7 *b.* 2. Various forms of Persian poetry, fol. 11 *a.* 3. Poetical figures, fol. 13 *a.* 4. Metre and rhyme, fol. 15 *b.* 5. Notices of Persian poets of all ages, alphabetically arranged, foll. 19 *a*—200 *b.* Rauẓah II. 1. On Greek music, fol. 201 *a.* 2. On Indian music, fol. 203 *b.*

The notices of poets, which are over 450 in number, are for the most part very short, and consist to a great extent of poetical quotations. Those, however, which relate to the poets of India, especially in the more recent times, are richer in biographical details and more valuable. The author gives, under his Takhalluṣ Najm, foll. 184—190, an account of his life, with ample specimens of his verses, and under Āgāh, the poetical surname of his grandfather, Iḳtidār ud-Daulah Sayyid Muḥammad Khān, foll. 27—30, a sketch of the history of his family.

The Naghmah i 'Andalīb is mentioned in Elliot's history, vol. viii. p. 433, as the sixth of the author's collected works. An extract from it will be found in Or. 1762, ix.

Sir H. Elliot states on the fly-leaf that he had received the MS. from the author.

Or. 1869.

Foll. 47; 8¼ in. by 5¼; 11 lines, 3 in. long; written in Nestalik, A.D. 1851.

Notices on the contents of the four Dīvāns of Amīr Khusrau, of the Dīvān of Sayyid Ḥasan Ghaznavī, of the Kulliyyāt of Ḥakīm Sanā'ī, and of the Dīvān of Abul-Faraj Rūnī, including some poetical extracts of historical interest.

The whole was written for Sir Henry Elliot by Nayyir i Rakhshān (see p. 446 *b*), in Shāhjahānābād, March 12th, 1851.

MEMOIRS AND TRAVELS.

Or. 1991.

Foll. 16; 8¼ in. by 5¼; 9 lines, 3½ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

An abstract of the Safar Nāmah of Nāṣir B. Khusrau (see p. 379 *b*), from the copy of Navvāb Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Khān. A notice of the author from the Ta'kirah of Daulatshāh, and a table of geographical names, are prefixed, foll. 3—6.

It has been satisfactorily shown by Dr. Ethé, from various passages of the Dīvān of Nāṣir B. Khusrau, that the author was born in the neighbourhood of Balkh about A.H. 394, and that he had been some time residing in Merv. The main objections that have been raised, p. 380 *b*, against the identity of the writer of the Safar Nāmah with the celebrated poet fall therefore to the ground. See Dr. Ethé's introduction to the Raushanā'i Nāmah, Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morg. Ges., vol. xxxiii. p. 605.

Or. 1996.

Foll. 30; 12¼ in. by 9; 21 lines, 6¼ in. long; written in fair Shikastah-āmīz, with ruled margins; dated Rabī' I., A.H. 1211 (A.D. 1796).

The memoirs of Asad Beg Ḳazvīnī, اسدبيك قزوينى

Beg. بنام ايزد داناي توانای افزا ودانائی پزوه

Asad Beg was a native of Ḳazvīn and a son of Khwājah Murād. His travels brought him in early life to Herat, where he acted for some time as Davāt-dār to the Vazīr Khwājah Afẓal, and, associating with men of letters, attained great eminence in prose and poetry. Having proceeded thence to India, he attached himself to Shaikh Abul-Faẓl, who showed him great regard, and with whom he stayed seventeen years.

After his patron had fallen a victim to the assassin Barsingh Dev, A.H. 1011, he passed into the service of Akbar, by whom he was sent upon a mission to Ibrāhīm 'Ādil Shāh of Bījāpūr. According to the Mir'āt i Jahān Numā, fol. 302, from which the above is mostly taken, Asad Beg died A.H. 1030, leaving a Dīvān of 8000 lines and some Maṣnavis. But in a notice appended to the present copy, in the same handwriting as the text, it is stated that, after having been kept some time at a distance by Jahāngīr, he was again received into favour, obtained at the close of the reign the title of Pīshrau Khān, and died under Shāhjahān, A.H. 1041. Asad Beg is mentioned as a poet in Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, fol. 37, and in Hamīshah Bahār, Oude Catalogue, p. 118.

The memoirs begin with a circumstantial account of the assassination of Shaikh Abul-Faẓl. They contain a detailed narrative of the author's proceedings from that day down to his admission to Jahāngīr's presence, and conclude with the death of Akbar and the installation of his successor upon the throne.

A summary of the work is given, with some extracts, in Elliot's History of India,

vol. vi. pp. 150—174. The whole has been translated by B. W. Chapman, whose version is preserved in manuscript, Add. 30,776, foll. 33—84.

The present copy is endorsed نسخه احوال اسد بيك. On the fly-leaf is a short notice of the work by Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Khān.

Or. 1686.

Foll. 131; $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. by 4; 9 lines, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. long; written in Nestalik on English paper, about A.H. 1850.

انيس الحجاج

"The pilgrim's companion," an account of a journey to Mecca and Medina.

Author: Ṣafī B. Valī, of Ḳazvīn, صفى بن ولى ساكن قزوين

Beg. الحمد لله وسلام على عباده الذين اصطفى

The author states that he set out on this journey from Dehlī on the 12th of Rajab A.H. 1087, after obtaining leave from Zīb un-Nisā, the daughter of Aurangzīb, and after completing a Tafsīr dedicated to that princess. He wrote the present work while travelling, and, as he had been, down to his return to Dehlī, about twelve months on the way, he divided it into twelve sections called Maslak.

The contents are, according to the preface, as follows:—Muḳaddimah. Voyage from Sūrat to Jiddah, fol. 7 *a*. Ṭarīḳ I., consisting of four Maslaks and a Tatimmah. Requisites of a sea-voyage, fol. 12 *b*. Ṭarīḳ II., similarly divided. 1. Rules and observances of the pilgrimage (ʻUmrah and Ḥajj), fol. 35 *b*. 2. Description of Mecca, of the Kaʻbah, and of Masjid ul-Ḥaram, fol. 54 *a*. 3. History of Mecca, abridged from the work of Ḳuṭb ud-Dīn Ḥaidar Ḥanafī, fol. 79 *a*. 4. Extracts from the Mufarriḥat ul-Anām, or description of Mecca, by Sayyid Zain ul-ʻĀbidīn Kāshī, fol. 82 *b*. Tatimmah, treating of the caravans which come from various countries and meet in Mecca, fol. 98 *a*. Ṭarīḳ III., similarly divided: 1. The author's journey to Medina, fol. 114 *a*. 2. Rules to be observed on entering Medina and visiting its shrines, fol. 117 *a*. 3. Description of the Ḥaram and of the city of the Prophet, fol. 61 *b*. 4. Stages between Mecca and Medina, fol. 66 *b*. Tatimmah. What the author saw in Jiddah and Mokha; praises to God for deliverance from danger, fol. 74 *a*. Khātimah. Some occurrences subsequent to the author's landing; on the honours due to pilgrims.

This copy is incorrect, defective, and, in some parts, much confused, owing apparently to the transposition of leaves in the MS. from which it was transcribed. The latter was, as stated by Sir H. Elliot on the fly-leaf, in the Topkhana library at Lucknow, and was embellished with drawings of the temples of Mecca and Medina, of caravans, etc.

Or. 1918.

Foll. 160; $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. by 7; 17 lines, $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. long; written in Nestalik, in the latter part of the 18th century.

Memoirs of the author and of his times.

Author: Ṭahmās Khān, طهماس خان

Beg. ثنا و حمد بيحد آن خدارا كه پيدا كرد او ارض وسمارا

The author, born of Armenian, Georgian, or Kurdish parents, in a village near Bāyazīd in Asia Minor, was carried off, as an infant, by the Uzbak bands of Nādir Shāh. Some years later his Uzbak master went to India, and enlisted in the army of Muʻīn ul-Mulk, Governor of Lahore (see p. 278 *b*), who, taking charge of Ṭahmās, had him trained, with some Moghuls of the same age, for military service. After the death of Muʻīn ul-Mulk (which happened A.H. 1167), Ṭahmās continued in the service of the Begam, the deceased governor's widow, who, after remaining some time in charge of the province, repaired to the court of Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī.

There the author, who had accompanied her, was well received, and saw much active service. Tīmūr Shāh raised him to the rank of Khān, changing his original name of Tīmūr to Ṭahmās Khān.

A difficulty with the Begam, whose intended second marriage he endeavoured to oppose, having compelled him to seek safety in flight, he repaired to Sirhind, where he stayed some time, and, passing on to Dehli, served successively under Ẓābiṭah Khān, and, after that Amīr's fall, under Ẓulfaḳār ud-Daulah Najaf Khān, who was his chief at the time of writing. He was then living at Dehli in great affluence, and had obtained from Shāh 'Ālam the titles of Muḥkim ud-Daulah I'tiḳād Jang Ṭahmās Khān.

The Amīr ul-Umarā Najaf Khān was from A.H. 1193 to his death in A.H. 1197 the virtual head of the Dehli government. See Ma'āṣir ul-Umarā, Add. 6567, fol. 227, Tārīkh i Muẓaffarī, Or. 466, fol. 449, and Franeklin, History of Shah Aulum, p. 97.

The author says that he wrote these memoirs for the benefit of his children, and completed them in A.H. 1193, a date expressed by the chronogram شده این نسخهٔ موزون. He had previously written two works in the Turkī language, viz. a sketch of his life, and a Turkī manual called Aḥmad Nāmah.

The memoirs are written in an extremely discursive style; the author narrates in great detail, but without any reference to dates, not only his own life and the military transactions in which he bore an active part, but all the contemporary events of which he had cognizance.

In a table of contents prefixed to the MS. the work is designated as طهماسب نامه,

Or. 1774.

Foll. 119; 8 in. by 5¾; about 13 lines, 4¼ in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz; dated Samvat, 1867 (A.D. 1810).

شگرف نامهٔ ولایت

Account of a journey to Europe by I'tiṣām ud-Dīn. See p. 383 *a*.

Or. 1866.

Foll. 59; 8¼ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in small Nestalik, about A.D. 1851.

نوادر القصص

Anecdotical memoirs of the author's time, by Ghulām Muḥammad Khān, غلام محمد خان Beg. من [بعد] حمد و ثنا ایزد بی همتا و پس از نعت

The author states that he had left his native town, Sirhind, at the age of twelve years, and had wandered in search of learning and in quest of a livelihood to the Eastern parts of India. At the request of his son Faẓl Ḥusain, then in his fourteenth year, he jotted down in the present work some of the notable facts and events which had come under his observation, or which he had learned from trustworthy informants.

The narratives, which are written in a gossiping style and homely language, occasionally relieved by Persian and Hindustani verses, relate for the most part to the period extending from the invasion of Nādir Shāh to the latter part of the reign of Shāh 'Ālam. The author states, on fol. 17 *b*, that his main object was to disparage the court of Jaipūr, whereupon he proceeds to relate several instances of the treachery of its Rājahs. The last of these was the surrendering of Vazīr 'Alī Khān to the English, in Jumāda II., A.H. 1214.[a] On that occasion the author was acting as veterinary surgeon to the detach-

[a] See Thornton, British Empire in India, vol. v. p. 168, and Sulṭān ut-Tavārīkh, fol. 230.

ment of Col. John Collins كولن, who had been sent from Farrukhābād to Jaipūr in pursuit of the fugitive.

He appears to have served at one time under the Vazīr Shujā' ud-Daulah, and states incidentally, fol. 27 *b*, that he had been wounded at the battle of Baksar (A.H. 1178).

Contents: Detached notices and narratives relating to Lahore, Ḳaṣūr, Kashmīr, Tibet, Multān, Siyālkot, Bilāspūr and other places in the province of Sirhind, fol. 3 *a*. Dehli, fol. 15 *b*. Jaipūr, fol. 17 *b*. History of Ḳāsim 'Alī Khān, Navvāb of Bengal, fol. 23 *b*. The Rohillas of Kather and Najīb Khān, fol. 29 *a*. Ghāzī ud-Dīn Khān and the Jāt chiefs from Sūrajmal to Ratan Singh, fol. 32 *a*. The Bangash chiefs of Farrukhābād, fol. 36 *b*. The Marattahs and the battle of Pānīpat, fol. 48 *a*. Wars of Shujā' ud-Daulah with the Rohillas, fol. 50 *b*. Tales and anecdotes, fol. 52 *a*.

It is stated in the subscription that the MS. had been copied from the author's autograph. On the fly-leaf is written: "Transcribed by Wyliat Allee Moonshee from a copy in the possession of Nawab Dilawur Jung, residing in Farruckabad. Calcutta, March 3rd, 1854."

Or. 2009.

Foll. 130; 12½ in. by 8½; 11 lines, 4¾ in. long; written in Nestalik, in the early part of the 19th century.

Diary of the author's travels in central Asia.

Author: Sayyid 'Izzat Ullah, سید عزت الله

Beg. احوال سفر بخارا و تفصیل منازل از اتك تا کشمیر

Mīr 'Izzat Ullah, who is described by Moorcroft as a native gentleman of talent and information, states in the opening lines that he undertook the journey here recorded at the request of the last-named traveller. He started from Dehli on the seventh day of Rabī' II., A.H. 1227, 20 April 1812, left Atak on the seventh of Rajab in the same year, and travelled through Kashmīr, Tibet, Yārkand, Kāshghar, the frontiers of China, Ḳokān, Samarḳand, Bukhārā, Balkh, Khullam, Bāmiyān, and Kābul, returning to Peshāwar at the end of Zulḥijjah, A.H. 1228, the 16th of December, 1813. He added to his own observations those of his companion Ḥāfiẓ Fāẓil, whom he had sent from Atak to Bukhārā.

Mīr 'Izzat Ullah subsequently accompanied Wm. Moorcroft, as native secretary and interpreter, on a journey to the same regions from 1819 to 1824. He quitted the party on his return journey to India at Ḳunduz, in December 1824, but died in Kābul in the course of the following year. See Moorcroft's Travels, edited by H. H. Wilson, London, 1841, preface, pp. 18, 50, vol. i. p. 2, and vol. ii. p. 434.

The present volume bears upon the fly-leaf the title of کتاب مسیر عزت الله. Its most interesting portion has been translated by H. H. Wilson, and published in the Quarterly Oriental Magazine, Calcutta, 1825, no. v. pp. 103—121, no. vi. pp. 285—302, no. vii. pp. 126—140, and no. viii. pp. 285—298. Wilson's version has been re-translated into French and German; see Magasin Asiatique, Juillet, 1826, and Ritter's Asien, vol. ii. A complete translation by Capt. Henderson has been published under the title of Travels in Central Asia, by Meer Izzut Oollah, Calcutta, 1872.

Or. 1785.

Foll. 70; 10 in. by 6¼; 15 lines, 4 in. long; written in fair Shikastah-āmīz, about A.D. 1846.

Narrative of a journey to Kashmīr in 1846.

Author: Ganeshī La'l, گنیشي لعل.

Beg. بر سیاحان ممالك فهم ودانش

This is a diary kept by the author during a journey on which he accompanied Charles [Stewart] Hardinge [afterwards Viscount Hardinge] and Captain [Arthur Edward] Hardinge, sons of the Governor-General, Lord Hardinge. It begins on the 28th of March, 1846, the day on which the travellers started from Lodhiyānah, and concludes abruptly with their arrival at Sā'irī [Thornton's Syree], state of Kūnhār, on the 11th of June in the same year. It contains descriptions and historical accounts of the localities visited, with tabulated genealogies of several native chiefs.

LETTERS AND EPISTOLARIES.

Or. 1739.

Foll. 190; 8¼ in. by 5½; 15 lines, 3 in. long; written in neat Nestalik; dated A.H. 915 (A.D. 1509).

رياض الانشا

Letters of Maḥmūd B. Muḥammad Gīlānī, محمود بن محمد گیلانی, collected and edited, with a preface, by the author.

Beg. یا من توحد ببدایع الابداع و الانشاء

The author, commonly known as Khwājah Maḥmūd Gāvān, has been already mentioned, p. 528 *a*. He states in the preface that his grandfather and father had been raised to the post of Vazīr, and that, although inclined to give up worldly pursuits for a religious life, he had been led by circumstances to accept the same employment. He adds that his letters, although written in the midst of the distracting cares and anxieties of office, had been much admired, and that he had yielded to the entreaties of his friends by collecting those of which rough draughts had been preserved. See Hammer, Wiener Jahrbücher, vol. 62, Anzeige Blatt, p. 17, Vienna Catalogue, vol. i. p. 261, Anquetil, Zendavasta, p. dxxxi., the St. Petersburg Catalogue, p. 416, and Krafft's Catalogue, p. 26.

The letters are not arranged according to any obvious plan. Among the persons to whom they were addressed, and whose names are found in headings apparently due to the author, the most notable are the following: 'Abd ur-Raḥmān Jāmī; three letters, foll. 24 *b*, 143 *a*, 157 *a*. Sultan Abū Sa'īd Gūrgān, fol. 28 *a*. Sultan Muḥammad B. Murād Khān, of Turkey, fol. 34 *a*. Sultan 'Alā ud-Dīn, of Gīlān; four letters, foll. 37 *a*, 43 *b*, 97 *b*, 148 *b*. Sharaf ud-Dīn 'Alī Yazdī, fol. 61 *a*. Maḥmūd Shāh, of Gujrāt; three letters written in the name of Muḥammad Shāh Bahmanī, foll. 68 *a*, 92 *b*, 111 *a*. Shaikh Dā'ūd, envoy of Maḥmūd Khiljī, fol. 94 *a*. Jalāl ud-Dīn Davānī (see p. 442 *b*), fol. 163 *a*. Maulānā Khalīl Ullah (see p. 641 *b*), fol. 165 *a*.

The collection includes a Ḳaṣīdah in praise of Muḥammad Shāh Bahmanī, fol. 139 *b*, another in praise of Humāyūn Shāh, fol. 188 *a*, and several letters addressed to the author's relatives, viz. to his brother in Gīlān, foll. 50 *a*, 54 *b*, 81 *b*, 87 *b*, 128 *a*, to his son, Ulugh Khān, foll. 114 *b*, 115 *b*, to another son, Khwājah 'Abd Ullah (on landing at Dābūl on his journey to India), fol. 126 *b*, and to a third son, Malik ut-Tujjār, foll. 133 *a*, 138 *a*.

Or. 1994.

Foll. 174; 6¾ in. by 4½; 13 lines, 2⅝ in. long; written in Naskhi, with ruled margins; dated Jumāda II., A.H. 1011 (A.D. 1602).

بدائع الانشا

The Inshā of Yūsufī. See p. 529 *a*.

Or. 1856.

Foll. 54; 6¼ in. by 4; 11 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Letters written to the emperor Akbar by Shaikh Faiẓī, during his mission to the Deccan, A.H. 999, واقعه چند که شیخ فیضی از سفر دکن بخدمت شاهنشاهی نوشته, with a short notice of their contents in the handwriting of Dr. Sprenger.

These letters are included in the Laṭīfah i Fayyāẓī (see p. 792 *a*). A translation by Lieut. Prichard is preserved in manuscript, Add. 30,795, foll. 415—453. An extract will be found in Elliot's History, vol. vi. pp. 147—149.

Or. 1643.

Foll. 48; 9¼ in. by 6; 15 lines, 4 in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz, apparently in the 18th century.

رقائم کرائم

Letters of Aurangzīb, collected by Sayyid Ashraf Khān (see p. 400 *b*).

Or. 1702.

Foll. 403; 8¾ in. by 5½; 13 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

A collection of letters written by the sovereigns of India and Persia, and by some Amīrs and officials of the Court of Dehli. It has no preface, and the arrangement does not follow any methodical order, except in so far that letters of the same writer are generally grouped together.

In the subscription the work is designated by the title of جامع الانشا, and the compiler is called Munshī Bhāgchand. From a pencil note written by Sir H. Elliot on the fly-leaf, we learn that the MS. was transcribed from a copy belonging to the Rajah of Balamgarh (Thornton's Bulubgurh).

Contents:—Letters of some Amīrs and Munshīs of the reigns of Shāhjahān and Aurangzīb, viz. Āṣaf Khān, Vazīr of Shāhjahān, fol. 1 *a*, Ja'far Khān, Vazīr of Aurangzīb, fol. 8 *a*, Saif Khān, fol. 12 *a*, Ḥakīm Ḥāẓiḳ, fol. 15 *a*, Aghā Muḥammad Ḥusain Nājī, fol. 18 *a*, Mukram Khān, fol. 26 *a*, Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ, fol. 28 *a*, Mīrzā Rājah Jaisingh (Kachhvāhah), foll. 31 *b*, 65 *a*, Rustam Khān, foll. 39 *b*, 96 *b*, Mukhliṣ Khān, fol. 45 *a*, Sa'd Ullah Khān, fol. 101 *b*.

Royal letters, as follows: Shāhjahān to 'Ādil Khān of Bījāpūr, to Ḳuṭb ul-Mulk of Golconda, to Shāh Ṣafī of Persia, to Shāh 'Abbās II., to Naẓr Muḥammad the Uzbak, and Muḥammad Khān, Sultan of Turkey, fol. 104 *b*. Princess Jahānārā to Aurangzīb, fol. 156 *b*. Aurangzīb to Shāhjahān, and the latter's answers, fol. 158 *a*. Shāh Ṭahmāsp to Muḥammad Khān, governor of Herat, and Humāyūn to Shāh Ṭahmāsp, fol. 175 *a*. Ḥasan Beg Bahādur to Yādgār Mīrzā, fol. 175 *a*. Sulṭān Ḥusain to Ḥasan Beg Bahādur, fol. 185 *a*. Firman to Mīr 'Alī Shīr, fol. 193 *a*. Akbar to 'Abd Ullah Khān of Turān, and to Bāḳī Khān of Māvarā-annahr, fol. 196 *b*. 'Abbās I. to Akbar and to the Sultan of Turkey, fol. 206 *a*. Shāhjahān (as prince) and Sultān Parvīz to 'Abbās I., fol. 210 *b*. Shāh Ṣafī to 'Ādil Khān of Bījāpūr, fol. 220 *a*. Niẓām Shāh to Sultan Maḥmūd of Mālwah, fol. 224 *a*. Sanads, or forms of appointment, fol. 232 *b*. The Shāh of Persia to the Sultan of Turkey, fol. 246 *a*. Jahāngīr to Shujā' Aḥmad Khān of Kāshghar, and to Shāh 'Abbās I., fol. 265 *b*. Shāh Ṭahmāsp to Sulaimān I. and to Prince Bāyazīd, fol. 276 *b*.

The next-following part of the volume, foll. 304—398, contains letters and short notes, mostly without headings, written apparently by Aurangzīb and his brothers. At the end are found a letter of Niẓām ul-Mulk to Malik Shāh, and two letters of Ja'far Khān to Aurangzīb.

Or. 1735.

Foll. 214; 8¾ in. by 5¼; 13 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

نگارنامهٔ منشی

A collection of letters and examples of official documents.

Author: Munshī Malikzādah, منشی معروف بملك زاده

Beg. منشی حکمت کامله ایزدی چون بارادت ازلی

The author gives in his introduction an account of some eminent Munshis, fol. 3 *b*, and a sketch of his own life, fol. 6 *b*. From the latter the following facts may be gathered. Malikzādah was first in the employ of the Ḳāẓī Muḥammad Munīr. After the death of Lashkar Khān (A.H. 1081; see Ma'āṣir ul-Umarā, fol. 434) he entered the service of Prince Muḥammad Mu'aẓẓam Shāh 'Ālam, whose son, Prince Mu'izz ud-Dīn, he accompanied in the campaign to Kābul. Having been afterwards appointed Munshī of the Dīvānī, he served in that capacity in the Deccan under two successive Dīvāns, Raḥmat Khān and Bashārat Khān. On the latter being recalled from Aurangābād to the capital, the author obtained leave, on account of old age (he was then in his seventieth year), to remain in the former city, and compiled the present work, which he completed A.H. 1095.

The Nigār Nāmah is divided into two Daftars. Daftar I. comprises the author's own compositions classed in four Ṣafḥahs. Daftar II. contains, in five Ṣafḥahs, select compositions of other Munshis, principally those of Shaikh Ṭāli'yār Ūdīrāj, Munshī of Rustam Khān (who after the death of Rustam Khān, A.H. 1068, became the confidential adviser of Rājah Jaisingh, see fol. 5 *a*), and of Amānat Khān, called Mīr Mu'īn ud-Dīn Aḥmad, who was Dīvān of the Khālṣah in the reign of Aurangzīb (and resigned in the 18th year, A.H. 1085; see Taẓkirat ul-Umarā, fol. 13).

The above division, however, is not consistently carried out in the present copy, which omits the headings of some of the sections, and is imperfect at the end.

Contents:—Daftar I. Ṣafḥah 1. Letters of the princes Muḥammad Mu'izz ud-Dīn and Muḥammad Khujistah-Akhtar to Aurangzīb and members of the imperial family, fol. 11 *a*. Ṣafḥah 2. Letters of Amīrs, fol. 29 *a*. Ṣafḥah 3. Letters of officials in the Dīvānī or financial department, fol. 34 *b*. Parvānahs, Sanads, and other official documents, fol. 89 *a*. Letters of the author and his friends, fol. 132 *b*. Firmāns addressed to Rājah Jaisingh and others, fol. 157 *a*. Sanads of the imperial Daftar, fol. 174 *b*. Ṣafḥah 2 (Daftar II.). Imperial Manshūrs, or edicts, and Nishāns, fol. 201 *a*. Ṣafḥah 3. Letters of Khāns, fol. 211 *b*.

Or. 2018.

Foll. 114; 9½ in. by 6¼; 17 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz, apparently in the 19th century.

The same work.

This copy contains more than the preceding; but the rubrics being wanting throughout the volume, with the exception of the first twenty-five leaves, the contents cannot be accurately determined.

Or. 1725.

Foll. 24; 14 in. by 8½; 23 lines, 5¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, with ruled margins, apparently in the 18th century.

ریاض الوداد

A collection of letters and other compositions in ornate prose.

Author: Īzad Bakhsh Rasā, ایزد بخش رسا

Beg. سبحان الله این چه افضال و احسان

The author claims descent from Āṣaf Khān Ja'far, an Amīr of the reign of Akbar. Mīrzā Badī' uz-Zamān Kifāyat Khān, whom he calls his grandfather, fol. 9 *b*, died, as stated in the Taẕkirat ul-Umarā, fol. 83, in the 13th year of Aurangzīb's reign. Mīrzā Ījad Bakhsh is mentioned in the Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, fol. 196, as a writer of some merit who lived in Akbarābād, and died in the time of 'Ālamgīr, while, according to the Hamīshah Bahār, Oude Catalogue, p. 123, the date of his death was A.H. 1119.

The letters, the dates of which range from A.H. 1084 to 1103, are addressed to 'Ālamgīr, Prince Muḥammad 'Aẓīm, Imām 'Abd ul-'Azīz, Shaikh Muḥammad Vāriṣ, Shukr Ullah Khān, Navāzish Khān, Luṭf Ullah Khān, and other Amīrs and writers of the reign of Aurangzīb.

Or. 1776.

Foll. 88; 8 in. by $5\frac{1}{4}$; 18 lines, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; written in Shikastah, in the 18th century.

A collection of letters written by the emperors Farrukhsiyar and Muḥammad Shāh, and by the chief officers of state, to Rājah Chhabīlah Rām and his successors, together with the answers of the latter.

Chhabīlah Rām, a Nāgar Brahman of Gujrāt, was one of the early supporters of Farrukhsiyar, who rewarded his services with the title of Rājah and the office of Dīvān i Khāliṣah. He was afterwards appointed governor of Ilāhābād, where he died A.H. 1131. Girdhar, son of his brother Dayārām, succeeded to the title and was made Ṣūbahdār of Oude. In A.H. 1137 he was transferred to the government of Mālwah, where he fell in an encounter with Holkar's troops A.H. 1139. See Khāfī Khān, vol. ii. p. 842, Ma'āṣir ul-Umarā, Add. 6567, fol. 278, and Grant Duff's History of the Marattas, vol. i. pp. 488, 513. We learn from the present work that Rājah Chimnā, son of Chhabīlah Rām, in whose life-time it was written, was appointed, in lieu of his deceased cousin Girdhar, Ṣūbahdār of Mālwah.

The compiler's preface, which is imperfect at the beginning and does not disclose his name, is written in the stilted style usual to Munshis. The work is divided into three sections (Faṣl), comprising severally the letters of Rājah Chhabīlah Rām, fol. 14 *a*, of Rājah Girdhar Bahādur, fol. 58 *a*, and of Rājah Chimnā, fol. 74 *b*.

In the subscription the work is described as a history of the emperors Farrukhsiyar and Muḥammad Shāh, and is designated by the title of نسخه عجایب الافاق غرایب الدهر. An abstract of the contents of the letters occupies foll. 2—7.

Or. 1719.

Foll. 35; $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 5; 15 lines, 3 in. long; written in small Nestalik; dated June, A.D. 1852.

The second part (Faṣl) of the epistolary compositions of Munshī Ṣāḥib Rāi منشی صاحب رای

It contains letters written in the name of Muḥammad Khān Bahādur Ghaẓanfar Jang (Bangash), to some of the leading Amīrs of his time.

Muḥammad Khān Bangash, founder of the family of the Ra'īs of Farrukhābād, and an early follower of the Sayyids, obtained from Muḥammad Shāh, A.H. 1143, the governorship of Mālwah, and died in his native place, Farrukhābād, A.H. 1156, at the age of nearly eighty years. See Tārīkh ī Muḥammadī, fol. 297, and supra, p. 960 *a*.

The letters are addressed to the Vazīr I'timād ud-Daulah Ḳamar ud-Dīn Khān, fol. 3 *b*, Niẓām ul-Mulk Āṣaf Jāh, fol. 10 *b*, Amīr ul-Umarā Khāndaurān, fol. 20 *b*, the Bakhshī Raushan ud-Daulah Ẓafar Khān, fol. 25 *b*, and a few others.

Or. 1809.

Foll. 52; 8½ in. by 5¾; 12 lines, 3⅝ in. long; written in Shikastah; dated Muḥarram A.H. 1222, March, A.D. 1807.

گلدستهٔ فیض

Letters and other compositions in verse and prose by T'hūrīmal Munshī, surnamed Tamkīn, تهوریمل منشی تمکین تخلص, collected and edited by his grandchild Purān Chand Sarshār, son of Bakhtamal B. T'hūrīmal, پران چند سرشار ولد بختمل بن تهوریمل

Beg. غنچه زبان باهتزاز نسیم شکر قادری

The work consists of six sections (Faṣl) enumerated in the preface. The first, comprising the author's letters, is the only portion of the work contained in this volume. The letters belong to the early period of the reign of Muḥammad Shāh. The date A.H. 1139 appears on fol. 43 *a*.

Or. 1678.

Foll. 106; 12½ in. by 7; 18 lines, 3½ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik; dated Rabī' II., A.H. 1212 (A.D. 1797).

چار چمن

"The four lawns," a collection of letters and other pieces in prose and verse.

Author: Muḥammad Mīr, poetically surnamed Arshad, محمد میر متخلص بارشد

This volume contains only the last two of the four parts (Chaman) into which the work is divided. The third Chaman contains letters written by the author to some Amīrs and personal friends. The fourth comprises congratulatory pieces, descriptions of festivals, and records of contemporary events. Among the last there are two of some extent, namely, 1. An account of the advance of Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī upon Dehli and of his return to his dominions, A.H. 1170, fol. 82; 2. A narrative of the expedition sent by Muḥammad Shāh against the Rohilla chief 'Alī Muḥammad and of the latter's submission (A.H. 1158). The first piece of the same part bears a still earlier date; it is a description of the festivities by which the marriage of the eldest son of the Vazīr was celebrated in A.H. 1143.

The author's Takhallus, Arshad, occurs in some of the poetical pieces, foll. 17 *a*, 74 *b*, 105 *a*, etc., while his proper name is incidentally mentioned on fol. 66 *a*.

Or. 1910.

Foll. 67; 7¾ in. by 5¼; about 17 lines, 4 in. long; written in Shikastah, apparently in the 18th century.

A collection of letters written by various persons, during the reign of 'Ālamgīr II. and the early part of the reign of Shāh 'Ālam.

Beg. نوع به نوع سپاس و کوناکون قدمی لباس

The title Gulshan i Bahār, and the compiler's name, Munshī Jaswant Rāi, are found in the following subscription: تمام نسخه کلشن بهارمن تصنیف منشي جسونت رای بهادر بتاریخ نهم صورت اختتام یافت

The letters, which are without headings, dates, or signatures, have evidently a special connexion with the Jāt chief Rājah Javāhir Singh, who succeeded his father Sūraj Mal A.H. 1178, and died A.H. 1182. Some are written in his name to the emperor, others are addressed to him, while in many, evidently written by his dependants, he is spoken of as the reigning prince, and his feats are celebrated in prose and verse.

Most of the letters contain circumstantial intelligence of contemporary transactions, political and military, in various parts of Hindustan and of the Deccan. They refer principally to the proceedings of the following leading men of the period: Aḥmad

Shāh Abdālī, Ghāzī ud-Dīn Khān, Najīb ud-Daulah, Ẓābiṭah Khān, Shujā' ud-Daulah, Ṣalābat Jang, Niẓām 'Alī Khān, Malhār Rāo (Holkar), and Raghunāth.

Or. 1807.

Foll. 154; 9 in. by 5½; 14 and 15 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz; dated Kashmīr, Samvat 1889 (A.D. 1832).

انشاء نیازنامه

A collection of letters by Sujān or Sunjān Rāipūrī, سنجان رای پوری.

Beg. حمد بیحد بحضرت منشاء معنی که منشي فطرت را

The work is stated to be divided into three parts (Ḳism) as follows: I. عرایض, or letters to men of rank, fol. 3 *a*. II. رقایم or familiar letters, subdivided into two sections (Namaṭ), viz. letters of business, and letters of friendship, fol. 78 *b*. III. ثمرهای متفرق, or miscellaneous compositions. The present copy contains only the first Ḳism and a portion of the second.

An abstract of the work will be found in Or. 1733, foll. 179—184. The author's surname, as well as various places mentioned in the letters, points to Rāipūr (one of the petty Sikh states of the province of Ambālah, see D'Cruz, "Political relations," p. 162) as his residence. He appears to have been in the service of the Rājah of that place in the time of Shujā' ud-Daulah (A.H. 1167—1188). The letters relate mostly to local events and to the management of the Rājah's estates.

Or. 1722.

Foll. 127; 11 in. by 5¾; 17 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1800.

منتخب لحقائق امیر الاملا

Letters of Dalpat Rāi دلپت رای edited after his death by his brother Amīr Chand, son of Lālah Khwushyābī Mal, امیر چند خلف لاله خوشیابی مل

Beg. شکر و سپاس ایزد بیچون که بعد تالیف نسخه امیر الانشا

These letters, written by Dalpat Rāi and some of his contemporaries in the first years of the 13th century of the Hijrah, are mostly addressed to Ranjīt Singh and some other Sikh chiefs, and relate to private and public affairs in the Panjāb. The collection includes some letters of Ranjīt Singh, Tīmūr Shāh and Zamān Shāh.

The date of the compilation, A.H. 1209, (A.D. 1794—5) is fixed in a versified chronogram by the words انشا [*i.e.* در علم] باشرف درلم. It is stated at the end that the work, which is there designated by the title of Amīr ul-Imlā, was cut short by the death of the editor, which happened in Samvat 1852, (A.D. 1795).

Or. 2023.

Foll. 163; 9 in. by 5; 17 lines, 3⅛ in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz; dated Sūk Aḥmad, Gujrāt, Samvat 1895 (A.D. 1838.)

منشأت اعظم

A manual of epistolary composition.

Author: Muḥammad A'ẓam K'hartalī, محمد اعظم کهرتلی

Beg. اعظم ترین صفت و ثنای حمد خالقیست

The author deplores in his preface the perverse taste of contemporary Munshis and their departure from the ruling principle of earlier writers, who condensed much matter in few words. He states that he had written the present work at the request of a holy

personage to whom he was devotedly attached, Sayyid Muḥammad Ghauṣ Gujrātī.

Contents: Preface, fol. 1 *b*. Bāb I. Preliminary notions, fol. 8 *a*. Bāb II. Rules of composition, fol. 13 *a*. Bāb III. Various modes of expressing the same idea, fol. 18 *a*. Bāb IV. Models of letters, and forms of official and legal documents in three Faṣls, fol. 81 *a*. Bāb V. Numerical notation and arithmetic, fol. 139 *b*. Khātimah. Ethics, fol. 159 *a*.

OFFICIAL MANUALS.

Or. 1641.

Foll. 199; 8 in. by 6¼; about 9 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Nestalik and Shikastah, apparently in the 19th century.

ضوابط عالمگیری

Ẓavābit i 'Ālamgīrī, an official guide compiled under Aurangzīb.

It appears to have been written in the latter part of the reign. A reference to the 34th year (A.H. 1101) occurs on fol. 74 *b*.

An extract from the same work is to be found in Or. 1763, foll. 380-1.

The contents are drawn up in tabular form under the following principal heads:—Ṣūbahs of India, and distances of the principal towns, fol. 4 *a*. Lists of officials, rules of the service, forms of appointment, salaries, etc., fol. 16 *a*. Ambassadors, fol. 74 *b*. Members of the imperial family, fol. 76 *b*. List of the Manṣabdārs of Aurangzīb's reign, with the dates of their appointments, fol. 82 *b*. Titulature of the princes and great office-holders, fol. 78 *b*. Dates of the principal events and campaigns of the reign of Aurangzīb, with particulars of the sieges of Bījāpūr and Golconda, fol. 111 *a*. Departments of state, dépôts, and fortresses, fol. 133 *b*. Tables of the Parganahs of the various Ṣūbahs and their revenue, fol. 148 *b*. Officers who entered the service after the siege of Bījāpur, fol. 160 *b*. Chronological tables of the Sultans of Dehli from the Ghūris to Aurangzīb, of the Ghaznavīs, and of the rulers of Bengal, fol. 166 *b*. Miscellaneous notices, fol. 177 *a*.

Or. 1690.

Foll. 197; 9½ in. by 7½; 15 lines, 4½ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated February, 1848.

دستور العمل

Official manual, consisting chiefly of chronological notices relating to the reigns of Shāhjahān and Aurangzīb.

Beg. فهرست تواریخ راجهای دهلی وغیره

A.H. 1118 is twice mentioned, foll. 15 *a* and 20 *a*, as the current year, but later additions come down to the second year of the reign of Farrukhsiyar, A.H. 1126.

Contents:—Sketch of the Rājahs of Dehli (from the Rājāvalī of Valī Rām), fol. 2 *b*. Chronological account of the Sultans of Dehli (abridged from the history of Niẓām ud-Dīn Aḥmad), and of Tīmūr and his successors down to the accession of Aurangzīb, fol. 10 *a*. Titles and commands conferred by Shāhjahān on the princes and Amīrs, fol. 91 *b*. Dates of the journeys and campaigns of Shāhjahān, fol. 98 *a*. Salaries, commands, and titles of the Amīrs of his court, fol. 100 *b*. Children and grandchildren of Shāhjahān, fol. 117 *a*. Chronological record of the reign of Aurangzīb, fol. 120 *a*. His children and grandchildren, fol. 136 *b*. The office-holders of his reign, fol. 139 *a*. Dates of the journeys and campaigns of Aurangzīb, fol. 145 *a*. Chronology of the reigns of Bahādur Shāh, fol. 149 *b*, Jahāndār Shāh, fol. 156 *a*, and Farrukhsiyar, fol. 160 *b*.

The rest of the volume from fol. 171 *a* to the end is filled up by miscellaneous notices relating to official calculations, to successive Dīvāns, to the calendar, salaries, weights and measures, titulature, distances between the towns of India, etc.

Sir H. Elliot has written on the cover: "Transcribed from a copy in the Asiatic Society, Calcutta, Sept. 14, 1854."

Or. 2026.

Foll. 83; 8 in. by 4½; 13 lines, 2½ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Zulḳa'dah, A.H. 1259 (A.D. 1843).

دستور العمل

A manual of numerical notation and account keeping, for the use of public accountants.

Beg. نظام ارای دفاتر کون و مکان و ضوابط

It was written after the time of Aurangzīb, whose reign is spoken of as past, fol. 53 *b*. The author does not give his name. In the subscription the work is attributed to Rājah Rūp, "a pupil of Mahārājah Todarmal."

Or. 1779.

Foll. 242; 7¼ in. by 4½; 13 lines, 2½ in. long; written in Nestalik, apparently in the 18th century.

Revenue tables of the Ṣūbahs and Parganahs in the reigns of Shāhjahān and Aurangzīb, with forms of appointment to various offices.

Or. 2011.

Foll. 111; 10½ in. by 8; 13 lines, 5½ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik, apparently in the 19th century.

دیوان پسند

An official manual relating to the management of land and to the collection of revenue.

Author: Chhatar Mal son of Rāi Purān Chand Munshī (see p. 987 *a*), چهترمل ولد راي پران چند منشی

Beg. تخم ریزی حمد وثنا در زمین عجز و نیاز

The author, who in the preface boasts of his great official experience, divides the work into four sections, called Dastūrs, with the following headings: I., fol. 5 *b*, در بیان درستی زمین های کشتکار و تعیین جمع سرکار و بعضی حساب سیاق و شمار. II., fol. 67 *a*, در پیداوري اجناس مزروعه. III., fol. 80 *b*, در بعضی انتظام مهمات مالی و ملکی. IV., fol. 92 *a*, در بعضی دست اویزات معامله.

Or. 1906.

Foll. 31; 11 in. by 7; 13 lines, 4¼ in. long; written in Nestalik about A.D. 1850.

رسالهء مناصب

An official directory of the empire of Dehli.

Author: Najaf 'Alī, نجف علی

Beg. پس از نیایش بارگاه دشور فزون دهش

This work, dedicated to Sir Henry Miers Elliot, first secretary to the Governor General, is said to have been compiled from the Ā'īn i Akbarī and the official records of the reigns of Shāḥjahān and 'Ālamgīr.

It consists of the following seven chapters (Faṣl), partly drawn up in tabulated form: I. Offices, salaries, and regulations of Akbar's reign, fol. 4 *a*. II. Similar notices relating to the reign of Shāhjahān, fol. 10 *b*. III. Ṣūbahs of India, their areas, divisions, and revenue, in the reign of Akbar, fol. 17 *b*. IV. The same in the reign of Shāhjahān, fol. 23 *b*. V. The same in the reign of 'Ālamgīr, fol. 25 *a*. VI. Troops stationed

in the Ṣūbahs during the reigns of Akbar and Shāhjahān, fol. 27 *a*. VII. Public buildings, pious foundations, and festivals, in the same reigns, fol. 28 *b*.

Or. 1907.

Foll. 53; 11½ in. by 7½; 11 lines, 4½ in. long; written in Nestalik, A.D. 1851.

Another copy of the above work, containing, especially in the seventh chapter, foll. 44—53, much additional matter. The work was completed, as stated at the end, on the 29th of Zulḳa'dah, A.H. 1267.

GEOGRAPHY.

Or. 1987.

Foll. 230; 8¼ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3⅛ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

I. Foll. 2—140. Extracts from the geography of Ḥāfiẓ i Abrū. See p. 421 *b*.

They agree with the corresponding portions of the copy already described, Or. 1577, and are as follows:—Table of the Geography, fol. 2 *b*. Preface to the Geography, fol. 11 *a*. Map of the world, foll. 16 *b*, 17 *a*. Preface to the History, fol. 18 *b*. (Although agreeing in the main with the text of Or. 1577, foll. 9—20, this preface has a different beginning, namely: حمد بیحد وثنای بیعدد قادری را سزد که مشرب احدیتش). Introduction to the Geography, from the beginning to the article on Baḥr Ḳulzum (Or. 1577, foll. 20 *a*—23 *a*), fol. 45 *a*. Nahr i Hind (Or. 1577, fol. 33 *a*), fol. 52 *b*. On a nameless mountain extending from China to Farghānah (Or. 1577, fol. 36 *a*), fol. 53 *b*. Abstract of the history of the rulers of Khorasan from the Sāmānis to the Ghūris, fol. 54 *b*. Description of Arabia (Or. 1577, fol. 37), fol. 58 *b*. Description of Kirman, (Or. 1577, foll. 139-40), fol. 59 *b*. Rulers of Kirman (*ib.*, foll. 141—173), foll. 63 *a*—149 *b*.

In the subscription it is stated that the MS. from which the extracts were taken, and which is designated as the first volume of تاریخ حافظ ابرو, consisted of 268 folios with 15 lines in a page.

On the first page is the following note pencilled by Sir H. Elliot: "Transcribed from Mr. J. B. Elliot's copy at Patna by Moonshee Mullah Baksh."

II. Foll. 150—230. Extracts from سیر البلاد, a Persian translation of the geographical work of Ḳazvīnī entitled آثار البلاد.

Translator: Muḥammad Murād B. 'Abd ur-Raḥmān, محمد مراد بن عبد الرحمان

Beg. حمد عالی اساس و سپاس بیرون از حد قیاس

The translator, who mentions incidentally, fol. 198 *b*, Shāhjahān as the reigning sovereign, states in the preface that he made this version by order of his patron Mūsavī Khān.

That Amīr, whose original name was Mīr 'Alī Aṣghar, was appointed in the 17th year of Jahāngīr's reign to the office of Ṣadr i Kull, and was deposed in the 16th year of Shāhjahān (A.H. 1052—3). He died A.H. 1054. See Taẓkirat ul-Umarā, fol. 96, Ma'āṣir ul-Umarā, fol. 489, and Pādishāh Nāmah, vol. ii. p. 372. The present translation must have been written between the accession of Shāhjahān, A.H. 1037, and A.H. 1054. The extracts, which range over the entire work, consist chiefly of articles relating to India or the neighbouring countries.

Or. 1695.

Foll. 168; 8 in. by 5; 13 lines, 3⅛ in. long; written in Nestalik A.H. 1262 (A.D. 1846).

مجمع الغرائب

The wonders of the world, by Sulṭān Muḥammad B. Darvīsh Muḥammad. See p. 426 *a*.

This copy has a lacuna extending from the ninth line of the preface to the close of the first section of Bāb I. There are also a few gaps and transpositions in the body of the work, and the Khātimah is wanting. The latter part of the volume, foll. 149—168, is a modern addition; it contains, among various dates posterior to the author's time, a reference to the death of Aurangzīb.

In the subscription the work is designated as follows: منتخب التواريخ مظاهر الاشيا من الارض [الى] السما من تصنيف ابن درويش محمد بلخى

Or. 1808.

Foll. 90; 9¼ in. by 6; 17 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Jumada II., A.H. 1238 (A.D. 1823).

شجاع حيدرى

A cosmographical work by Muḥammad Ḥaidar. See p. 427 *a*.

Or. 1944.

Foll. 31; 8 in. by 6½; 9 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Muḥarram, A.H. 1268 (A.D. 1851).

I. Foll. 1—28. Extract from the work entitled تحفة العالم by Ḥakīm Mahārat Khān Iṣfahānī.

The author speaks of Dehli as his habitual residence; but he states incidentally, fol. 9 *b*, that he had spent two years in Lahore, and refers to the stay of Shāh ʿĀlam (Bahādur Shāh) in that city and to his death (A.H. 1124) as events of recent date.

The extract consists of short notices on the following places:—The desert of Kirman, Khūzistān, Ahvāz, Shushtar, ʿAskar Mukram, Dizfūl, Sīstān, Farāh, Ḳandahār, Ghaznīn, Lahore, Sihrind, etc., Dehli, Agra, Lucknow, Kālpī, India in general, Syria, and Jerusalem.

II. Foll. 28 *b*—31. Account of the Ṣūbahs of India, from the Mir'āt ul-ʿĀlam (see p. 125 *b*), corresponding to Add. 7657, foll. 445-6.

The volume is endorsed as "sent by Muḥammad Ḥasan from Cawnpore."

Or. 1619.

Foll. 515; 11½ in. by 6½; 25 lines, 4 in. long; written in small and close Nestalik; dated Jumāda II., A.H. 1254 (A.D. 1838).

حديقة الاقاليم

A geographical work, containing a detailed description of the seven climates, with copious historical notices.

Author: Murtazā Ḥusain, known as Allah Yār (also written Ilah Yār) ʿUṣmānī Balgrāmī, مرتضى حسين المخاطب الله يار عثمانى بلكرامى حمد بيحد بر خداى عز وجل را كه لسان عالميان Beg.

The author, who was born in Balgrām A.H. 1132, came of a family which traced its origin to ʿAbd ur-Raḥmān ʿUṣmānī of Medina, and which had given, as he asserts, judges to the city of Sirīnagar (afterwards Balgrām) from the time of Sultan Maḥmūd Ghaznavī downwards. His father Allah Yār, who served with the rank of Bakhshī under Mubāriz ul-Mulk Sarbuland Khān, Ṣūbahdār of Gujrāt, had fallen in a battle fought by that Amīr with the Rājput Abhai Singh, A.H. 1142, whereupon Mubāriz ul-Mulk sent for the author, then a boy of ten years, from Balgrām to Agrah, and conferred upon him the rank and title of his deceased father. See foll. 120 and 230.

In his account of Dehli, foll. 158-9, the

author gives a circumstantial account of three successive sojourns he had made in the capital, first, at the age of twelve years, in the train of Mubāriz ul-Mulk Sarbuland Khān, through whose influence he was promoted to a command of 2500 men, secondly, at the age of twenty, after the invasion of Nādir Shāh, when he noticed a sad falling off in the splendour of the imperial court, and, thirdly, in the suite of 'Alī Ḳulī Khān, during the reign of 'Ālamgīr II., when he perceived everywhere traces of the havoc made by the ruthless bands of Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī.

From the sketch of his life given by the author in the preface we learn that, from A.H. 1142 to 1187, he had successively served under the following Amīrs: Mubāriz ul-Mulk, Sayyid Sa'ādat Khān and his son-in-law Ṣafdar Jang, Sūbahdārs of Oude, Muḥammad Ḳāsim Khān, Nāẓim of Bengal, 'Alī Ḳulī Khān Dāghistānī (author of the Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, see p. 371 *a*), and Aḥmad Khān Bangash, Ra'is of Farrukhābād (see p. 960 *a*).

After some years spent in retirement he was introduced in Jumāda I., A.H. 1190, by his friend Rajab 'Alī Nāfī, of Bārah, to Captain Jonathan Scott, who appointed him one of his Munshīs and induced him to compile the present work. The rough draft was submitted for inspection to Capt. Scott, Col. Polier, and Maulavī Darvīsh 'Alī, in Jaunpūr. The dates of several passages in which the current year is recorded range from A.H. 1192 to 1196.

The Ḥadīḳat ul-Aḳālīm follows the general arrangement of the Haft Iḳlīm of Amīn Rāzī (see p. 335 *b*), and borrows freely from its pages But it is much richer in geographical information; the sections relating to India are entirely new and original, and contain full historical accounts relating to the latest period, especially with regard to the transactions in Bengal, Oude, and Bihār, in some of which the author had been personally mixed up. The Ṣubḥ i Ṣādiḳ and the Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh are frequently quoted.

Contents: Preface, fol. 58 *b*. First climate, fol. 60 *a*. Second climate, fol. 73 *b*. Third climate, fol. 150 *a*. Fourth climate, fol. 366 *a*. Fifth climate, fol. 417 *a*. Sixth climate, fol. 429 *b*. Seventh climate, fol. 472 *a*. Sketch of European geography, translated from the English of Capt. Jonathan Scott, fol. 480 *a*. Supplement, تتمه, written by the author in A.H. 1202, foll. 508 *b*—515 *b*.

This last section contains an account of the divisions of the globe according to Ptolemy, and additional notices relating to regions situate outside the seven climates, and to places included in the latter, but omitted in the body of the work.

The second climate comprises extensive historical notices on the Deccan, Gujrāt, and Bengal. In the third, the author gives under Dehlī, foll. 161—219, a sketch of the history of Hindostan from the earliest times to A.H. 1195, and further on, foll. 230—252, a detailed account of his native city, Balgrām, and of its celebrated men. Other biographical notices are grouped in a distinct chapter at the end of each climate.

An alphabetical index of names of persons and places is prefixed, foll. 50—57, and two tables of contents are appended, foll. 502—507.

The Ḥadīḳat ul-Aḳālīm has been lithographed in Lucknow, 1881. It is one of the authorities quoted by W. Francklin in his History of Shah Aulum; see p. 198. An account of the work will be found in Elliot's History of India, vol. viii. pp. 180—183.

The following extracts are prefixed to the volume:—

I. Foll. 2—12. The third chapter of the Bayān i Vāḳi' (see p. 381 *b*), containing the author's journey from Ḳazvīn to Bengal.

II. Foll. 12—49. فوائد الناظرين, an account

of Ṭā'if and Meeca, translated from J. L. Burckhardt's Travels in Arabia (vol. i. p. 101—vol. ii. p. 87) by Muḥammad Najm ud-Dīn.

Beg. بعد حمد خداوند حقیقی که انوار قدرتش

The translation has been edited by R. Neave, Calcutta, 1832.

Or. 1891.

Foll. 114; 11½ in. by 7½; 15 lines, 4⅞ in. long; written in Nestalik, with 'Unvān and ruled margins; about A.D. 1850.

مرآت گیتی نما

A work on geography.

Author: 'Abd ul-Karīm, poetically surnamed Mushtāḳ, of Jhajhar, عبد الکریم المتخلص به مشتاق متوطن جهجهر

Beg. مراتب حمد و سپاس بیقیاس تسلیم بارگاه

The author, who calls himself in the concluding lines Karīm Khān Jhajharī, states, fol. 7 *a*, that he had been sent by the Admiralty to England in order to make himself acquainted with the latest astronomical applianees.

An account of that journey, A.D. 1839—1841, was written by himself in Hindustani under the title of Siyāḥat Nāmah. See Garcin de Tassy, Revue de l'Orient, 1865.

The circumstance which led to the compilation of the present work is thus stated in the preface. On the 13th of Zulḳa'dah, A.H. 1261, the ninth year of the reign of Abul-Muẓaffar Sirāj ud-Dīn Muḥammad Bahādur Shāh, the author visited the tomb of the famous saint Ḳuṭb ud-Dīn Bakhtiyār Kākī (see p. 432 *b*), and had on that occasion an interview with the Governor-General Lord Henry Hardinge, who desired him to write an account of the ancient buildings and monuments which had attracted His Lordship's attention. In order, however, to render his composition more worthy of the governor's acceptance, he gave it a much wider scope. It was completed, as stated at the end, on the first of Rabī' I., A.H. 1263.

Contents: Opinions of ancient and modern astronomers as to the solar system, fol. 4 *a*. The globe and its divisions, fol. 9 *a*. Description of the first part of the world, called Asia, fol. 11 *b*. This section is almost entirely taken up with an historical and geographical account of India and its Ṣūbahs. It includes a detailed notice on Dehli and its principal monuments, foll. 12 *b*—31 *a*. The second part of the world, Africa, fol. 59 *b*. The third part, Firang, or Europe, fol. 65 *a*. The fourth part, America, fol. 75 *a*. England; its early history, fol. 87 *a*. Description of London, fol. 91 *b*. History of the East India Company, fol. 106 *b*.

A map of the world is inserted after fol. 7, and a coloured drawing of the Ḳuṭub Minār (supra, p. 432 *b*) is found on fol. 23 *a*.

Or. 2038.

Foll. 132; 10¾ in. by 6¼; 16 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Shavvāl, A.H. 1262, September, 1846.

The same work.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Or. 1930.

Foll. 169; 13¼ in. by 8¼; 15 lines, 5 in. long; written in Nestalik; dated in the Bengal year 1262 (A.D. 1855).

The treatise of Niẓām ul-Mulk on the art of government, already described p. 444 *a* under the title of كتاب السياسة. In the heading and subscription of the present copy it is called سير الملوك.

Some extracts relating to Sultan Maḥ-

mūd Ghaznavī, translated by Munshī Sadā-suk'h Lāl from the copy of Rājah Ratan Singh, will be found in Add. 30,772, foll. 44—93.

Or. 1913.

Foll. 188; 6¼ in. by 4; 9 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

I. Foll. 2—148. مفتاح الاخلاق Alphabetical glossary to the treatise on ethics entitled Akhlāḳ i Nāṣirī (see p. 441 *b*), compiled by 'Abd ur-Raḥmān B. 'Abd ul-Karīm 'Abbāsī Burhānpūrī. See p. 836 *b*.

Beg. بنده خادم درویشان عبد الرحمن بن عبد الکریم عباسی برهانپوری

The author states in the preface that, after collecting nearly thirty copies of the Akhlāḳ, he had been fortunate enough to alight upon one which Naṣīr ud-Dīn Ṭūsī had used in his teaching. From glosses entered upon the margins of his transcript of that valuable MS. he compiled the present work in A.H. 1085.

This copy has, in addition to the contents of the first, a biographical notice of Naṣīr ud-Dīn Ṭūsī, foll. 145—148.

II. Foll. 150—188. Titles of the princes and Amīrs of the reign of Aurangzīb.

Or. 1621.

Foll. 464; 12 in. by 8; 19 lines, 5½ in. long; written in Naskhi, with 'Unvān, gold-ruled margins, and coloured drawings, apparently in the 16th century.

عجائب المخلوقات وغرائب الموجودات

"The wonders of creation," or al-Ḳazvīnī's work on natural history, translated for Ibrāhīm 'Ādil Shāh, A.H. 954. See p. 464 *b*.

An appendix written in a modern hand, foll. 427—464, contains the following chapters omitted by the author of the above translation: Races of men, fol. 427 *a*. Arts and sciences, fol. 436 *b*. The second species of the animal kingdom, or the Jinns, fol. 457 *b*. They correspond with foll. 200—266 of the earlier and more complete version described p. 462 *b*, Add. 16,739, from which they only differ by trifling verbal divergences.

Or. 2020.

Foll. 184; 10 in. by 6½; 15 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Ramaẓān, A.H. 1249, January 1834.

زبدة القوانين

A treatise on arithmetic and account-keeping.

Author: Harsuḳh Rāi, son of Jīvandās B. Rāi Basant Rāi, of the Khatrī tribe known as Sahkal, هرسکه رای ولد جیونداس ابن رای بسنت رای کهتری عرف سهکل

Beg. سیاق سخن زبان آوران اهل قلم

The author, who has already been mentioned p. 896 *b*, states that the work was composed A.H. 1211, a date expressed by the chronogram باغ بهار. It is divided into seventeen sections (Bābs), a table of which is given in the preface. The seventeenth, treating of the Ṣūbahs of India and their revenue, is wanting.

Or. 1717.

Foll. 77; 8¼ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Zulka'dah, A.H. 1268 (A.D. 1852).

A treatise on precious stones and minerals.

Author: Muḥammad B. Ashraf ul-Ḥusainī ur-Rustamdārī, محمد بن اشرف الحسینی الرستمداری

Beg. حمد بیحد وشکر بیعد حکیمی را سزد

This work, dedicated to Bābar and to his son and heir-apparent Humāyūn, was written, as stated in the preface, at a time when the former had conquered India and possessed himself of the jewels stored up by its previous rulers (about A.H. 935). It comprises twenty-two chapters (Bāb) subdivided into sections (Faṣl), as follows:—

Muḳaddimah treating of the division of natural objects, fol. 4 *a*. I. Pearl (lūlū), fol. 4 *b*. II. Hyacinth (yāḳūt), fol. 11 *a*. III. Ruby (laʿl), fol. 15 *b*. IV. Emerald (zumurrud), fol. 19 *a*. V. Zabarjad, fol. 21 *b*. VI. Diamond (almās), fol. 22 *b*. VII. Cat's-eye (ʿain ul-hurr), fol. 26 *b*. VIII. Turquoise (fīrūẓah), fol. 27 *b*. IX. Bezoar (pāzahr) and other stones of animal origin, fol. 31 *b*. X. ʿAḳīḳ, fol. 42 *b*. XI. Stones resembling Yāḳūt, fol. 43 *b*. XII. The shell called Jazʿ, fol. 45 *a*. XIII. Loadstone (maḳnāṭīs), fol. 45 *b*. XIV. Emery (sunbādah), fol. 48 *b*. XV. Dahanah, fol. 49 *a*. XVI. Lapis lazuli (lājvard), fol. 50 *a*. XVII. Coral (basud and murjān), fol. 53 *a*. XVIII. Jasper (yashb), fol. 55 *b*. XIX. Crystal (ballūr,) fol. 57 *b*. XX. Jamast, fol. 58 *b*. XXI. Other kinds of stone, in 22 Faṣls, fol. 59 *a*. XXII. Metals, in 12 Faṣls, fol. 69 *a*.

The title written on the fly-leaf is جواهر نامه همايونى

Or. 1775.

Foll. 158; 11 in. by $6\frac{3}{4}$; 13 lines, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. long; written in Nestalik, with ruled margins, in the 19th century.

تاليف شريف

Indian materia medica, by Ḥakīm Muḥammad Sharīf Khān. See p. 842 *a*.

Or. 1945.

Foll. 33; $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $4\frac{1}{2}$; 9 lines, 3 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

بدائع الاسرار

A treatise on the properties and use of tea, coffee, and tobacco.

Author: Aḥmad ul-Ḥusainī, احمد الحسينى

Beg. سپاس و ستايش وثنا و نيايش مر حكيميرا

The author says in the preface that, no writer having yet described the properties of tea and coffee, it occurred to him to write down the results of his own experience on that subject, and to add his observations on the beneficial and hurtful properties of tobacco, a product of later importation.

The work consists of three parts (Mashriḳ), subdivided into chapters (Maṭlaʿ).

Or. 2028.

Foll. 197; $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 5; 9 lines, $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. long; written in Nestalik, in the 19th century.

A cookery book, translated from the English by Shaikh Hankā, شيخ هنكا.

Beg. شكر لاله هو بالحمد حقيق

The translator, who had obtained the English original from his master in Muẓaffarpūr, wrote the present version, A.H. 1837, with the assistance of a skilled linguist, Vāriṣ ʿAlī Karātī كراتى. The work is called in the subscription خان نعمت.

A table of contents occupies foll. 1—13.

PHILOLOGY.

Or. 1801.

Foll. 407; $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $5\frac{1}{2}$; 21 lines, 4 in. long; written in bold Persian Naskhi, apparently in the 15th century.

شرف نامهٔ احمد منيري

The Persian dictionary of Ibrāhīm Ḳivām Fārūḳī (see p. 492 *a*), wanting a few lines at the end.

Or. 2013.

Foll. 147; 10¾ in. by 6; 21 lines, 4¼ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik; dated Ṣafar, the sixth year of ʿĀlamgīr II. (A.H. 1173, A.D. 1759).

چراغ هدایت

A glossary of poetical words and phrases, being the second Daftar of the Sirāj ul-Lughah by Sirāj ud-Dīn ʿAlī Khān Ārzū. See p. 501 *b*.

Or. 1813.

Foll. 274; 10½ in. by 8; 15 lines, 4½ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Ṣafar, A.H. 1267, December, A.D. 1850.

مرآت الاصطلاح

A dictionary of poetical phrases and proverbial sentences, illustrated by copious quotations from Persian poets.

Author: Anand Rām Mukhliṣ, انندرام مخلص

Beg. ربنا در مقامی که کروبیان ملاء اعلی

The date of composition, A.H. 1158, is fixed in the preface by the chronogram تحقیق اصطلاحات

Anand Rām, son of Rājah Mardī Rām, a Khatrī of Lahore, was a pupil of Mirzā Bīdil and a friend of Ārzū. In A.H. 1132 he was appointed on the recommendation of the latter Vakīl of the Vazīr Ḳamar ud-Dīn Khān and of the governor of Lahore ʿAbd uṣ-Ṣamad Khān at the court of Muḥammad Shāh, with the title of Rāi Rāyān. He subsequently withdrew from office, and died in Dehli A.H. 1164. Besides the present work he left a Persian Dīvān, some Hindustānī poems, a collection of his own letters edited A.H. 1149 (Or. 1839, fol. 165), and a history of the war of Muḥammad Shāh with Nādir Shāh (Elliot's History, vol. viii. p. 76). See Natā'ij ul-Afkār, Or. 2060, fol. 209, Jām i Jahān-numā, Or. 2056, fol. 30, Khizānah ʿĀmirah, fol. 100, and the Oude Catalogue, p. 159.

In the Mir'āt ul-Iṣṭilāḥāt the author gives incidentally various historical notices relating to the Dehli court and to celebrated contemporaries. A statement of the contents by Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Khān will be found in Or. 1940, foll. 49—54.

A small quire prefixed to the volume, foll. 1—8, contains a note, on the Manṣabdārs and the registers of the Khālisah by Nayyir i Rakhshān (Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Khān), to whom is also due a notice of Anand Rām, fol. 9 *b*.

Or. 1880

Foll. 170; 6¼ in. by 4; 9 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik; about A.D. 1850.

I. Foll. 2—134. اصطلاحات صوفیه

A glossary of terms used in a conventional sense by the Sufis, without preface or author's name.

Beg. باب الالف فی الاصطلاحات الصوفیه الم که در کلام مجید

The words are alphabetically arranged with regard to the first letter, and are illustrated by poetical quotations, mostly from Ḥāfiẓ and the Gulshan i Rāz. The work is distinct from the treatise of Ni'mat Ullah described p. 832 *a*.

II. Foll. 135—170. Paheli Nāmah, or book of riddles, in Hindustānī verse.

Or. 2012.

Foll. 220; 10¾ in. by 6¼; 17 lines, 4½ in. long; written in fair Nestalik; dated Mīrath, Rabīʿ II., A.H. 1251 (A.D. 1835).

نخبة اللغات

A Hindustānī dictionary explained in Persian, with the Arabic equivalents.

Author: Muḥammad ʿAlī, surnamed Ṣadr Amīn, B. Sayyid Aḥmad ʿAlī Khān ul-Ḳa-

bā'ī ul-Badāyūnī, محمد علی ملقب بصدر امین ابن سید احمد علی خان القبائی البدایونی

Beg. ستایش و نیایش مر خالقی را که افراد و احاد

After many years spent in collecting his materials, the author brought them into alphabetical order in A.H. 1250, and presented the work to Richard Carr Glyn, Sessions Judge of Mīrath. He states that he had followed the language current in Badā'un, Barelī, and Shāhjahānpūr, and had in some instances borrowed from the following works: Lughāt i Hindī by Ārzū, Gharā'ib ul-Lughāt by 'Abd ul-Vāsi' Hansavī, Tālīf i Sharīf by Ḥakīm Sharīf Khān Dihlavī, and Mufradāt i Hindī by Ṭabīb Sahāvarī.

The words are arranged in the usual alphabetical order, and the spelling of the Hindustani, Persian, and Arabic words is given in full. A separate section at the end, foll. 210—220, contains some Persian words in common use in India, for which there are no native equivalents.

Or. 1912.

Foll. 456; 6¼ in. by 4; 9 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

I. Foll. 2—197. Grammar and vocabulary of the Turkī language explained in Persian.

Author: Muḥammad Mahdī ut-Tabrīzī, محمد مهدی التبریزی

Beg. حمد و سپاس بیحد و قیاس متکلمی را سزه

The author wrote this work for Sayyid Aḥmad Khān Bahādur, at whose residence in Jahāngīrnagar (Dacca) he had met, at the close of A.H. 1198, with a gracious reception. The work, which professes to relate to the Turkī dialect spoken in Iran and Āẕarbāijān, consists of an introduction (Muḳaddimah), a number of chapters (Faṣl), and a Khātimah. A copious vocabulary alphabetically arranged forms the main part of its bulk, foll. 26—189. The Khātimah, foll. 190—7, contains Turkish proverbs.

II. Foll. 199—236. A Turkī grammar explained in Persian, without author's name.

Beg. الحمد لله ... بدان اسعدك الله تعالی فی الدنیا بین الانام

It is divided into short sections (Faṣl) not numbered, beginning mostly with بدانکه, and concludes with a brief classed vocabulary of Arabic words with Persian and Turkī renderings, foll. 225—236.

III. Foll. 238—368. Alphabetically arranged tables of Turkī verbs with all their flexions, followed by a classed list of Turkī words explained in Persian.

Author: Muḥammad Ya'ḳūb Jangī, محمد یعقوب جنگی

Beg. سپاس برتر از قیاس واجب الوجودی را

The author, who was a Turk by descent, but born in India, wrote under Aurangzīb.

IV. Foll. 370—456. Vocabulary of the language of the Aimāḳs and Turkomans.

Author: Ahl i Dīn Turkamān B. Bairam 'Alī Bī Aghur, اهل دین ترکمان بن بیرم علی بی اغر

Beg. حمد و سپاس و ستایش مران معبودرا

The vocabulary is alphabetically arranged according to the final letters.

Or. 1911.

Foll. 119; 8½ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3 in. long; written in small and close Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

دریای لطافت

A grammar of the Urdū language, explained in Persian.

Author: Inshā Allah, poetically surnamed Inshā B. Amīr Māshā Allah Ja'farī Najafī, انشاء الله متخلص بانشا ابن امیر ماشاء الله جعفری نجفی

Beg. ثنای بی اندازه داوریرا سزاست که زبان آدمی

The author, who has been mentioned p. 961 *a*, is called by his continuator Ḳatīl, fol. 107, Mīr Inshā Allah Khān. He was born in Murshidābād, where his father was well known as physician, and settled about A.H. 1200 in Lucknow, where he secured the patronage of Prince Sulaimān Shikūh. He died about A.H. 1230, leaving a Persian and an Urdū Dīvān. See Garcin de Tassy, Littérature Hindoui, vol. i. p. 244, and Sprenger, Oude Libraries, p. 240.

The work was undertaken, as stated in the preface, by order of the Vazīr Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān (A.H. 1212—1223), and the author divided the task of composition with the well known poet Mīrzā Ḳatīl (see p. 64 *b*). The former wrote the introduction and grammar proper; the latter, the treatises on logic, prosody, and rhetoric.

The Daryāi Laṭāfat is divided into an Introduction called Ṣadaf, comprising five sections (Dur-dānah), and seven books termed Jazīrah, as follows: Ṣadaf. I. On the nature of the Urdū language, fol. 5 *a*. II. On the various quarters of Shāhjahānābād, fol. 10 *a*. III. On some elegant speakers, fol. 22 *b*. IV. Phrases and idioms of Shāhjahānābād, fol. 42 *b*. V. Locutions peculiar to women, fol. 56 *b*.

Jazīrah I. Ṣarf, or grammatical flexion, fol. 60 *b*. II. Naḥw, or syntax, fol. 72 *b*. III. Logic, fol. 107 *a*. IV. Metre. V. Rhyme. VI. Rhetoric. VII. Figures of speech.

The work of Ḳatīl extends from Jazīrah III. to the end; it begins with a prologue by that writer. The present copy breaks off before the close of Jazīrah III.

Or. 2002.

Foll. 81; 10½ in. by 6¼; 15 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Sha'bān, A.H. 1249 (A.D. 1833).

مجمع الصنايع

A treatise on poetical figures by Niẓām ud-Dīn Aḥmad. See p. 814 *b*.

The author's Nisbah is written in this copy الچشتی instead of الحسینی.

POETRY.

Or. 1777.

Foll. 56; 13 in. by 7¼; 16 lines, 4½ in. long; written in Nestalik, apparently in the 19th century.

I. Foll. 1—40. The Dīvān of Ḥasan Ghaznavī, حسن غزنوی

Beg. زهی ز روی زمین بر کزیده شاه ترا بر آسمان شرف داده پایگاه ترا

Sayyid Ashraf ud-Dīn Ḥasan B. Nāṣir 'Alavī lived, according to the Ṭabaḳāt i Nāṣirī (Raverty's translation, p. 109) and to the Guzīdah, fol. 240, in Ghaznah under Bahrām Shāh (A.H. 512—547), and many of the poems found in the present MS. are addressed to that sovereign and commemorate his victories. The poet is described by Muḥammad 'Aufī (quoted in the Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, fol. 117) as a holy personage and eloquent preacher. On one occasion, it is said, seventy thousand hearers crowded round his pulpit. Finding that the Sultan was growing jealous of his influence, the Sayyid thought it best to quit the residence, and proceeded to the holy cities. On his return journey he was received in Baghdād as an honoured guest by the Saljūḳ ruler, Mas'ūd B. Muḥammad (A.H. 529—547), who gave him a convoy to Khorasan. He died, however, shortly after reaching Juvain.

His death is placed by Daulatshāh in A.H. 535, by Taḳī Kāshī (Oude Catalogue, p. 16) and the Ātashkadah, fol. 52, in A.H.

565. The former date is certainly incorrect, for a poem which occurs in this MS., fol. 18 *b*, was composed A.H. 545, as appears from the last line:

از بعد پانصد و چهل و پنج گوئیا
در من نگر که معجزه جد خود منم

The present copy, although endorsed دیوان سید حسن دهلوی, is stated by Sir H. Elliot to contain only extracts from the complete Dīvān. It comprises Ḳaṣīdahs and shorter poems alphabetically arranged, fol. 2 *b*; Tarkībs and Ḳiṭ'ahs, fol. 27 *a*; and Rubā'is in alphabetical order, fol. 36 *b*.

A poem on the accession of Bahrām Shāh, quoted in the Ḥabīb us-Siyar, vol. ii., Juz 4, p. 34, is not found in this MS.

Notices of the poet from Makhzan ul-Gharā'ib and Daulatshāh are prefixed.

An account of the contents of the Dīvān by Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Khān has been noticed p. 979 *a*.

II. Foll. 41—56. Extracts from the Dīvān of Abul-Faraj Rūnī. See p. 547 *a*.

Beg. باد مان بر کشید باد صبا
معتدل کشت باز طبع هوا

They consist of short poems in alphabetical order, followed by a few Rubā'is similarly arranged.

The last page, fol. 56 *a*, contains brief notices of the poet from Daulatshāh, Makhzan ul-Gharā'ib, and Badā'unī.

Or. 1800.

Foll. 200; 8¼ in. by 4½; 17 lines, 2¾ in. long; written in small Nestalik; dated Zulḳa'dah, A.H. 1132 (A.D. 1720).

لطائف اللغات

A glossary to the Maṣnavī of Jalāl ud-Dīn Rūmī by Mullā 'Abd ul-Laṭīf. See p. 590 *b*.

Or. 1851.

Foll. 195; 6 in. by 3½; 15 lines, 2 in. long; written in neat Shikastah-āmīz, with 'Unvān and gold-ruled margins, apparently in the 18th century.

The Dīvān of Ḥāfiẓ, with the preface of Muḥammad Gul-andām. See p. 628 *b*.

Or. 1797.

Foll. 70; 8¼ in. by 5; 15 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, apparently in the 17th century.

A poetical account of the life of Humāyūn in the epic metre.

This copy is imperfect at beginning and end, and has also some gaps in the body of the work. The latter, and only extant, part of the prologue, foll. 11—14, gives no clue to the author's name or the date of composition. It concludes with a section headed سبب نظم این منظومات منشور و ملفوظات از افادهٔ دور and beginning as follows:

شبی خاطرم بود فارغ ز خواب
دل از نور اشراق شد کامیاب

The poem appears to have been written after the death of Humāyūn (who in rubrics evidently due to the author is generally designated by his posthumous title حضرت جنت آشیانی), and during the reign of Akbar, who is alluded to in two passages, fol. 35 *a*, 57 *b*, as the reigning sovereign. It is divided by prose headings of some extent into a number of sections, the main subjects of which are as follows:—

The descendants of Tīmūr down to Bābar, fol. 15 *a*. Conquest of Kābul and Ḳandahār by Bābar, his invasion of India, and his fight with Ibrāhīm Lodī, fol. 17 *a*. War with Rānā Sankā and his defeat, fol. 20 *b*. Death of Bābar and accession of Humāyūn, fol. 22 *a*. War with Bahādur Shāh of Gujrāt and capture of Mandū, fol. 24 *b*.

Humāyūn's campaign in Bihār and Bengal, fol. 29 *a*. Attack on the defile of Garhī, fol. 31 *a*. Humāyūn seizes upon the capital of Bengal and returns to Agra, fol. 33 *a*. Rebellion of his brothers and his retreat upon Sind, fol. 34 *a*. Birth of Akbar, fol. 35 *a*. Humāyūn proceeds to Ḳandahār and thence to Irac, fol. 37 *a*. Humāyūn takes Ḳandahār and marches upon Kābul, fol. 39 *a*. Capture of Kābul and defeat of Kāmrān, fol. 41 *b*. Pardon granted to Kāmrān, fol. 45 *b*. Kāmrān's repulse in Badakhshān, fol. 50 *b*. Prophecy of future success to Humāyūn, fol. 51 *b*. The Mīrzās join Humāyūn in Andarāb; defeat and death of Ḳarājah, fol. 52 *b*. Humāyūn applies himself to astrology and foresees the greatness of Akbar, fol. 55 *a*. He sets out on the conquest of India, fol. 57 *b*. Capture of Lahore, fol. 59 *b*. Advance upon Sirhind, fol. 62 *a*. Battle with Iskandar Lodī, fol. 63 *a*. Humāyūn ascends the throne of Dehli, fol. 67 *a*.

The copy breaks off at the eighteenth line of the last section. On the fly-leaf the poem is designated by the title of همایون نامه.

Nine leaves, prefixed to the volume, foll. 2—10, contain the first page of Niẓāmī's Haft Paikar and some Ghazals by Ṣā'ib (p. 693 *a*), in other handwritings.

Or. 1948.

Foll. 20; 8 in. by 5; 11 lines, 3 in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Simlāh, July, 1850.

I. Foll. 2—14. Maṣnavī of Faiẓī (see p. 450 *a*) on the conquest of Aḥmadābād by Akbar, and on the death of Muḥammad Ḥusain Mirzā.

Beg. چو سلطان انجم ز خاورزمین
برسم عرب کشت محمل نشین

It is followed by a notice of the author's life and of the subject of the poem, by Nayyir i Rakhshān (Ziyā ud-Dīn Aḥmad Khān), fol. 11 *b*.

II. Foll. 15—20. Maṣnavī of Ṭālib Āmulī (see p. 679 *b*) on a hunting excursion of Jahāngīr near Ajmīr.

Beg. بیا ای سپهر پلنگینه پوش
هزبرانه بنشین و بکشای گوش

At the end is a brief sketch of the poet's life by Nayyir i Rakhshān, fol. 20 *a*.

Or. 1853.

Foll. 117; 8 in. by 5; 11 lines, 2⅝ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

ظفر نامهٔ شاهجهانی

Ẓafar Nāmah i Shāhjahānī, also called Shāhjahān Nāmah, a poetical account of the reign of Shāhjahān by Ḳudsī (see p. 684 *b*).

This is only a portion of the poem already described as included in the author's Kulliyāt, Or. 323, foll. 294—481. The present fragment relates to the expedition against Jajhār Bondelah, the taking of the fortress of Junīr, and the erection of various buildings in Agra (A.H. 1044—1047). It includes also such extraneous topics as the correspondence of Tīmūr with Bāyazīd, fol. 98, and the victory of Bābar over Ibrāhīm Lodī, fol. 105.

Or. 1852.

Foll. 45; 8¼ in. by 5¼; 11 lines, 3 in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Rabī' I., A.H. 1267 (A.D. 1851).

پادشاه نامه

Fragment of a Pādishāh Nāmah, or history of Shāhjahān in heroic verse.

Author: Mīr Muḥammad Yaḥyā Kāshī, میر محمد یحیی کاشی

Beg. بنام شاهنشاه فرمان دهی
که کیتی است ازشهرصنعش دهی

According to a notice which occupies foll.

2 *b*—4 *a*, Mīr Yaḥyā, who traced his origin to Shīrāz, but lived with his father in Kāshān, went to India in the reign of Shāhjahān, and became a panegyrist of the emperor and of the heir apparent Dārā Shikūh. Shāhjahān appointed him to the office of librarian and entrusted to him the task of writing a poetical record of his reign. But after a time the poet fell out of favour, and the poem remained a fragment.

Mīr Yaḥyā died, according to Vāriṣ, Pādishāh Nāmah, Add. 6556, fol. 530, on the 15th of Muḥarram, A.H. 1064. His miscellaneous poems were collected after his death into a Dīvān by his friend Muḥammad Ṭāhir ʿInāyat Khān Āshnā (see p. 261 *b*), who states in an autograph note appended to this volume, that he completed that task on the seventh of Rajab, A. H. 1065. The same note contains a versified chronogram on Mīr Yaḥyā's death, in which the words سید و خوش دیوان بود give the date 1063; while another chronogram, which, according to Sarkhwush (Or. 470, fol. 142), was engraved on his tomb-stone احیاء سخن چو کرد یحیی جان داد, conveys the date 1064. Compare the Oude Catalogue, pp. 115, 151, Pādishāh Nāmah, Bibl. Indica, vol. ii. p. 758, and Haft Āsmān, p. 156.

This fragment consists of panegyrics on Shāhjahān, and florid descriptions of some buildings erected by him. At the end are appended some versified chronograms by the author, with dates ranging from A.H. 1054 to 1060.

The present copy was transcribed from a MS. belonging to Navvāb Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Aḥmad Khān, who has written on the first page a brief account of the author and of the contents of the volume.

Or. 2003.

Foll. 127; 8 in. by $3\frac{3}{4}$; 15 lines, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik, apparently in the 18th century.

شرف نامهٔ محمد شاه

A history of the predecessors of Muḥammad Shāh and of the early part of his reign, in epic verse.

Author: Riẓā, رضا

Beg. جهان آفرینا خدائی تراست
ز آغاز وانجام شاهی تراست

The real name of the author, who designates himself by his poetical surname only, was, according to a contemporary endorsement, Mīr Muḥammad Riẓā Ẕul-Faḳār, and he came of a family of Sayyids settled in Safīdūn سادات سفیدون (Thornton's Suffeedun, a small town in Sirhind).

Towards the close of this poem Riẓā states that he was then holding a command of 500 men, and that he had served under Sharaf ud-Daulah in the campaign of Ajmīr (A.H. 1135), an account of which concludes the work. He trusts to his poem to recommend him to the emperor's liberality, and thus relieve his pressing wants.

Contents:—Preliminary matter, foll. 1—41. (The only topic of interest is a diatribe against a poetaster not named, who had presumed to write a Shahnāmah for Farrukhsiyar, and had obtained in reward the title of Nāẓim Khān). Gencalogy of Muḥammad Shāh, fol. 41 *b*. His birth, fol. 44 *a*. History of Muʿaẓẓam Shāh, fol. 52 *b*. Letter of Jahāndār Shāh to Farrukhsiyar, fol. 65 *b*. Battle of the four Shāhs, fol. 69 *b*. Answer of Farrukhsiyar to Jahāndār Shāh, fol. 74 *a*. Death of Jahāndār Shāh, fol. 79 *b*. Accession and reign of Farrukhsiyar, fol. 80 *a*. The throne becomes a children's toy, fol. 84 *a*. Accession of Muḥammad Shāh, fol. 87 *a*. His deliverance from bondage, fol. 94 *a*. Battle with Ḳuṭb ul-Mulk, fol. 99 *b*. Festival of Naurūz, and magnificence of Muḥam-

mad Shāh's court, fol. 102 *b*. Arrival of Niẓām ul-Mulk at the residence and his return to the Deccan, fol. 114 *b*. Events of Ajmīr; campaign of Sharaf ud-Daulah, and flight of Ajīt Singh, in the fifth year of the reign, fol. 117 *b*. Circumstances of the author, fol. 124 *b*.

A separate piece in praise of Niẓām ul-Mulk, recording his reception by Muḥammad Shāh, A.H. 1133, occupies two pages at the end.

Or. 2275.

Foll. 228; 9¼ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3 in. long; written in cursive Nestalik, in the latter half of the 18th century.

A poem endorsed تواريخ احمد خانى

Beg. خداوندي كه آرايش جهان كرد
بيك كن . . . . . عنان كرد

The author, who calls himself Navāl نوال, was, as it appears from the prologue, a son of Hīrā La'l, and a native of Ilāhābād. Having repaired after his father's death to Shamsābād, Oude, he was introduced by his friend Rām Parshād to Yāḳūt Khān, Vazīr of Muḥammad Khān Bangash, by whom he was sent in the capacity of Vakīl to Agra. He subsequently passed into the service of Aḥmad Khān Bangash, by whose desire he wrote the present work in A.H. 1170.

It consists of two Bābs, which may be described as distinct works. The first, foll. 8—65, is a poetical account of the career of the Rohilla chief Aḥmad Khān Bangash, and of his protracted struggle with the Vazīr Abul-Manṣūr Khān Ṣafdar Jang, from the death of his father Muḥammad Khān (A.H. 1156) to his peace with the Vazīr and his installation on the Masnad of Farrukhābād (A.H. 1164). See above, p. 960 *a*.

Bāb II., foll. 66—228, contains a collection of Indian tales, in the same metre.

Beg. چو ايزد پاك ايجاد جهان كرد
عيان كرده جهان خودرا نهان كرد

The stories, which had been collected from Hindi sources, as stated in the prologue, by a Brahman called Gaurīdat, were turned into Persian verse by order of Aḥmad Khān. The first three tales are the following: The merchant of Rūm, the cowherd's son, and the king of India, fol. 68. King Shāh Nand, who was thrown into a well by his Vazīr Saktāl, fol. 78. King Bhoj, who escaped from the bite of a snake, fol. 94.

The MS. is slightly imperfect at the end.

Or. 2032.

Foll. 305; 5½ in. by 3½; 13 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

I. Foll. 5—269. Poetical extracts from the Khulāṣat ul-Afkār. See p. 378 *b*.

II. Foll. 269 *b*—277. Select verses from the Khizānah 'Āmirah. See p. 373 *a*.

III. Foll. 278—305. Short extracts from the Maṣnavīs and Dīvāns of poets of various periods.

Or. 2022.

Foll. 8; 8 in. by 6¼; about 7 lines; 19th century.

Select verses by Khusrau, Sa'dī, and others.

TALES AND ANECDOTES.

Or. 2004.

Foll. 79; 14¼ in. by 7¾; 13 lines, 4½ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

مقامات حميدى

The Maḳāmāt of Ḥamīd ud-Dīn Balkhī. See p. 747 *a*.

This copy contains the date of composition, Jumāda II., A.H. 551, but no author's name. The headings of the Maḳāmahs agree with those of the Cawnpore edition. There is a lacuna extending from the middle of the 22nd to the middle of the 24th Maḳāmah, and corresponding to pp. 116—126 of the printed text.

Or. 1734.

Foll. 229; 8 in. by 6½; from 10 to 15 lines, about 4 in. long; written about A.D. 1850.

جامع الحكايات

Extracts from the Jāmi' ul-Ḥikāyāt of Muḥammad 'Aufī. See p. 749 *b*.

They consist of two transcripts of the preface, detailed tables of contents, and various anecdotes from the first four Ḳisms.

Or. 1765.

Foll. 241; 11¾ in. by 7¼; 13 lines, 4½ in. long; written in fair Nestalik, with ruled margins, apparently in the 19th century.

زينة المجالس

Collection of anecdotes and miscellaneous notices, by Majdī. See p. 758 *a*.

This copy contains the following detached portions of the work: Preface, wanting the first two pages, fol. 1 *a*. Juz I., Faṣl 6, fol. 2 *a*, and Faṣl 10, fol. 45 *b*. Juz II., Faṣl 1, fol. 52 *b*, and Faṣl 3, fol. 82 *b*. Juz IX., Faṣl 1, fol. 102 *a*; Faṣl 2 (on geography), fol. 109 *b*; Faṣl 8, fol. 192 *a*.

Appended are the two following fragments by other hands: 1st, the preface and table of contents of the whole work, fol. 217; 2nd, some extracts from a copy belonging to Robert Cust, Esq., fol. 232.

Or. 1874.

Foll. 444; 10 in. by 6; 22 lines, 3⅞ in. long; written in fair Nestalik, with 'Unvān and ruled margins; dated Aḥmadābād, Ṣafar, A.H. 1053 (A.D. 1643).

نوادر لحكايات و غرائب الروايات

A collection of anecdotes and detached historical notices.

Author: 'Abd un-Nabī B. Khalaf Fakhr uz-Zamānī, عبد النبى بن خلف فخر الزمانى

Beg. ابتداى كتاب نوادر لحكايات بنام خداوند كريم كار كشاي

The author lived in India under Jahāngīr. He relates incidentally, fol. 35 *a*, that he was present in Agra, A.H. 1029, at an elephant fight which that emperor witnessed from the window of his palace. In a preface dated A.H. 1041 he dedicates his work, "not, according to the prevailing custom, to an earthly patron, but to his Divine Master," and he states further on, fol. 11 *b*, that his chief object was to commemorate the miracles of the Prophet and the glories of the Imāms. He draws, however, most of his matter from historical works which have no special religious character.

The work consists, according to the preface, of five volumes (Ṣaḥīfah). Each of these is divided into twelve Bābs, and each Bāb comprises twelve narratives (Ḥikāyāt), which in the first Ṣaḥīfah are termed Majlis.

The present volume contains only the first of the five Ṣaḥīfahs, the only portion of the work which was completed when the preface was written. But a table of contents prefixed to it, in the same handwriting as the text, foll. 3—8, includes a full enumeration of the twelve Bābs of the second Ṣaḥīfah and of their sub-divisions.

Contents:—Preface, fol. 9 *b*. Ṣaḥīfah I., Bāb I. Instances of divine protection, fol. 12 *b*. Bāb II. Twelve prophets from Adam

to Jirjis, fol. 36 *a*. Bāb III. Muḥammad, fol. 121 *a*. Bāb IV. The twelve Imāms, fol. 139 *a*. Bāb V. Saints, from Suhail Yamanī to Najm ud-Dīn Kubrā, fol. 208 *a*.

Bāb VI. Kings, viz. Nebuchadnezar, fol. 244 *a*; Alexander, fol. 248 *b*; Decianus, fol. 258 *b*; Ardashīr B. Bābagān, fol. 271 *a*; Shāpūr Ẕul-Aḳtāf, fol. 273 *a*; Ibrāhīm Adham, fol. 275 *b*; Subuktigīn, fol. 278 *b*; Ya'ḳūb Laiṣ, fol. 285 *a*; Āl i Buvaih, fol. 291 *a*; Muḥammad B. Tūmart and 'Abd ul-Mūmin, fol. 295 *b*; Sālim and Ghānim (from the Anvār i Suhailī), fol. 299 *a*; Shīr Khān Afghān (Shīr Shāh), fol. 300 *b*.

Bāb VII. Vazīrs, viz. Āṣaf B. Barakhyā, fol. 311 *a*; Būzurjmihr, fol. 313 *b*; Ja'far Barmakī and Khālid, fol. 318 *b*; Yaḥyā Barmakī and Ja'far B. Yaḥyā, fol. 323 *b*; Aḥmad Ḥasan Mīmandī, fol. 329 *b*; Niẓām ul-Mulk Ṭūsī, fol. 330 *b*; Khwājah Shams ud-Dīn Muḥammad Ṣāḥib Dīvān, and his brother 'Alā ud-Dīn 'Aṭā Malik, fol. 338 *b*; Majd ul-Mulk Yazdī, Vazīr of Abāḳā Khān, fol. 340 *b*. Fakhr ul-Mulk Ḥasan B. Niẓām ul-Mulk, Vazīr of Barkyāruḳ, fol. 346 *b*; Ḥasan 'Amīd, Vazīr of Chaghatāi Khān, fol. 347 *b*; Ḳāẓī Jahān Ḳazvīnī, Vazīr of Shāh Ṭahmāsp, fol. 348 *a*; Mīrzā Salmān, Vazīr of Shāh Ismā'īl II., fol. 350 *b*.

Bāb VIII. Philosophers, fol. 351 *b*. Bāb IX. Dabīrs, or secretaries, fol. 381 *a*. Bāb X. Nadīms, or favourite companions of kings, fol. 391 *a*. Bāb XI. Astrologers, fol. 406 *b*. Bāb XII. Dreams and their interpreters, fol. 413 *a*.

The second Ṣaḥīfah contains, according to the table, anecdotes arranged under twelve headings relating to moral qualities, such as resignation, devotion to the Prophet's family, justice, truthfulness, generosity, etc.

See a notice of the present work and its contents by Nayyir Rakhshān, Or. 1940, fol. 13, and a translated extract in Add. 30,788, foll. 15—37.

Or. 1626.

Foll. 434; 10¼ in. by 6½; 19 lines, 4 in. long; written in neat Nestalik, with 'Unvān and ruled margins; dated Kashmīr, A.H. 1239 (A.D. 1824).

شاهد صادق

A collection of wise sayings, moral anecdotes, and miscellaneous notices, by Ṣādiḳ B. Ṣāliḥ Iṣfahānī. See p. 775 *a*.

Or. 1729.

Foll. 145; 8¼ in. by 5¼; 11 lines, 3 in. long; written in Nestalik, with ruled margins, about A.D. 1850.

Chronological tables extending from the first year of the Hijrah to A.H. 1040, extracted from Bāb III., Faṣl 79, of the preceding work.

In a short Persian notice of the Shāhid Ṣādiḳ, written on the fly-leaf, the author is called Mirzā Muḥammad Ṣādiḳ, son of Mirzā Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ Zubairī.

Or.1730.

Foll. 142; 7¾ in. by 5¼; 11 lines, 3 in. long; written in Nestalik, with gold-ruled margins, apparently in the 19th century.

The same tables. A Persian note on the fly-leaf states that the MS. was sent by the Rājah of Alwar through the agent of Jaipūr.

Or. 1828.

Foll. 175; 12 in. by 7¼; 10 lines, 4¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, with 'Unvān and gold-ruled margins, about A.D. 1850.

ملاحت مقال

A collection of historical narratives and anecdotes.

Author: Dalpat Rāi, entitled Rāo Dalpat Singh, دلپت رای مخاطب براو دلپت سنگه

Beg. ملاحت مقال از مدح ممدوحیست که جلوه اش

The author was born, as he states at the end, in Aḥmadābād, Gujrāt, where his father Gulāb Rāi held the office of Mutaṣaddī, and he attained great proficiency in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Prākrit, and Bhākhā. He was fifty-seven years of age when he wrote the present compilation, which he had commenced in Jainagar (*i. e.* Jaipūr), by order of Mahārājah Madhū Singh,[a] and completed after the Rājah's death (A.H. 1181; see fol. 52 *b*) for his own son Sanpat Rāi.

We learn from other passages, foll. 46 *a*, 52 *a*, that the author had spent eight years in the service of Mahārājah Jagat Singh of Udaipūr[b], for whom he translated the Dīvān of Ḥāfiẓ into Hindī, and that he was staying in Dehli when the invasion of Aḥmad Khān Abdālī (A.H. 1173) compelled him to fly to Jaipūr and to seek employment at the Rājah's court.

The first part of the work contains anecdotes relating to the Timuride emperors and their Amīrs, arranged in chronological order from Akbar to Muḥammad Shāh, with some account of the author's royal patrons, Jagat Singh and Mādhū Singh, fol. 42 *b*—53 *b*. The second part, foll. 56 *b*—74, contains miscellaneous anecdotes classed according to subjects.

On the fly-leaf is written: "Copied from the Ulwarh Rajah's book."

Or. 1922.

Foll. 70; $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $4\frac{3}{4}$; 15 lines, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; written by two hands in cursive Nestalik, A.D. 1845.

[a] See Tod's Annals of Rajasthan, vol. ii. p. 369.

[b] Jagat Singh reigned from A.H. 1147 to 1165; see Tod, *ib.*, vol. i. p. 414.

سنگاسن بتيسي

The thirty-two tales of the throne. See p. 763 *a*.

Beg. عالم عالم سپاس و شکر مر قادری را که انس و ملك

It is stated in the subscription that this translation was made from the Sanskrit for Mr. Edward Clive Bayley, in compliance with a written order dated 10 April, 1845, by Sayyid Imdād 'Alī and Sīv Sahāi Kāyath, both of Gulāvat'hī, Ẓila' of Bulandshahr (district of Mīrath).

COLLECTANEA.

Or. 1622.

Foll. 135; $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $6\frac{3}{4}$; 19 lines, 4 in. long; written in small Nestalik, with ruled margins, apparently in the 19th century.

صفات كائنات

A collection of choice examples of ornate prose-composition, consisting mostly of rhetorical descriptions, and arranged according to the objects described.

Beg. بسمله رنگین کلامی تعریف بسم الهی است

The writers most frequently quoted are those who lived in India, from the authors of the Tāj ul-Ma'āṣir (see p. 239 *a*) and I'jāz Khusravī (p. 527 *a*) to the fine-writers of the twelfth century of the Hijrah, as Īzadbakhsh Rasā (see p. 985), Mirzā Bīdil (p. 706 *b*), and the latter's pupil Mukhliṣ, who died A.H. 1164 (p. 997 *a*). The compiler gives also frequently specimens of his own composition; but his name does not appear.

This copy contains no preface, but bears on its first page the title صفات كائنات "Descriptions of things," a name fully justified

by the descriptive character of the extracts, most of which are headed صفت.

Extracts from the same work are found in Or. 1762, foll. 453—458, with the heading نسخه عجایب و غرایب معروف بصفات کاینات تصنیف سیالکوتی مل, in which it is ascribed to Siyālkūtī Mal, and with the following beginning: حمد سخن افرینی که دلهای صاف باطنان‌را

Or. 1793.

Foll. 102; 10½ in. by 6; about 15 lines, 4 in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz, apparently in the 18th century.

A Bayāẓ, or scrap-book, containing miscellaneous extracts in prose and verse. The former are chiefly from the Akbar Nāmah and other works on Indian history. One of the latest is the Vaṣiyyat Nāmah of Aurangzīb, fol. 17 *b*.

MSS. OF MIXED CONTENTS.

Or. 1639.

Foll. 92; 7 in. by 4½; 14 lines, 2½ in. long; written in Nestalik, in the 19th century.

I. Foll. 3—50. A sketch of the history of India from the time of Akbar to A.H. 1194.

Beg. بدانکه دانایان فن تاریخ در احوال ملوک وسلاطین

It appears from the preface that the author wrote this work as a supplement to the history of ʿAbd ul-Ḥaḳḳ Dihlavī, which he calls Ẕikr ul-Mulūk (see p. 223 *b*). He begins therefore, fol. 4 *b*, with a short account of the ʿĀdilkhānis, Ḳuṭbulmulkis, Barīdis, and Fārūḳis, who had been omitted in the latter work. The history of the Timurides, which begins on fol. 8 *b* with Akbar, is extremely brief for the early reigns, but becomes fuller for those of Muḥammad Shāh, fol. 17 *a*, Aḥmad Shāh, fol. 25 *b*, ʿĀlamgīr II., fol. 32 *b*, and Shāh ʿĀlam, fol. 37 *b*. It is brought down to the time of writing, A.H. 1194, when Ẕul-Faḳār ud-Daulah Najaf Khān was absolute master of Dehli and of the Jāt territories.

The author, who does not give his name, but appears to have been a zealous Muslim, lived in the district of Sanbhal and Badāun, Rohilkand (see fol. 21 *b*), and devotes especial attention to the record of the Rohilla chieftains. He bestows much praise on Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān, and extols greatly the enlightened and pious rule of the reigning Rohilla chief Faiẓ Ullah Khān, whose state he describes as the best governed in India.

II. Foll. 51—86. History of the Rohilla chiefs of Murādābād and Rāmpūr from their origin to A.H. 1219.

Beg. بعد حمد و ثناي خداي تبارك و تعالى و درود

The Ra'īs's of Murādābād, afterwards of Rāmpūr, whose succession is here chronicled, are the following: ʿAlī Muḥammad Khān, who rose in the early part of Muḥammad Shāh's reign, became master of Murādābād A.H. 1161, and died A.H. 1162, fol. 55 *b*. His infant son Saʿd Ullah Khān, who died A.H. 1176, and under whom Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān and Dūndī Khān wielded the supreme power, fol. 60 *a*. Faiẓ Ullah Khān, son of ʿAlī Muḥammad Khān, who reigned in Rāmpūr from A.H. 1188 to his death in A.H. 1208, fol. 75 *a*. Muḥammad ʿAlī Khān, son of the preceding, slain by his brother Ghulām Muḥammad Khān, fol. 76 *b*. Aḥmad ʿAlī Khān, son of Muḥammad ʿAlī Khān, whose cousin Naṣr Ullah Khān B. ʿAbd Ullah Khān, was the virtual head of the state, fol. 78 *a*.

The author enters very fully into the wars and political transactions of the period, with which the history of the Rohillas is closely interwoven. The detailed narrative is brought down to A.H. 1219; but it is stated at the end that in the "present year, A.H. 1249," Aḥmad ʿAlī Khān was still living as Navvāb of Rāmpūr.

He died in 1839. See the history of the "Ruhela Afghans" in the Calcutta Review, vol. 61, pp. 201—225.

The verbal agreement noticeable between several passages of the present and the preceding work makes it appear very probable that both are due to the same writer.

Foll. 87—92 contain a few notes and lists of names written in pencil by Sir H. Elliot, and relating to the history of Rohilkand.

Or. 1656.

Foll. 165; 11½ in. by 5¾; 19 lines, 4 in. long; written in Shikastah; dated Shaʿbān, A.H. 1230 (A.H. 1815).

I. Foll. 4—57 *b*. عبرت نامه, a history of the empire of Dehli from the death of Aurangzīb to the fall of the Sayyids, by Sayyid Muḥammad Ḳāsim. See p. 939 *a*.

It breaks off shortly after the death of Sayyid Ḥusain ʿAlī Khān, at a passage found on fol. 137 *b* of the previously described copy, Or. 1934.

On the first page is a note stating that the MS., designated as تاريخ بهادر شاهي, had been purchased out of the library of Ḥāfiẓ ʿAbd ur-Raḥmān Khān.

II. Foll. 57 *b*—83. History of the early part of the reign of Muḥammad Shāh, the anonymous work noticed p. 940 *a*.

It is written in continuation of the preceding text, without any apparent break, and begins in the middle of the account of Muḥammad Shāh's victory over the Amīr ul-Umarā, a passage corresponding with fol. 8 *a* of the former copy, Or. 1900.

The Khātimah is followed by an appendix (تذييل) on the division and length of the seasons in various parts of India, foll. 83 *b*—87 *a*.

III. Foll. 87 *b*—90. An extract relating to the reign of Muḥammad Shāh, and beginning with the rubric: ذكر تخلل در صوبجات ممالك محروسه

It is chiefly taken up with the inroads of the Marattas and the invasion of Nādir Shāh A.H. 1149—52, and ends with a notice of the arrival of Amīr Khān and Ṣafdar Jang at Court in the 25th year of the reign, and the irruption of ʿAlī Muḥammad Khān Rohilla into the district of Murādābād in the same year (A.H. 1155).

IV. Foll. 91—165. بيان واقع, or memoirs of ʿAbd ul-Karīm Kashmīrī. See p. 381 *b*. This copy contains at the end the same additional chapters which have been noticed under Or. 181.

A table of contents, foll. 2 and 3, is prefixed to the volume.

Or. 1671.

Foll. 208; 11½ in. by 7; 24 lines, 4⅜ in. long; written in close Nestalik, with ruled margins; dated Ramaẓān, A.H. 1244 (A.D. 1829).

I. Foll. 2—96. History of the reign of Shāh Jahān, by Muḥammad Ṣādik, entitled Ṣādiḳ Khān. See p. 262 *a*, Or. 174.

The writer is noticed in the next-following work, where it is stated, fol. 100 *b*, that Muḥammad Ṣādiḳ Khān, author of the Pādishāh Nāmah, who held the office of Vaḳā'i'-navīs in Agrah, was deposed by Aurangzīb, and summoned to the royal presence in Jumāda II., A.H. 1068.

The work comes to an abrupt termination in the first line of fol. 96 *a*, at a passage relating to Aurangzīb's departure for Burhānpūr on the 12th of Jumāda I., A.H. 1068, and corresponding to fol. 196 *b* of the previously described copy, Or. 174.

The sequel, which in appearance forms a continuous text with the above, is in reality a distinct work, as follows:

II. Foll. 96—208. History of the reign of Aurangzīb, without author's name.

It begins abruptly at a point of time somewhat earlier than that at which the preceding work breaks off, namely at the beginning of A.H. 1068, when Dārā Shikūh was taking possession of the Jāgīr of Aurangzīb, and Murādbakhsh assumed the attributes of sovereignty (see Khāfī Khān, vol. ii. pp. 7—9). It concludes with the death of Aurangzīb.

The verbal agreement of many portions of this history with the Muntakhab ul-Lubāb (p. 232 *b*) seems to point to Khāfī Khān as the author. This presumption is confirmed by a passage, fol. 178 *b*, in which it is incidentally stated that "the writer" had been for a long time attached as Vaḳā'i'-navīs to Muḥammad Murād Khānahzād Khān, a statement which is made by Khāfī Khān, vol. ii. p. 375, with regard to himself. There are however so considerable discrepancies between the two texts, that they might often be taken for different works. As the history now under notice was written in the reign of Shāh 'Ālam (Bahādur Shāh), who is spoken of, fol. 162 *b*, as the reigning sovereign, it must be by about twenty years anterior to the Muntakhab ul-Lubāb, and it seems highly probable that it represents an early recension of the work of Khāfī Khān, and that the omissions and other variations noticeable in it indicate additions and changes subsequently introduced by the author.

Or. 1673.

Foll. 462; 8½ in. by 5½; 13 lines, 3¼ in. long; written on thin English paper in the 19th century.

I. Foll. 2 329. طبقات شاه جهانی

Lives of the eminent men who flourished under Tīmūr and his successors down to the reign of Shāhjahān.

Author: Muḥammad Ṣādiḳ, محمد صادق.

Beg. آغاز سخن بسپاس و ستایش خداوند بي نیاز

Having acquired an early taste for the society of the learned and the perusal of the records of the past, the author had long contemplated, as he states in the preface, compiling the lives of saints, philosophers, and poets, from the time of the early Khalifs to the reign of Shāhjahān; but he was compelled by want of leisure to confine himself to those who had lived under the illustrious house of Tīmūr.

The date of composition is not mentioned in the preface; but A.H. 1046 is spoken of, fol. 308 *b*, as the current year. It may be gathered from some incidental references of the author to himself that he was born about A.H. 1000, and spent his life in Dehli, where he met Mullā Kāmī of Sabzavār, who died A.H. 1016, and Shaikh Ḥusain Kamāngar, who died A.H. 1018 (see foll. 304 *a*, 282 *a*). He studied under Shaikh Fā'iẓ, who died A.H. 1022, and became a favorite disciple of Shaikh 'Abd ul-Ḥaḳḳ of Dehli (see p. 14 *a*), from whom he daily received affectionate notes during an illness which befell him in that city (see foll. 293 *b*, 309 *a*).

Among the poets of the reign of Jahāngīr, fol. 304 *b*, the author mentions his brother Mullā Muḥammad Yūsuf Kashmīrī Hamadānī, an eminent poet and Inshā-writer, also distinguished as a soldier, who died A.H. 1033.

Professor Dowson, who notices the present work in Elliot's History of India, vol. vii.

p. 133, ascribes it to Ṣādiḳ Khān, author of a history of Shāhjahān (supra, p. 262). This last, however, an Amīr of the imperial court, does not appear to have anything in common, save a name of frequent occurrence, with the present writer, who was evidently a man in humble circumstances, devoted to study and to a religious life.

The Ṭabaḳāt i Shāhjahānī is divided into ten periods (Ṭabaḳāt) corresponding to the reigns of Tīmūr and his successors. In each of these periods the biographical notices are arranged in three sections (Bābs), comprising 1st the Sayyids and saints, 2nd the learned (ʿUlamā), physicians (Ḥukamā), and men of letters (Fuẓalā), 3rd the poets.

The Ṭabaḳāt are as follows:—I. Tīmūr, A.H. 770—807, fol. 14 *b*. II. Mīrān Shāh and Shāhrukh, A.H. 807—850, fol. 42 *b*. III. Mīrzā Sulṭān Muḥammad and Ulugh Beg, A.H. 850—853, fol. 79 *b*. IV. Abū Saʿīd, A.H. 854—873, fol. 99 *a*. V. ʿUmar Shaikh, A.H. 873—899, fol. 118 *b*. VI. Bābar, A.H. 900—937, fol. 141 *a*. VII. Humāyūn, A.H. 938—963, fol. 165 *b*. VIII. Akbar, A.H. 964—1013, fol. 189 *b*. IX. Jahāngīr, A.H. 1013—1037, fol. 272 *a*. X. Shāhjahān, from A.H. 1037 to the date of composition, fol. 307 *a*.

The notices are 871 in number; a full list of names occupies foll. 2—7.

II. Foll. 330—462. تاريخ مبارك شاهى

History of the Sultans of Dehli, from the time of Muʿizz ud-Dīn Muḥammad B. Sām to A.H. 838.

Author: Yaḥyā B. Aḥmad B. ʿAbd Ullah us-Sihrindī, يحيى بن احمد بن عبد الله السهرندي

Beg. سپاس بى قياس مر حضرت خالق الجن والانس

Beginning with a panegyric on the reigning sovereign Muʿizz ud-Dīn Abul-fatḥ Mubārak Shāh B. Naṣīr ud-Dīn Khiẓr Khān, who had restored the blessings of peace to the empire, the author states that he wrote the present work as a suitable offering to His Majesty. He adds that he had compiled the records of earlier kings from various chronicles, and had relied for the later period on information gathered from trustworthy witnesses.

The Tārīkh i Mubārakshāhī comprises the following reigns: Muʿizz ud-Dīn Muḥammad B. Sām, fol. 333 *b*. Ḳuṭb ud-Dīn Aibak, fol. 337 *b*. Shams ud-Dīn Īltatmish, fol. 339 *a*. Rukn ud-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh, fol. 342 *a*. Raẓiyyah, fol. 343 *a*. Muʿizz ud-Dīn B. Shams ud-Dīn, fol. 345 *a*. ʿAlā ud-Dīn Masʿūd Shāh, fol. 347 *b*. Nāṣir ud-Dīn, fol. 348 *b*. Ghiyāṣ ud-Dīn Balban, fol. 351 *b*. Muʿizz ud-Dīn Kaiḳubād, fol. 358 *b*. Shams ud-Dīn Kaikāʾūs, fol. 363 *a*. Jalāl ud-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh, fol. 364 *a*. ʿAlā ud-Dīn Muḥammad, fol. 369 *a*. Ḳuṭb ud-Dīn Mubārak Shāh, fol. 376 *a*. Nāṣir ud-Dīn Khusrau Khān, fol. 378 *a*. Ghiyāṣ ud-Dīn Ṭughluḳ, fol. 382 *a*. Muḥammad B. Ghiyāṣ ud-Dīn, fol. 384 *b*. Fīrūz B. Rajab, fol. 397 *b*. Ṭughluḳ Shāh B. Fatḥ Khān, fol. 412 *a*. Muḥammad Shāh B. Fīrūz, fol. 413 *b*. Mubārak Shāh, fol. 437 *b*.

The history of the last reign, which began on the 19th of Jumāda I., A.H. 824, is brought down to the month of Shaʿbān, A.H. 831.

A later continuation, foll. 446 *b*—462 *b*, contains the remaining portion of the same reign to the death of Mubārak Shāh on the 9th of Rajab, A.H. 837, and the reign of his successor Muḥammad Shāh B. Farīd Shāh from his accession to the month of Rabīʿ II., A.H. 838, where the narrative comes to an abrupt termination.

An account of the Tārīkh i Mubārakshāhī, with several extracts, will be found in Elliot's History of India, vol. iv. pp. 6—88. The work is copiously quoted by Niẓām ud-Dīn and Firishtah. See *ib.*, vol. v. p. 183, Mohl, Journal des Savants, 1840, p. 221, and Haft Iḳlīm, Add. 16,734, fol. 312 *a*.

Or. 1696.

Foll. 122; 6¼ in. by 3¾; 9 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik; dated August 1848.

I. Foll. 1—62. Extracts from the Tālīf i Sharīf, a treatise on materia medica by Ḥakīm Muḥammad Sharīf Khān. See p. 842 *a*.

The preface, which is much shorter than in the other copy, contains a dedication to Shāh ʿĀlam not found in the latter.

II. Foll. 63—122. Notice of the life and works of ʿAbd ul-Ḥaḳḳ Dihlavī (see p. 14 *a*), written by himself.

Beg. پروردگار عالم جل جلاله وعم نواله بفرستاده خود

Contents:—Introduction, fol. 64 *b*. Review of the elegant writers and ʿUlamā who flourished in India from the reign of Shams ud-Dīn Iltatmish to the author's time, concluding with the latter's two sons, Nūr ul-Ḥaḳḳ and Muḥammad Hāshīm, fol. 75 *b*. Reasons which induced him to write the present work, fol. 86 *b*. A short sketch of his life, fol. 97 *b*. Enumeration of his works, fol. 99 *b*.

From a reference to the reigning emperor under the title of Nūr ud-Dīn, fol. 109 *b*, it may be inferred that the work was written under Jahāngīr. An abstract of the contents will be found in Elliot's History, vol. vi. pp. 483—492.

Or. 1697.

Foll. 499; 6¼ in. by 4; 13 and 9 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik; dated August 1848.

I. Foll. 1—330. Extracts from the Tārīkh i Alfī (see p. 117 *b*), relating to the history of India. They begin with the years 68 and 80 of the Riḥlat, and pass on to the year 385. From that point the years are nearly consecutive down to 973 (A.H. 983).

II. Foll. 331—374. قرة الملك. A treatise on the selection and treatment of horses, translated from the Sanskrit.

Beg. الحمد لله رب العالمين والعاقبت للمتقين

The account of the version given in a short preamble is that Sulṭān Ghiyāṣ ud-Dīn vad-Dunyā Muḥammad Shāh B. Maḥmūd Shāh Khiljī had on the 21st of Muḥarram A.H. 783 issued his command to the linguists and skilled writers of his Court to translate the Salotar سالوتر from the barbarous Indian tongue into elegant Persian.

As Ghiyāṣ ud-Dīn B. Maḥmūd Shāh Khiljī, who is apparently meant, reigned, according to Niẓām ud-Dīn, from Zulḳaʿdah A.H. 873 to 906, the above date is probably incorrect, and should be read A.H. 883.

The treatise is divided, according to the preface, into eleven Bābs, comprising altogether thirty chapters (Faṣl); but in the body of the work a twelfth Bāb is added.

The work has been shortly described by Sir H. Elliot from a copy in the Royal Library of Lucknow; see the History of India, vol. v. p. 573.

III. Foll. 375—499. A treatise on farriery by ʿAbd Ullah Khān Bahādur (see p. 482 *a*). A comparison with the other MS. shows that this copy wants about fifteen lines at the beginning.

Or. 1712.

Foll. 148; 8¾ in. by 5¼; written in Nestalik, September, 1849.

I. Foll. 1—111; 13 lines, 3¾ in. long.

هفت اختر

A grammar of the Turkī language explained in Persian.

Author: Kāsī, کاسی.

Beg. ای برفعت از حد انداز فکرت برتری

The author, who had been called by his father Bīrbal from Lucknow to the capital

in order to acquire there the learning necessary for a Kāyath or scribe, wrote this work at the request of his son Kālikādayāl. The date of composition, A.H. 1182, is expressed in a versified Tārīkh at the end by the chronogram وفور فیض.

The work is divided into seven chapters called Akhtar, as follows:—1. Origin of the Turkī language and its dialects. Definition of the word Ṣarf, fol. 2 *a*. 2. Formative affixes, fol. 6 *a*. 3. Letters and particles, fol. 42 *b*. 4. Prepositions and adverbs, fol. 68 *b*. 5. Assimilation and transposition of letters, fol. 82 *b*. 6. and 7. Syntax (Naḥw), foll. 89 *a* and 101 *a*.

A note on the fly-leaf states that this MS. had been transcribed from a copy in the library of the Rajah of Balamgarh.

II. Foll. 112—148; 11 lines, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. long.

مفتاح الفتوح

Miftāḥ ul-Futūḥ, a poem by Amīr Khusrau. See p. 611 *a*, vi.

Or. 1733.

Foll. 184; $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $6\frac{1}{4}$; 13 lines, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; written in Nestalik, in the 19th century.

Miscellaneous notices in Persian and Hindustani, relating for the most part to Amīrs and Rājahs of the last and present centuries and to some Indian tribes.

The following are in Persian:—

I. Foll. 48—50. Mode of preparation of the Dehli paper, ترکیب تیاري کاغذ دهلی.

II. Fol. 51. Account of the rule of Rājah Rāmdayāl Singh of Landhaurah, district of Sahāranpūr.

III. Foll. 53—56. History of the Rājahs of Parīchhit Garh پریچهت گده, Zila' of Mīrath.

IV. Foll. 85—93. Account of the Rohilla chiefs of Rāmpūr from their origin to the death of Aḥmad 'Alī Khān (A.D. 1839; see supra, p. 1008 *a*). It was written, as stated at the end, three years after the decease of Aḥmad 'Alī, *i.e.* A.H. 1258.

V. Foll. 94—128. History of the war between the Marattahs and Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī, with a full account of the battle of Pānīpat, A.H. 1174.

The author, whose name does not appear, states at the end that he wrote this account nineteen years after the battle, *i.e.* A.H. 1193. It is the work of Kāshī Rāo already noticed p. 943 *a*, and translated in the Asiatic Researches, vol. iii. pp. 91—134.

VI. Foll. 129—137. Account of the Rājahs of Alwar from their origin to the reigning Rājah Benī Singh (who died in 1857; see Hunter's Gazetteer, vol. ix. p. 180).

VII. Foll. 169—178. Condensed extracts in Persian from the Tārīkh i Yamīnī (see p. 157 *a*) relating to the conquest of Ḳinnauj and other Indian campaigns by Sulṭān Maḥmūd Ghaznavī.

VIII. Foll. 179—184. Abstract of the انشاء نیاز نامه, a collection of letters written by Sujān Rāipūrī. See p. 988 *a*.

Or. 1740.

Foll. 172; 9 in. by $5\frac{1}{2}$; 11 lines, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

I. Foll. 3—52. کیگوهر نامه. "Kaigauhar Nāmah," a history of the Ghakhar tribe, from its origin to A.H. 1137.

Author: Dūnīchand, دونیچند

Beg. راویان اخبار و حاکیان هر دیار

The title of the work is taken from the name of Kaigauhar, a Kayānī prince, the supposed ancestor of the Ghakhars. See Delmerick, "History of the Gakkhars," Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol. xl. pp. 67—101.

The author, who wrote while Dilāvar Khān,

a contemporary of the emperor Bahādur Shāh, was at the head of the tribe (A.H. 1117—1139; see Delmerick, p. 98), concludes with a eulogy on that chief's brother and his special patron, Dīvān Ghulām Muḥammad Khān. The date of composition, A.H. 1137, is expressed by this line at the end,

چو کوهر پاك حرف زر بنامه کیکوهر زیبا

On the Ghakhars see also Erskine, India under Bābar and Humayoon, vol. ii. p. 411, and Blochmann, Ain Akbari, p. 456.

II. Foll. 53—97. Extracts from al-Ḳānūn al-Mas'ūdī, an astronomical work in Arabic by al-Bīrūnī, an early copy of which is included in the Elliot collection, Or. 1997.

III. Foll. 98, 99. Beginnings of Tārīkh i Kashmīr and of Taẓkirat ul-Khavāḳīn, two works of Ḥājī Muḥammad A'ẓam Pashāwarī, the latter of which is dated by the chronogram مقصود اعظم *i.e.* A.H. 1251.

IV. Foll. 100—105. Account of Humāyūn from the Tārīkh i Humāyūnī, also called from its author Tārīkh i Ibrāhīmī, a general history written under Humāyūn and brought down to A.H. 952. See Elliot's History of India, vol. iv. pp. 213—217.

V. Foll. 106—118. Fragment of a poem in Panjābī, with the following note by Sir H. Elliot: "Major Abbot, who sent me this fragment, says that this tradition of a flood is universal in the Punjab."

VI. Foll. 119—140. Extracts from the Gulistān i Raḥmat. See p. 307 *b*.

VII. Foll. 141—160. Extracts from the Farḥat un-Nāẓirīn (see p. 131 *a*), relating to the reigns of Aurangzīb and Shāh 'Ālam.

VIII. Foll. 161—172. Extracts from the Kāshif ul-Akhbār, a compilation on history and geography written by 'Ināyat Ḥusain some time after A.H. 1220. See Elliot's History of India, vol. viii. p. 372.

Or. 1741.

Foll. 88; 8¼ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

I. Foll. 2—16. کتاب زراعت, a treatise on Indian agriculture, written A.H. 1217.

Beg. از حکمت ربانی و ز فیض خور و باران

II. Foll. 17—24. A treatise on the solar and lunar years and on some eras current in India, written A.H. 1211.

Author: Ḳāẓi-l-ḳuẓāt Muḥammad Najm ud-Dīn, قاضی القضاة محمد نجم الدین

Beg. حامدا ومصلیا ومسلما اما بعد می گوید

III. Foll. 25—48. Fragment of a treatise on agriculture written apparently in Persia. In the headings the trees and plants are designated by their Arabic names.

IV. Foll. 49—64. Extracts from the Tārīkh i Khānjahānī Makhzan i Afghānī. See p. 210 *a*.

V. Foll. 65—70. Preface, table of contents, and extracts from the Ganj i Arshadī, گنج ارشدي, an account of the life and sayings of an Indian saint, Badr ul-Ḥaḳḳ Muḥammad Arshad B. Muḥammad Rashīd ul-'Uṣmānī, who lived about the close of the 11th century of the Hijrah.

Author: Abul-Fayyāẓ Ḳamar ul-Ḥaḳḳ Ghulām Rashīd, ابو الفیاض قمر الحق غلام رشید

Beg. الحمد لله . . . اما بعد تحمید ایزد عالم افرین و نعت سرور

The author states that he compiled the present work A.H. 1134 and 1135 from rough notes written by Shaikh Shukr Ullah.

VI. Foll. 71—88. Preface, table of contents, and detached portions of the Ma'lūmāt ul-Āfāḳ, معلومات الافاق, a geographical work, including an account of the offices and titulature of the Dehli court.

Author: Amīn ud-Dīn Khān [B.] Sayyid Abul-Makārim Amīr Khān Marḥūm ul-Ḥu-

sainī ul-Haravī, امین الدین خان سید ابو المکارم امیر خان مرحوم الحسینی الهروی

Beg. هو الکریم یعنی کریم کرم بخش رحمت کستر

The work was written after the death of Aurangzīb, who is there designated by his posthumous title. Another work by the same author, Rashaḥāt ul-Funūn, Or. 2060, III., is dated A.H. 1123. The Ma'lūmāt ul-Āfāḳ is quoted in the Tuḥfat ul-Kirām. See above, p. 846 *a*, and Elliot's History of India, vol. i. p. 328.

Or. 1742.

Foll. 270; 10 in. by 8; 15 and 13 lines, about 5 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

I. Foll. 2—6. Table of contents of the Tuḥfat ul-Anvār, تحفة الانوار, a collection of moral sayings in forty-one Bābs.

II. Foll. 7—112. Extracts from the Tārīkh i Alfī (see p. 117 *b*) from the year of Riḥlat 1 to 570.

III. Foll. 113—121. Extracts from the Tārīkh i Yamīnī in Arabic. See p. 157 *a*.

IV. Foll. 122—153. Extracts from the Amīnī ترجمهٔ امینی, a Persian version of the preceding work by Muḥammad Karāmat 'Alī Dihlavī. See p. 900 *b*.

V. Foll. 154—252. Extracts from the Tāj ul-Ma'āṣir. See p. 239.

VI. Foll. 253—270. Extracts from the Tārīkh i Fīrūzshāhī of Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Baranī. See p. 919 *a*.

Or. 1743.

Foll. 298; 11 in. by 7; 15 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

I. Foll. 2—41. Extracts from Tārīkh i Vaṣṣāf. See p. 161 *b*.

II. Foll. 42—198. Extracts from the following works of Sayyid Muḥammad Riẓā (see p. 914 *b*):—1. Maẓāhir ul-Adyān, مظاهر الادیان, a history of creeds and sects, fol. 42. 2. Khwurshīd i Lāmi' خورشید لامع, also called Manẓar ul-'Ālam منظر العالم, a geographical work, fol. 54. 3. Majma' ul-Mulūk, مجمع الملوك, a general history, fol. 61. 4. Mafātīḥ ur-Riyāsat مفاتیح الریاست, a history of India from A.H. 1151 to A.H. 1251, fol. 82. 5. Akhbārāt i Hind اخبارات هند, a general history of India brought down to A.H. 1264 (see p. 914 *b*), fol. 166. 6. Naghmah i 'Andalīb نغمهء عندلیب, notices of poets (see p. 978 *b*), fol. 185.

III. Foll. 199—205. Extracts from the Tārīkh i Salīmshāhī, or apocryphal memoirs of Jahāngīr (see p. 254 *b*), from a copy dated A.H. 1151.

IV. Foll. 206—211. Extracts from the Ma'āṣir i Jahāngīrī. See p. 257 *a*.

V. Foll. 212—270. Tatimmah, or continuation of the memoirs of Jahāngīr by Muḥammad Hādī, corresponding to pp. 383—486 of the Ally Gurh edition (see p. 253 *b*). At the end, fol. 265, is also an extract from the memoirs (same edition, p. 380).

VI. Foll. 271—278. Extracts from the Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh of Rāi Sujān Singh. See p. 230 *a*.

VII. Foll. 279—298. Extracts from the Dastūr ul-Vuzarā of Khwānd Amīr (see p. 335 *a*), and from the Irshād ul-Vuzarā of Ṣadr ud-Dīn Muḥammad (see p. 338 *b*).

Or. 1744.

Foll. 286; 10 in. by 8; 15 and 13 lines, 5 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts, relating mostly to Indian history, from the following works: Khulāṣat ul-

Akhbār by Khwānd Amīr (see p. 96 *b*), fol. 2. Ḥabīb us-Siyar (see p. 98 *a*), fol. 18. Ẓafar Nāmah by Sharaf ud-Dīn Yazdī, and its Muḳaddimah (see pp. 173 *a*, 174 *b*), fol. 57.

The fifth and sixth Bābs of the Tārīkh i Khānjahānī (see p. 210 *a*), fol. 167.

Or. 1747.

Foll. 306; 8¼ in. by 5¼; 15 and 11 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated from June 1850 to May 1851.

I. Foll. 2—148. Extracts relating to Indian history from the Aḥsan ut-Tavārīkh of Ḥasan Khākī. See p. 886 *a*.

II. Foll. 149—168. Fragment of an Indian romance designated in the table as حالات سيد سالار مسعود غازى

Beg. الحمد لله رب العالمين والذى كان كما هو الان

It is a fiction of the wildest character, dealing principally with the adventures of two heroes, Shāh Sāhū B. 'Aṭā Ullah, king of Madā'in, and Sulṭān Rajab, king of Zangbār. They are made contemporary with Muḥammad and 'Alī, whom they visit in Mecca, and at the same time with Sultan Maḥmūd B. Subuktigīn, who sends them forth to the conquest of Thathah and Ajmīr. Firdūsī is the authority alleged for this rhapsody.

The above fragment forms part of the romance of Sālār Mas'ūd Ghāzī, the celebrated champion of Islām, who, after numberless encounters with the Hindu idolaters, fell in battle near Bahraich, A.H. 424, and thus gained the title of Prince of Martyrs (Sulṭān ush-Shuhadā). His father Amīr Sāhū B. 'Aṭā Ullah 'Alavī, who had married a sister of Sultan Maḥmūd Ghaznavī, is stated to have died in Satrakh, A.H. 423.

An account of Sālār Mas'ūd will be found in the Mirāt ul-Abrār of 'Abd ur-Raḥmān Chishtī (see p. 359 *b*), Or. 216, foll. 155—159. The same author has devoted to the life of that hero a separate work entitled Mir'āt i Mas'ūdī (Or. 1837, 1.), a translation of which has been printed in Elliot's History of India, vol. ii. pp. 513—549.

On the first page is written: "Copy from a MS. of the Asiat. Soc. Bengal, No. 678."

III. Foll. 169—180. Thirty-four notices extracted from the Makhzan ul-Gharā'ib, a Taẓkirah of Persian poets of all periods, by Aḥmad 'Alī Sandīlavī, احمد على سنديلوى

Beg. كوهر الفاظ فصاحت بنيان و لآلى معانى

It is stated at the beginning that the author served in the Risālah of the emperor Shāh 'Ālam, and compiled this Taẓkirah in A.H. 1218. It is alphabetically arranged, and is said to form a volume of 513 leaves, with 25 lines in a page. According to Sprenger, Oude Catalogue, p. 146, it is also called مجمع الغرائب. See Bland, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. ix. p. 173, and Ethé, Sitzungsberichte der Bayr. Akademie, 1872, p. 279, 1873, p. 627.

IV. Foll. 181—196. Extracts from the Vafayāt ul-'Ayān of Ibn Khallikān in Arabic, with a notice on the work in Persian.

V. Foll. 197, 198. Extract from the Dasātīr, relating to Sāsān and his journey to India.

VI. Foll. 199—306. An anonymous work on the reign of Muḥammad Shāh, designated in the subscription as محمد شاه نامه. See p. 940 *a*.

On the first page is this note pencilled by Sir H. Elliot, "copied from a work in the possession of the Raja of Ballamgarh," and lower down "it is perhaps by Khushhal Chand."

Or. 1748.

Foll. 169; 9¼ in. by 5¼; about 15 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the following works :—

I. Foll. 2—16. Memoirs of Irādat Khān. See p. 938 *a*.

II. Foll. 17—30. Jāmi' ut-Tavārīkh, a general history by Faḳīr Muḥammad. See p. 899 *b*.

III. Foll. 31—43. Mir'āt ul-'Ālam. See p. 125 *b*.

IV. Foll. 44—51. Nigāristān of Ghaffārī. See p. 106 *a*.

V. Foll. 52—72. حشمت کشمیر

An historical account of Kashmīr and some neighbouring countries.

Author: 'Abd ul-Ḳādir Khān B. Ḳāẓi'l-Ḳuẓāt Maulavī Vāṣil 'Alī Khān, عبد القادر خان بن قاضی القضاة مولوی واصلعلیخان

Beg. بعد حمد خالق لطیف الخبیر که جماعه انبیا

The author, whose family had been settled for some generations in the Ṣūbah of Ilāhābād, enjoyed in his youth the society of two eminent historians, 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān (see p. 327 *b*), and Sayyid Ghulām Ḥusain Khān (see p. 280 *b*), and was staying with John Lumsden in Lucknow when Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān succeeded to the regency of Oude (A.H. 1212).

He had been attached in the first place to the service of Mahārājah Amrit Rāo, who by order of the Governor-General Marquis Wellesley took up his residence in Benares. There the author met the English Agent, Mr. Wm. Aug. Brooke, through whose influence he obtained the conversion of his personal Jāgīr into an hereditary one. As a compliment to that gentleman, whose Persian title was Ḥishmat ud-Daulah, he gave the name of Ḥishmat i Kashmīr to the present work, which was completed, as stated at the end, in Benares, A.H. 1245, A.D. 1830. The author adds that he had been repeatedly sent on political missions to Nepaul by Governor Duncan (Jonathan Duncan, then resident in Benares), and that his reports had been submitted to Col. Kirkpatrick, translated and printed.

Maulavī 'Abd ul-Ḳādir Khān is mentioned in Col. Wm. Kirkpatrick's account of Nepaul, pp. xi. and 367, as a member of the mission sent to Khatmandū A.D. 1793.

The present work is based upon an earlier account of Kashmīr, written about A.H. 1188 by Muḥammad Badī' ud-Dīn Abul-Ḳāsim Aslam poetically surnamed Mughnī, and entitled تحفهٔ عالم شاهی کوهر, to which the author made considerable additions. It is divided into four books (Chaman) treating respectively of Kashmīr, Tibet and Ḳalmāḳistān, Badakhshān, and the highlands of Afghanistan.

VI. Foll. 73—82. Tārīkh i Guzīdah. See p. 80 *b*.

VII. Foll. 83—106. Zubdat ut-Tavārīkh, an abridgment of Siyar ul-Muta'akhkhirīn, by 'Abd ul-Karīm, Munshī of the Persian Office, Fort William. The work has been printed in Calcutta, 1827. See Elliot's History of India, vol. viii. p. 199.

VIII. Foll. 107—121. Shigarf Nāmah i Vilāyat. See p. 383 *a*.

IX. Tārīkh i Nādirī (see p. 192 *a*), fol. 122. Tārīkh i Guzīdah, fol. 142. Mir'āt ul-'Ālam (see p. 125 *b*), fol. 151. Jaunpūr Nāmah (see p. 311 *a*), fol. 153. Khizānah i 'Āmirah (see p. 373 *a*), fol. 156. Akbar Nāmah, fol. 161.

Or. 1750.

Foll. 162; $8\frac{1}{4}$ in by $5\frac{1}{4}$; 15 lines, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the following works:

I. Foll. 1—176. مفتاح خزاین

A collection of letters and other compositions in prose.

Author: Sanbhū Lāl, سنبهو لال.

Beg. ثنای سخن طرازیکه رقوم سخن بانواع فصاحت

The author was Munshī to Chait Singh, Rājah of Benares, and afterwards to Mr. Francis Fowke, Resident in that city. The date of the compilation, A.H. 1197, is expressed by the above title. The author says that he was then in his fortieth year.

The extracts include two letters written by the author, at the request of Rājah Dayārām and in the name of Shāh 'Alam, to George III. and to Lord North, foll. 7—21; further a detailed account of the rebellion of Rājah Chait Singh and of the author's career, foll. 33—76.

An analysis of the work by Nayyir Rakhshān, with extracts, is preserved in Or. 2060, foll. 155—166.

II. Foll. 77—106. Ḳānūn Mas'ūdī in Arabic. See above, p. 1013 *a*, ii.

III. Foll. 107—162. خلاصة الانشا

A vast collection of choice pieces in prose by the most elegant writers of Persia and India, arranged according to subjects.

Beg. خالق مخلوقات و افریننده موجودات که از شعشعه

The author, who does not give his name, states that he compiled it from thirty works in the space of four years, and completed it in the 35th year of the reign of 'Ālamgīr (A.H. 1102-3). He was evidently a Hindū; for he mentions at the end, fol. 60 *a*, as the most eminent Munshī of the age, Mīr Anand, his paternal uncle and preceptor, who had grown up in the service of Rāi Bihārīmal (or Bhārāmal; see Elliot, vol. vii. p. 168), the Dīvān of Dārā Shikūh, and had subsequently acted as Munshī to Amīr Khān from A.H. 1068 to 1090.

Amīr Khān, originally called Mīr Mīrān, was governor of Kābul from A.H. 1088 to his death, A.H. 1109. See Ma'āṣir ul-Umarā, fol. 67.

The MS. from which the extracts were taken is stated to consist of 373 leaves, with 15 lines in a page.

Or. 1751.

Foll. 82; 9¾ in. by 5½; 11 and 13 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik; about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the following works:—

I. Foll. 2—23. Tīmūr Nāmah by Hātifī. See p. 653 *b*.

II. Foll. 24—29. بحر التواریخ, a compilation on universal history, commenced A.H. 1099 by an Indian writer whose name does not appear, and continued to A.H. 1154. See Elliot's History of India, vol. viii. p. 101.

III. Foll. 30—33, 60—72. زبدت التواریخ a work on general history, written A.H. 1086-7 by 'Azīz Ullah. See Elliot's History of India, vol. vii. p. 166.

IV. Foll. 34—46, 52—57. بزم خیال, a versified sketch of Indian history, dealing chiefly with the English period down to A.H. 1210, by Amar Singh Khwushdil, امر سنکه خوشدل

The author describes himself as a native of Ghāzīpūr dwelling in Benares. The work, which is dedicated to Mr. Jonathan Duncan, Resident in Benares, was completed, as stated at the end, in A.H. 1211.

V. Foll. 47—51. خلاصة الاذکار, an abridgment of the Zubdat ut-Tavārīkh of 'Abd ul-Karīm (see the History of India, vol. viii., p. 199), brought down to A.H. 1249, by Akbar 'Alī Sahāranpūrī, and dedicated to Mr. Robert Cathcart.

VI. Foll. 58, 59. Chronological abstract of the history of Sultan Maḥmūd Ghaznavī.

VII. Foll. 73—82. انصح الاخبار, a general history. See p. 121 *b*.

VIII. Foll. 83, 84. مجمع الغرائب, a cosmographical work by Sulṭān Muḥammad Balkhī. See p. 426 *a*.

Or. 1752.

Foll. 309; 11 in. by $6\frac{3}{4}$; 15 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik; dated August, 1849.

I. Foll. 2—11. The tale of the king of Ghaznīn, his Vazīr, and the daughter of Malik Daryābār, حکایت بادشاه غزنین و وزیر او و دختر ملك دریابار

Beg. راویان اخبار و ناقلان اثار چنین آورده اند که در بلاد غزنین

II. Foll. 12—24. Extracts from Manāhij ul-Fikar, an Arabic cosmography. See the Arabic Catalogue, p. 183 *b*.

III. Foll. 25—28. A brief account of Tīmūr and his descendants in Iran and India, from the Zubdat ut-Tavārīkh of Kamāl B. Jalāl Munajjim. See further on, Or. 2060, v.

IV. Foll. 29—64. Extracts from مرآة جهان نما, a work on general history compiled by Muḥammad Baḳā, and edited after his death by his younger brother Muḥammad Riẓā. See pp. 890 *a*, 891 *b*.

Beg. دلکشا نغمه که بلبل دستان زن بستان سرای

The editor states that some time after the death of his elder brother, which took place in Sahāranpūr on the 22nd of Sha'bān of the 26th year of Aurangzīb (A.H. 1094), he arranged the materials left by him, and, after making some necessary additions, gave to the work the title that had been chosen by the author.

The extracts comprise the editor's preface, a detailed statement of contents, and a portion of Ārāyish VII., or history of Aurangzīb. They were revised by Nayyir Rakhshān (see p. 446 *b*) in August 1849.

V. Foll. 65—125. Extracts from two works of Sayyid Muḥammad Riẓā Ṭabāṭabā'ī, viz. Akhbārāt i Hind (see p. 914 *b* and 1014 *b*), fol. 65, and Naghmah i 'Andalīb (see p. 978 *b*), fol. 123.

VI. Foll. 126—252. The following chapters from the Mafātīḥ ur-Riyāsat by the same author:—Rule of Mahājī Sīndhiyah in Dehli, his exactions and arbitrary deposition of officials, fol. 126. Departure of the princes from Dehli, fol. 132. Arrival of General Perron and other French officers, etc., fol. 136. Devotion of Najm ud-Daulah (the author's father); conflict of the English army with Mirzā Jahāngīr Bakht, the Shāhzādah's journey to Ilāhābād, etc., fol. 140. Mr. Metcalfe appointed Resident; Prince Jahāngīr Bakht proceeds to Lucknow, etc., fol. 155. The author's well-meant measures pursuant to His Majesty's commands, and changes in the staff of Amīns, fol. 164. Journey of Bābū Rām Mohan to London, fol. 177. Origin and life of Mukhtār ud-Daulah, fol. 181. Arrival of Īrich Khān and his appointment as Nā'ib, fol. 204. Niyābat of Mirzā Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān, and Dīvānī of Rājah Tiket Rāi, fol. 207. Change of Resident, and the author's arrival at Lucknow, fol. 216. The author's devotion to the Company, and his sufferings, fol. 224. Account of the Jāts of Dīg and Bharatpūr, fol. 229. Capture of Bharatpūr by the English, fol. 240. The author's dealings with Mahārājah Sharfūjī, a descendant of Sāhū, fol. 245. His meeting with Bājī Rāo, fol. 249.

VII. Foll. 253—306. An account of the Sufis and their orders, with notices of celebrated saints, from the Maẓāhir ul-Adyān by the same author. It is designated as the fourth Tafrīḳ of Maḳṣad III.

VIII. Foll. 307—309. Notice of Shāhnavāz Khān, Vazīr of Shāh 'Ālam (see p. 132 *a*), by the same Sayyid Muḥammad Riẓā.

Or. 1753.

Foll. 47; 12½ in. by 9; from 15 to 25 lines, 7 in. long; written in Nestalik and cursive Shikastah-Āmīz, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the following works:—Chach Nāmah (see p. 290 *b*), fol. 2 *a*. Siyar ul-Muta'akhkhirīn (see p. 280 *b*), fol. 3 *b*. Tārikh i Dā'ūdī (see p. 243 *a*), without author's name, fol. 29 *b*. Ḥabīb us-Siyar (see p. 98 *a*), fol. 36 *a*. Amīr Nāmah امیر نامه, fol. 40 *b*.

This last work is a history of the Afghan General Amīr ud-Daulah Muḥammad Amīr Khān by Basāvan La'l, poetically called Shādān, of Balgrām, بساونلعل متخلص شادان بالكرامي

Beg. بنام سپهدار كون و مكان
كه فتح و شكست است درحكم آن

The author states that he had been for twelve years as Nā'ib, or deputy-Munshī, in the service of Amīr Khān, by whose order he wrote the present memoirs. The date of composition, A.H. 1240, is conveyed by the chronogram یادكار امیر سالار است

A translation by Henry T. Prinsep has been published under the title of "Memoirs of the Puthan soldier of fortune Mohummud Ameer Khan," etc., Calcutta, 1832.

The volume is endorsed by Sir H. Elliot as "Capt. Jackson's extracts, sent by C. S. Hardinge."

Or. 1754.

Foll. 163; 10¾ in. by 5¾; 21 and 19 lines, about 4 in. long; written in Nestalik and in Shafī'ā; dated Shāhjahānābād, Muḥarram, the 24th year of Muḥammad Shāh (A.H. 1155, A.D. 1742).

I. Foll. 2—46. Munsha'āt, or letters and other prose pieces, by Muḥammad Ṭāhir Vaḥīd. See p. 810 *b*.

This copy, which has no preface, begins with a letter written in the name of Shāh 'Abbās II. to the Sultan of Turkey (Muḥammad IV.). The royal letters occupy foll. 2—31; some prefaces and private letters, foll. 32—46.

II. Foll. 47—161. History of Shāh 'Abbās II. by the same author (see p. 189 *b*), with a full table of contents, foll. 47—50.

Or. 1755.

Foll. 603; 9 in. by 5½; 11 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the following works:—

I. Foll. 2—23. جام جهان نما, a collection of miscellaneous notices relating to history, biography, and geography.

Author: Muẓaffar Ḥusain, entitled Mahārat Khān, B. Ghulām Muḥammad Haravī, مظفر حسين المخاطب بمهارتخان ابن غلام محمد هروى

Beg. افتتاح سخن سخنسنجان بحمد صانع شايان

The author, who was born in Aurangābād A.H. 1118, and became one of the physicians of Muḥammad Shāh, wrote the present compilation A.H. 1180. An account of his life and of the contents of the work will be found in Elliot's History of India, vol. viii., pp. 158—162. Translated extracts are preserved in Add. 30,780, foll. 195—214.

II. Foll. 24—36. Prefaces to the Dīvāns of Amīr Khusrau. See p. 609 *b*.

III. Foll. 37—104. Al-Tafhīm, a manual of astronomy by al-Bīrūnī. See p. 451 *b*.

IV. Foll. 105—165. A'īn i Akbarī. See p. 248 *a*.

V. Foll. 166—217. بحر البلدان, a Persian translation of the Āṣār ul-Bilād of al-Ḳazvīnī, from a MS. of 311 leaves, dated Dhārī, Khāndes, A.H. 1001. See Elliot's History of

India, vol. i., p. 94, and a notice of the same MS. by Nayyir Rakhshān, Or. 1940, fol. 10.

VI. Foll. 218—255. Tārīkh i Jahān-kushāī. See p. 160 *a*.

VII. Foll. 256—259. Letter of Shaikh Mubārak to his son Faiẓī, from the latter's Ruḳa'āt. See p. 792 *a*.

VIII. Foll. 260—285. Kāshif ul-Akhbār. See p. 1013 *a*, viii.

IX. Foll. 286—330. Ḥabīb us-Siyar. See p. 98 *a*.

X. Foll. 331—517. Mir'āt i Jahān-Numā, a general history by Muḥammad Baḳā, edited by Muḥammad Shafī', the second volume of which has been described p. 890 *a*.

The extracts are as follows:—

The editor's preface, beginning زینت چهرهٔ شاهد کلام تجلی محامد ملك علام, fol. 331 *a*. Numūd 1 (of the 12th Numāyish, Ārāyish ii.). The Traditionists, fol. 336 *b*. Numūd 2. Transmission of the holy mantle (Khirḳah) of the Sufis, fol. 342 *a*. Numūd 3. Religious orders, fol. 345 *b*. Numāyish 5 (of Pairāyish ii.). Celebrated Vazīrs, fol. 361 *a*. Detached notices of poets (Khātimah), fol. 372 *b*. Indian saints in chronological order (Ārāyish ii., Numāyish 13, Numūd 2), fol. 386 *a*.

The editor, Muḥammad Shafī' B. Muḥammad Sharīf, who calls himself the sister's son and pupil of the author, states in the preface that the latter entered the imperial service in the fourth year of Aurangzīb (A.H. 1071—2), and died on the 22nd of Sha'bān, in the twenty-sixth year of the reign (A.H. 1094). Having then become possessed of the loose unrevised draughts of the imperfect work, he undertook, upon an injunction received from his deceased uncle in a dream, to put them into shape, and to supply from standard histories those sections which were still wanting. The above title given to it by the editor forms, with the addition of the word شد, a chronogram for A.H. 1095, in which his task was accomplished.

XI. Foll. 518—583. Navādir ul-Ḥikāyāt, a collection of historical narratives described p. 1004 *b*.

The extracts are as follows:—

Preface, fol. 518 *a*. Bāb vi., Majlis 2, fol. 526 *a*. Bāb vii., Majlis 5, fol. 544 *b*; Majlis 7—8, fol. 548 *a*. Bāb ix., Majlis 7 and 10, fol. 572 *a*. Bāb x., Majlis 1 and 8, fol. 575 *b*.

XII. Foll. 584—586. Preface to the third volume of Ṣubḥ i Ṣādiḳ. See p. 889 *a*.

XIII. Foll. 587—603. Majma' ul-Ansāb. See p. 83 *a*. An abstract of the preface and the portion extending from the Ghūris to the kings of Hormuz.

Or. 1757.

Foll. 206; 10 in. by 6½; 15 lines, 4¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the following works:

I. Foll. 3—13. Khulāṣat ut-Tavārīkh by Sujān Rāi. See p. 230 *a*.

II. Foll. 15—26. Ārāyish i Maḥfil of Shīr 'Alī Afsos in Hindustani. See p. 231 *a*.

III. Foll. 26 *b*—27. Khavāṣ ul-Ḥayavān. See p. 842 *b*.

IV. Foll. 27 *b*—38. Haft Iḳlīm and Ḥadīḳat ul-Akālīm. See pp. 335 *b*, 992 *b*.

V. Foll. 39—51. Copy of a firman issued by Akbar, A.H. 983, granting lands situate in the Duāb of Dehli to Niẓām ud-Dīn Ḳāẓī (afterwards Ghāzī Khān Badakhshī; see Blochmann, Ain i Akbari, p. 440).

VI. Foll. 52—56. Tūzuk i Tīmurī by Abu Ṭālib Ḥusainī. See p. 177 *b*.

VII. Foll. 57—186. Ā'īn i Akbarī. See p. 248 *a*.

VIII. Foll. 187—208. 'Ibrat Nāmah. See p. 939 *a*.

A portion of the preface agreeing, although with some verbal discrepancies, with the copies already described, but containing the author's name, Mīr Muḥammad Ḳāsim, is followed, fol. 189 *b*, by two chapters evidently belonging to another and much later work. They relate to the journey of the Shāhzādah 'Alī-Gauhar to Ilāhābād, and to his assumption of the sovereignty on the death of his father (A.H. 1172—73). It is stated at the end that this continuation was brought down to the 17th year of Shāh 'Ālam (A.H. 1189—90). But Sir H. Elliot adds in the margin "this was an imperfect copy."

On fol. 193 *a*, begins a portion of the 'Ibrat Nāmah taken from another copy, relating to the end of Bahādur Shāh's reign, and corresponding to foll. 26—33 of Or. 1935. It is also followed, fol. 201 *a*, by an extract from a later work, an account of the death of 'Ālamgīr II.

IX. Foll. 208 *b*—209. The translation of the Rāj-Taranginī. See p. 296 *a*.

X. Fol. 209 *b*. Jang Nāmah by Ni'mat Khān 'Ālī. See p. 272 *b*.

XI. Foll. 210—263. Tārīkh i Fīrūzshāhī by Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Baranī. See p. 919 *a*.

XII. Foll. 263 *b*—268. 'Ālamgīr Nāmah. See p. 266 *b*.

XIII. Foll. 269—270. Makhzan i Afghānī. See p. 210 *a*.

XIV. Foll. 271—282. Maṭla' us-Sa'dain. See p. 181 *b*.

XV. Foll. 282 *b*—283. Tūzuk i Jahāngīrī, with the preface of Muḥammad Hādī. See p. 253 *b*.

XVI. Foll. 283 *b*—285. Iḳbāl Nāmah. See p. 255 *a*.

XVII. Foll. 285 *b*—286. Tūzuk i Jahāngīrī, the apocryphal memoirs of Jahāngīr. See p. 254 *b*.

XVIII. Foll. 286 *b*—287. Ḥabīb us-Siyar. See p. 98 *a*.

XIX. Foll. 287 *b*—288. Ṭabaḳāt i Akbarī. See p. 220 *a*.

XX. Foll. 288 *b*—290. Akbar-Nāmah. See p. 247 *b*.

XXI. Foll. 291—295. Mir'āt i Jahānnumā by Muḥammad Baḳā, edited by Muḥammad Shafī'. See p. 890 *a*.

XXII. Fol. 296. Ārāyish i Maḥfil. See p. 231 *a*.

XXIII. Foll. 297—300. Junaidiyyah جنیدیه, an account of the genealogy of the Sayyids of Balgrām and Bārah, by Sayyid Junaid Balgrāmī, fol. 297.

XXIV. Foll. 301—304. 'Amal i Ṣāliḥ. See p. 263 *a*.

XXV. Foll. 305—310. Khulāṣat ut-Tavārīkh by Sujān Rāi. See p. 230 *a*.

XXVI. Foll. 310 *b*—372. Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh by Sadāsukh. See p. 914 *a*.

XXVII. Foll. 373—380. Nigār ul-Lughāt, نگار للغات, a Persian dictionary, containing also the Arabic and Turkish words, compiled A.H. 1247 by 'Alī Muḥammad, of Murādābād.

The rest of the volume, foll. 382—406, contains comparative tables of the following Indian alphabets: Ṣarrāfī, Sāstrī, Mārat'hī, and Patwārī, and a Braj Bhākhā grammar in Hindī.

Or. 1759.

Foll. 315; 10¼ in. by 8; from 11 to 13 lines, 4¼ in. long; written in Nestalik about A.H. 1850.

I. Foll. 1—66. Abstract of the Tārīkh i Alfī (see p. 117 *b*), from the 1st to the 974th year of Riḥlat.

Extracts from the following works:—

II. Foll. 67—89. Tārīkh i Khānjahānī. See p. 210 *a*.

III. Foll. 90—213. Tārīkh i Vaṣṣāf. See p. 161 *b*.

IV. Foll. 214—242. Mir'āt ul-'Ālam and Mir'āt i Jahān-numā. See pp. 125 *b*, 890 *a*.

V. Foll. 243—258. Taẓkirat us-Salāṭīn Chaghatā. See pp. 274 *b* and 924 *a*.

The extracts relate to the second year of Bahādur Shāh and the accession of Muḥammad Shāh. The volume from which they were transcribed, a table of which is prefixed, ended with Muḥammad Shāh's victory over 'Abd Ullah Khān; but its earlier portion, extending from Akbar to Aurangzīb, was taken from Mir'āt i Jahān-numā.

VI. Foll. 260—303. Ma'āṣir ul-Umarā, edited by 'Abd ul-Ḥayy Khān. See p. 339 *b*.

VII. Foll. 304—315. Table of contents of Āṣār uṣ-Ṣanādīd by Sayyid Aḥmad Khān of Dehli. See p. 431 *b*.

Or. 1761.

Foll. 324; 11 in. by 7; 15 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the following works:—

I. Foll. 2—97. نفائس المآثر a biographical dictionary of Persian poets, relating especially to those who lived in the tenth century of the Hijrah, and compiled A.H. 973—982, to which is prefixed a history of the Timurides from Bābar to Akbar.

Author: Mīrzā 'Alā ud-Daulah Ḳazvīnī, میرزا علاء الدوله قزوینی.

Beg. مطلع انوار کلام قدیم زینت دیباجه ام الکتاب

The writer was the son of Mīr Yaḥyā, the author of the Lubb ut-Tavārīkh (see p. 104 *b*), and the younger brother of Mīr 'Abd ul-Laṭīf, the preceptor of Akbar (p. 57 *b*). See Mir'āt i Jahān-numā, fol. 389, Ma'āṣir ul-Umarā, Add. 6568, fol. 561, and Blochmann, Ain i Akbari, p. 447, note 2. Badā'unī mentions him under the Takhalluṣ Kāmī, vol. iii. p. 97, as one of the poets of Akbar's court.

The contents of the biographical portion of the work have been stated by Sprenger, Oude Catalogue, pp. 46—55.

The present extracts comprise the preface and table of contents, the historical introduction, which concludes with a full account of Akbar, brought down to Jumāda II., A.H. 982, and a few detached lives of poets.

II. Foll. 98—104. سبحة المرجان فی آثار هندوستان, Notices of the 'Ulamā of India, in Arabic, by Mīr Ghulām 'Alī Āzād Balgrāmī. See p. 373 *a*.

The work was compiled, according to a note by Sir H. Elliot, A.H. 1177.

III. Foll. 105—170. باغ معانی, an extensive Taẓkirah of Persian poets by Naḳsh 'Alī, نقش علی

The author, who gives his name incidentally on fol. 120 *b*, appears to have written shortly after the accession of Shāh 'Ālam, which took place in Jumāda I., A.H. 1173. In a notice devoted to that prince, fol. 116, he says that a few months had elapsed since he had been seated on the throne by the Vazīr ul-Mamālik Shujā' ud-Daulah. The title باغ معانی, which as a chronogram stands for A.H. 1174, was probably meant to convey the date of composition. The work has been noticed, but without author's name, by Dr. Sprenger in the Oude Catalogue, p. 152.

The MS. from which the extracts were taken comprises only three sections of that bulky compilation, viz. Chamans iii.—v. Chaman iii. contains notices of kings who

had a taste for poetry, Chaman iv. notices of Vazīrs and Amīrs, both in alphabetical order. Chaman v. is stated to comprise the lives of 322 poets who flourished from the time of Hārūn al-Rashīd to A.H. 800.

The present extracts consist of the table of contents of Chamans iii. and iv., of the preface to each, and of detached notices from Chaman iii., fol. 113 *a*, and from Chaman iv., fol. 153 *b*.

In the preamble to Chaman iii. the author says that he had devoted considerable space to that section on account of the utility of history and of his exceeding fondness for its pursuit.

IV. Foll. 171—208. Tārīkh i Guzīdah (p. 80 *b*), Khulāṣat ul-Akhbār (p. 96 *b*), and Ḥabīb us-Siyar (p. 98 *a*).

V. Foll. 210—241. انفع الاخبار, a work on general history, by Muḥammad Amīn B. Daulat Muḥammad ul-Ḥusainī ul-Bāliḥī, الباحی Beg. انفع و زبدهٔ کلمات راویان اخبار انبیاء

The author states in the preface that he compiled this work in Aḥmadnagar (Deccan) A.H. 1036, a date expressed by its title, and that he was then attached to the service of Navvāb Sipahdār Khān, to whose biography an appendix is devoted.

Sipahdār Khān, whose original name was Mīrzā Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ, was a native of Tabrīz, and an adopted son of Shāh Beg Mīrzā, with whom he came to India A.H. 1000, and whom he succeeded in the thirteenth year of Jahāngīr as governor of Aḥmadnagar. He died A.H. 1054. See Ma'āṣir ul-Umarā, fol. 305.

The extracts relate chiefly to the reign of Jahāngīr and to the events of which Aḥmadnagar was the theatre. See for an account of the work Elliot's History of India, vol. vi. pp. 244—250.

V. Foll. 242—252. Tārīkh i Fīrūzshāhī by Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Baranī. See p. 919 *a*.

A portion of Muḳaddimah 7 and Muḳaddimah 8, corresponding to pp. 578—599 of the printed edition.

VI. Foll. 253—258. Headings of Ṭabaḳāt i Nāṣirī. See p. 72 *a*.

VII. Foll. 259—274. Ṭabaḳāt i Akbarī. See p. 220 *a*.

VIII. Foll. 277—321. An Arabic work on general history consisting, according to a notice by Dr. Sprenger, of seventy-six Bābs, the last of which treats of the Osmanlis, and is brought down to A.H. 997.

The author, whose name does not appear, was the son of 'Afīf ud-Dīn Sayyid Ḥasan ul-Ḥusainī, Kāẓī of Mecca, and was staying, as he states incidentally, fol. 279 *b*, in that city with his father in A.H. 961. He quotes Ibn ul-Aṣīr, Ibn Kaṣīr, Abul-Fidā, Ibn Ḥajar, Sharaf ud-Dīn Yazdī, Daulatshāh, Bahjat ut-Tavārīkh (see p. 884 *a*), and the following two rarer works: Tārīkh ul-'Ālam by Shihāb ud-Dīn Aḥmad Ibn 'Umar Ibn 'Arab Shāh, and a history of the Uzbak Khāḳāns by the Ḥāfiẓ Muḥammad Ṭāshkandī, grandson of 'Alā ud-Dīn ul-Ḳūshī (see Haj. Khal. vol. ii. p. 135). He refers also occasionally to oral information received from the last-named writer.

The MS., from which the extracts were taken, was in the Moty Mahall, Lucknow. It is described as a small folio of 817 pages, dated A.H. 1127. It is wrongly lettered تاریخ طبری, and wants the first thirty-six Bābs and a portion of the thirty-seventh.

The extracts are as follows:—Timurides of India from Bābar to Akbar, fol. 277 *a*. Bāb 70. Kings of India, viz. Sultans of Dehlī from Ḳuṭb ud-Dīn Aibak to Ibrāhīm Lodī, fol. 280 *b*, and local dynasties, fol. 289 *b*. Dasht Ḳipchāḳ and the Khāns of Crimea, fol. 295 *b*. Bāb 43. Ghaznavis, fol. 309 *a*. Bāb 44. Ghūris, fol. 315 *b*.

IX. Foll. 322—324. Invocations مناجات in Hindustani verse.

Or. 1762.

Foll. 659; 8½ in. by 5¼; from 13 to 15 lines, about 3 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

I. Foll. 2—43. Khulāṣat ul-Ansāb. See p. 212 *b*.

II. Foll. 44—118. Sair ul-Manāzil. See p. 431 *a*.

III. Foll. 119—120. A fragment treating of various mosques and sacred shrines visited by a holy personage designated as Makhdūm i Jahāniyān Jahān-Gasht.

IV. Foll. 121—158. همايون نامه, an account of the rules and ordinances established by the emperor Humāyūn and of some buildings erected by him.

Author: Ghiyāṣ ud-Dīn B. Humām ud-Dīn, known as Kwānd Amīr, غياث الدين بن همام الدين المشتهر بخواند امير (see p. 96 *a*).

Beg. همايون نامهٔ كه كلك ابداع واقفان اثار سلاطين

This is the last work of the celebrated historian, written a short time before his death. According to the preface, the author received Humāyūn's commands for its composition on being introduced to the royal presence in Gwalior, *i.e.* about the beginning of A.H. 941 (see Erskine, History of India, vol. ii. p. 14).

Kwānd Amīr subsequently accompanied the emperor to Mandu, where he died in the same year. See Firishtah, vol. i. p. 402.

An account of the work, with some extracts, will be found in Elliot's History of India, vol. v. pp. 116—126. A complete translation by Munshī Sadāsuk'h Lāl is preserved in Add. 30,774, foll. 25—114.

Extracts from the following works:—

V. Foll. 160—166. Khalimāt ush-Shu'arā. See p. 369 *a*.

VI. Foll. 167—174. Safar Nāmah of Nāṣir B. Khusrau. See p. 379 *b*.

VII. Foll. 175—190. Rauẓat uṭ-Ṭāhirīn (the last chapter on islands). See p. 119 *b*.

VIII. Foll. 191—223. Account of the Ṣūbahs of India, their divisions and their revenue, drawn up in tabular form for Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī, with the heading: فصل هشوم در بيان حقيقت صوبجات و سركارات الخ, followed by the titulature of princes and Manṣabdārs, and by chronological notices.

IX. Foll. 224—251. زبدة الغرائب, a work on general history by Muḥammad Riẓā B. Sayyid Abul-Ḳāsim Ṭabāṭabā, entitled Najm ud-Daulah, and poetically surnamed Najm. See p. 914 *b*, and Elliot's History of India, vol. viii. p. 432.

The extracts are from the fifth and last volume (Jild), which comprises biographical notices of philosophers, saints, and poets. The date of composition, A.H. 1231, is expressed in a versified chronogram at the end by the words زبدهٔ غرائب. The preface and table of contents of the whole work will be found further on, foll. 570—601.

X. Foll. 252—261. نتائج الافكار, lives of Persian poets.

Author: Muḥammad Ḳudrat Ullah, of Gopāmau (Oude), محمد قدرت الله گوپاموی

Beg. شاداب كلشن سخن بآبيارى حمد بهار پيراى

From a diffuse preface it may be gathered that the author, who in his verses called himself Ḳudrat, left his native place for the Carnatic A.H. 1227, and lived there under three successive Navvābs, viz. A'ẓam Jāh, his son 'Aẓīm ud-Daulah, by whom he was appointed guardian of the late Navvāb's tomb with the title of Khān, and 'Aẓīm ud-Daulah's son, Amīr ul-Hind Vālājāh. The last-named prince, who succeeded his father as an infant A.H. 1241, was nineteen years of age, when the present work was dedicated to him A.H. 1258. It was compiled, as stated in the preface, from the following

Tazkirahs: Ātashkadah, Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, Majma' un-Nafā'is, Bahāristān i Sukhan by 'Abd ur-Razzāḳ,[a] Mir'āt ul-Khayāl, Kalimāt ush-Shu'arā, the Safīnah of Mīr 'Aẓamat Ullah Bīkhabar (who died A.H. 1142, see the Oude Catalogue, p. 150), Sarv i Āzād, Khizānah i 'Āmirah, Gul i Ra'nā, and Shām i Gharībān, the last two by Shafīḳ Aurangābādī.

Notices extracted from the Natā'ij ul-Afkār are to be found in the margins of the Bombay edition of the Ḥabīb us-Siyar.

XI. Foll. 262—275. Short notices on thirty Persian MSS. in the library of the Rājah of Benares, some of which are represented by longer extracts in the remainder of the volume.

XII. Foll. 277—355. بحر المواج, a work on general history by Muḥammad 'Alī Khān Anṣārī B. 'Izzat ud-Daulah Hidāyat Ullah Khān, son of Shams ud-Daulah Luṭf Ullah Khān Ṣādiḳ Tahavvur Jang.

Beg. ستایش کوناکون سزاوار درگاه شاهنشاهی است

The author, whose later work Tārīkh i Muẓaffarī has been noticed p. 282 *b*, says in the preface that he completed the present compilation A.H. 1209; but his account of the Durrānis is brought down to A.H. 1211.

The extracts are as follows:—Preface, fol. 277 *b*. Ghaznavis, fol. 280 *a*. Ghūris, fol. 287 *b*. Nādir Shāh and his successors down to Muḥammad Khān Ḳachar, fol. 291 *a*. The Durrānis from Aḥmad Shāh to Zamān Shāh, fol. 322 *b*.

See Elliot's History of India, vol. viii. p. 235.

XIII. Foll. 356—373. A history of India with the heading تاریخ پادشاهان.

The extracts are partly from the Akbar-Nāmah, partly from the Ṭabaḳāt i Akbar-shāhī.

XIV. Foll. 374—413. مخزن الفوائد.

"Storehouse of useful information."

Author: Ḥafīẓ ud-Dīn Aḥmad B. Hilāl ud-Dīn Muḥammad Ṣiddīḳī ul-Bardwānī, حفیظ الدین احمد بن هلال الدین محمد الصدیقی البردوانی

Beg. سپاس و ستایش مر مبدعی را که ارقام مکونات را

The author, a pupil of the Native College, Calcutta, subsequently attached as Persian Munshī to the College of Fort William, had been for fifteen years in the official employ of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, when he retired to private life in Calcutta. There he commenced the present work A.H. 1246, and completed it A.H. 1251.

Ḥafīẓ ud-Dīn is better known as the author of the Hindustani version of Kalila and Damna entitled Khirad-Afrūz. A notice of his life will be found in Garcin de Tassy's Littérature Hindouie, vol. i. p. 149.

The present work, divided into sixteen parts called Fā'idah, embraces a great variety of subjects, such as letter-writing, forms of official documents, arithmetical notation, astronomy, geography, lives of philosophers, saints, and poets, select verses, history, and medicine.

XV. Foll. 414—433. Headings of the 'Amal i Ṣāliḥ. See p. 263 *a*.

XVI. Foll. 435—436. بهار هند, a Hindī vocabulary explained in Persian, with poetical quotations.

XVII. Foll. 437, 438. Letters of Ẕul-Faḳār Khān, Navvāb of Bāndah, about A.H. 1254.

XVIII. Foll. 439—451. Jam'-bandī, or forms of official statements relating to rates assessed on land.

XIX. Foll. 452—458. Ṣifāt i Kā'ināt. See p. 1006 *b*.

[a] I.e. Ṣamṣām ud Daulah, the author of Ma'āṣir ul-Umarā. The Bahāristān i Sukhan was completed by his son 'Abd ul-Ḥayy Khān, A.H. 1194. See Savāniḥ i Dakan, fol. 84.

XX. Foll. 459—464. Miftāḥ ul-Khazā'in. See p. 1016 *b*.

XXI. Foll. 465—468. مطالع الهند, a work treating of the sciences and customs of the Hindūs, in five Maṭla's and a Takmilah, by Salāmat 'Alī Khān Ṭabīb, son of Muḥammad 'Ajīb, entitled Ṣadāḳat Khān.

XXII. Foll. 469—476. Tārīkh i Firishtah and Tārīkh i Nādirī. See pp. 225 *a*, 192 *a*.

XXIII. Foll. 477—502. Jām i Jahān-numā by Ḥusain, called al-Muẓaffar. See p. 1019 *b*.

XXIV. Foll. 503—522. Headings of the Mulakhkhaṣ by Muḥammad Ṭāhir. See p. 261 *b*.

XXV. Foll. 523—525. Table of contents of تاريخ حسينى, a history of Muḥammad, in four Ḳisms and a Khātimah, evidently translated from the Arabic work of Sa'īd ud-Dīn Muḥammad B. Mas'ūd ul-Kāzarūnī. See the Arabic Catalogue, p. 423 *a*, and Haj. Khal., vol. vi. p. 167.

XXVI. Foll. 526, 527. Preface of Muntakhab ul-Akhbār (apparently the real title of the preceding work), by Muḥammad Mihr, or Munīr, uṣ-Ṣiddīḳī, dedicated to I'timād ud-Daulah Ḳamar ud-Dīn Khān Ḥusain (A.H. 1137—1161).

XXVII. Foll. 528—532. Badī' un-Navādir, a work on materia medica by Muḥammad Raḥm 'Alī Khān B. Bahrahmand Khān, of Sikandarpūr (see p. 1043 *b*, iv.).—Manhaj ul-Bayān and Fatāwā Tātar Khān, in Arabic.

XXVIII. Foll. 533—536. Faras-Nāmah written for Āṣaf ud-Daulah, A.H. 1207, by Mirzā Bhajū Beg Sālotar, مرزا بهجو بيك سالوتر

XXIX. Foll. 537—570. The history of Faiẓābād, described p. 309 *b* under the title of Faraḥ-Bakhsh. It is called in the heading Baḥr ul-Ifāẓat, بحر الافاضت.

XXX. Foll. 570 *b*—601. Zubdat ul-Gharā'ib. See p. 1024, art. ix.

XXXI. Foll. 601 *b*—608. Iḳbāl Nāmah i Jahāngīrī. See p. 255 *a*.

XXXII. Foll. 608 *b*—617. Ẓafar Nāmah i 'Ālamgīrī by 'Āḳil Khān. See p. 792 *b*.

XXXIII. Foll. 618—628. Haft Gulshan i Muḥammad-Shāhī. See p. 908 *a*.

XXXIV. Foll. 629—644. 'Ibrat Nāmah by Muḥammad Khair ud-Dīn Ilāhābādī. See p. 946 *a*.

XXXV. Foll. 645—659. Khulāṣat ut-Tavārīkh. See p. 230 *a*.

Or. 1763.

Foll. 477; 12½ in. by 8½; 11 lines, about 4½ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from MSS. in the libraries of the Emperor of Dehli, of Muftī Ikrām ud-Dīn Khān, Navvāb Muḥammad Mīr Khān, and Ḥakīm Aḥsan Ullah Khān, as follows:—

I. Foll. 2—23. Khulāṣat ut-Tavārīkh, and Nigāristān by Ghaffārī. See pp. 230 *a*, 106 *a*.

II. Foll. 24—47. Shāhnāmah of Munshī, a translation in Hindustani verse of the Shamshīrkhānī (see p. 539 *b*), by Mūl Chand, of Dehli, poetically surnamed Munshī, who died about A.D. 1832. The work has been printed in Calcutta 1846. See the Oude Catalogue, p. 267, and Garcin de Tassy, Littér. Hindouie, 2nd edition, vol. ii. p. 386.

III. Foll. 48—70. اشرف التواريخ, an historical and geographical compilation, written A.D. 1826 (A.H. 1241-2) by Kishan Dayāl Khatrī, of Dehli. See Elliot's History of India, vol. viii. p. 413.

IV. Foll. 71—78. Akbar Nāmah, Būstān i Khayāl (see p. 770 *b*), 'Ālamgīr Nāmah (p. 266 *b*), and Tārīkh i Nādirī (p. 192 *a*).

V. Foll. 79—92. Tārīkh i 'Ālamgīrī by 'Āḳil Khān (see p. 792 *b*).

VI. Foll. 93—108. Nādir Nāmah by

'Abd ur-Raḥīm Kashmīrī (*i.e.* Bayān i Vāḳi', see p. 381 *b*).

VII. Foll. 110—112. A treatise on ancient eras, originally written in Arabic A.H. 1253 by Maulānā Muḥammad Rafī' ud-Dīn Muhandis, of Dehli, translated for Sir H. Elliot by Navvāb Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Aḥmad B. Navvāb Aḥmad Bakhsh Khān, A.H. 1265.

VIII. Foll. 113—119. A treatise on solar and lunar years by Ḳāẓī Muḥammad Najm ud-Dīn. See p. 1013 *a*, 11.

IX. Foll. 120, 121. Account of the Faṣlī era, written A.H. 1219 by Muḥammad Rafī' ud-Dīn. See above, art. vii.

X. Foll. 122—137. Shāh 'Ālam Nāmah by Manā Lāl. See p. 943 *b*.

XI. Foll. 138—158. Shāh 'Ālam Nāmah by Ghulām 'Alī Khān. See p. 281 *b*.

XII. Foll. 159—186. Tārīkh i Muẓaffarī. See p. 282 *b*.

XIII. Foll. 187—229. Religious tracts (Rasā'il) by Shaikh 'Abd ul-Ḥaḳḳ Dihlavī (see p. 14 *a*), followed by one written A.H. 1093 by Abu 'Alī Ḥasan B. 'Alī ul-Ḥanafī ul-Makkī, and another translated by Ikrām 'Alī, grandson of Shaikh 'Abd ul-Ḥaḳḳ, from the Arabic of Sayyid Muḥammad B. 'Abd ur-Rasūl ul-Barzakhī.

XIV. Foll. 230—243. Beginnings and endings of copies of the following works: Shāhjahān-Nāmah by Muḥammad Amīn (see p. 258 *b*). Letters of Shaikh 'Abd ul-Ḥaḳḳ Dihlavī, رسالة المكاتيب. An Arabic tract, اخبار الآخرة. Account of the Shaikhs of Dehli (the work described p. 975 *b*). Bahādur-shāhī (by Khwushḥāl Chand, see p. 894 *a*). Ḥasb ul-Irshād (p. 310 *b*). Tārīkh i Fīrūzshāhī by Shams i Sirāj (p. 241 *b*). Tārīkh i Bahādurshāhī by Ni'mat Khān (p. 272 *a*). Tārīkh i Dā'ūdī (p. 243 *a*). Zīb ut-Tavārīkh (p. 724 *a*).

XV. Foll. 243 *b*—376. تاريخ گنجينه, a work on general history.

The author, whose name does not appear, compiled it in the time of 'Abd Ullah Ḳuṭub Shāh (A.H. 1035—1083) and apparently at the court of that sovereign. The latest event mentioned in the extracts is the taking of Daulatābād and the capture of Fatḥ Khān, son of Malik 'Anbar, by Khān-Khānān Mahābat Khān, which happened A.H. 1042. As the account of the 'Ādil-shāhis comes to a close with the accession of Sulṭān Muḥammad 'Ādil Shāh, whose reign ended A.H. 1048, the time of composition must fall between the two years last mentioned.

There are, however, two passages of later date, foll. 342 *b*, 372 *b*, in which A.H. 1078 is designated as the current year.

The Tārīkh i Ganjīnah is divided into an introduction (Dībāchah) and twelve books termed Khizānahs, the subdivisions of which are called Ganjīnahs. The following are the subjects of the main divisions:—I. Creation. II. Prophets. III. Early kings of Persia, Rūm and the Arabs. IV. Muḥammad and the Imāms. V. The Khalifs. VI. Dynasties contemporary with the Abbasides. VII. Chingīz Khān and his successors. VIII. Kings who reigned from the time of Chingīz Khān to Tīmūr. IX. Tīmūr and his descendants down to Shāhjahān. X. Turcomans and Uzbaks. XI. Ṣafavis down to Shāh Ṣafī. XII. Dynasties of the Deccan, viz. 1. Bahmanis. 2. Niẓām-Shāhis down to Murtaẓā Niẓām Shāh. 3. 'Ādil-Shāhis down to Sulṭān-Muḥammad. 4. Ḳuṭub-Shāhis down to 'Abd Ullah Ḳuṭub-Shāh.

The following sections are transcribed in full:—Ghaznavis, foll. 261—268. Ghūris and slave-kings, foll. 283—295. Atābaks, foll. 295—309. Khiljis from Bakhtiyār Khiljī to Fīrūz Shāh, foll. 347—368.

XVI. Foll. 377—404. Short extracts from copies of the following works:—Khāvar-

Nāmah (see p. 642 *a*), fol. 377. Ā'īn i Akbarī, fol. 379. Ẓavābiṭ i 'Ālamgīrī (p. 949 *a*), fol. 380. Tārīkh i Fīrūzshāhī by Shams i Sirāj (p. 241 *b*), fol. 382. Tārīkh i Yūsufī by Yūsuf Khān Kamalpūsh, an account of his journey to England in Hindustānī (published in Dehli, 1847, see Garcin de Tassy, Littér. Hindouie, vol. iii. p. 315), fol. 385. Tārīkh i Dakan by 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān (p. 328 *a*), fol. 388. Hasht Bihisht (p. 216 *a*), fol. 391. Shāh 'Ālam Nāmah by Ghulām 'Alī Khān (p. 281 *b*), fol. 393. Tārīkh i Mughuliyyah by Munshī Ḥusainī and Munshī Nūr Muḥammad, of the Dehli College, Hindustānī (see Garcin de Tassy, Littér. Hindouie, vol. i. p. 612, vol. ii. p. 483), fol. 395. Humāyūn Nāmah by Jauhar (p. 246 *a*), fol. 396. Ḥadīḳat ul-Aḳālīm (p. 992 *b*), fol. 397. A short history of the Prophets and of Muḥammad, imperfect at the beginning, fol. 399. Tract of Shaikh Saif ud-Dīn of Dehli on prayers uttered in Mecca and Medina, fol. 400. Homilies of Shaikh 'Abd ul-Ḥaḳḳ Dihlavī in Arabic, نيل اعالى الرتب فى فصول من الخطب, fol. 401. Tārīkh i Shāhnavāz Khān (*i.e.* Mir'āt Āftābnumā, see p. 131 *b*), fol. 402.

XVII. Foll. 405—439. Tārīkh i Bahādurshāhī by Ni'mat Khān (p. 272 *a*), brought down to the 16th of Rajab, second year of the reign (A.H. 1120).

XVIII. Foll. 441—477. An historical account of Agra and of its principal buildings, with map and views, in Hindustānī, by Sadīd ud-Dīn (Professor in the Native College, Dehli; see Garcin de Tassy, Littér. Hindouie, vol. iii. p. 15); lithographed in Agra, 1848 (wanting the first four pages).

Or. 1771.

Foll. 354; 6¼ in. by 4; 9 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

I. Foll. 2—131. گواليار نامه. A history of Gwalior from the earliest times to A.H. 1200.

Author: Muḥammad Khair ud-Dīn محمد خيرالدين

Beg. سپاس و ثنا صانعی را سزاست که بر فصيل صنعت

Some account of the author's life has been given p. 946 *a*. He states in the preface that having been called by Āṣaf ud-Daulah, A.H. 1206, from his native place to Lucknow, he had been shown there by Doctor Bruce a Gwāliyār-Nāmah (see p. 303 *b*), which he found defective in matter and badly written. He was therefore induced to recast it into better shape and to supplement it with an account of the brilliant achievements of the English arms, of which he had been an ocular witness.

The writer, who, it appears, had been attached by General Stibbert to the staff of Captain Wm. Bruce, head of the commissariat of Major Popham's force, devotes the greater part of the work to a detailed account of the capture of Gwalior by the latter (A.D. 1780), of the operations subsequently carried on by Colonel Camac against Mahājī Sīndhiyah, and finally of the recapture of Gwalior and Gohad by the Marattah chief. The latest event recorded is the death by poison of Rānā Jhatar Singh in Gwalior, A.H. 1200.

II. Foll. 133—155. A manual designated as تذكرة الهند. It gives the length of reign of the kings of Dehli from Pithaurā to Aurangzīb, the distances from Dehli to the principal towns of India, lastly the area, divisions, and revenue of the empire.

III. Foll. 157—269. A treatise on agriculture, already described, p. 417 *b*.

IV. Foll. 271—354. Dastūr ul-'Amal, containing tables of the revenue of Ṣūbahs and Sarkārs, titles of princes and Manṣabdārs

in the reigns of Shāhjahān, ʿĀlamgīr, and Shāh ʿĀlam (Bahādur Shāh), and miscellaneous notices.

Or. 1837.

Foll. 259; 5¾ in. by 3½; 13 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

I. Foll. 4—112. مرآة مسعودي. Life of Sālār Masʿūd Ghāzī (see p. 1015 *a*).

Author: ʿAbd ur-Raḥmān Chishtī, عبدالرحمان چشتی

Beg. الحمد لله رب العالمين عالم الغيب والشهادت

The author, who has been already noticed pp. 359 *b* and 973 *a*, professes to have extracted this life from an ancient and extensive work written by Mullā Muḥammad Ghaznavī, a servant of Sultan Maḥmūd, and containing a full account of that sovereign's Indian campaigns as well as of the warlike deeds of Sālār Sāhū and his son Masʿūd.

An abstract of the Mir'āt i Masʿūdī will be found in Elliot's History, vol. ii. pp. 513—549.

II. Foll. 113—259. Memoirs of Asad Beg Ḳazvīnī, with the heading كتاب حالات اسد بيك قزويني, apparently transcribed from the previously described copy (p. 979 *b*), Or. 1996, and concluding with the same notice of the author.

Both the above works have been translated by Mr. B. W. Chapman, of the Bengal Civil Service, whose version will be found in Add. 30,776.

Or. 1838.

Foll. 257; 7¼ in. by 5¼; 17 lines, 3 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the following works:—

I. Foll. 5—13. Vaḳāʾiʿ Niʿmat Khān ʿĀlī (see p. 268 *b*). Fatḥ i Kāngrah (p. 258 *a*); two extracts the second of which is wrongly ascribed in the heading to Niʿmat Khān.

II. Foll. 14—18. Story of Padmāvatī, daughter of Padmasen, and of Rājah Prithīrāj, with the heading خلاصه باب اول كتاب برهت در ذكر احوال مهوب كهنڈ منجمله نه باب كه مشتمل بر حالات راجه برتهی راج بزبان شنسكرت تصنيف است

It purports to be translated from a book called Barhat, or Brihat, in nine Bābs, containing the history of Rājah Prithīrāj in the Sanskrit tongue.

The story of Padmāvatī is one of the episodes of the poem of Chand. See Garcin de Tassy, Littér. Hindouie, vol. i. p. 382.

III. Foll. 18 *b*—28. History of the Rājahs of Anber and Jaipūr from their origin to the time of composition (about A.H. 1260). It concludes with the assassination of Jai Singh by Chauthā Rām and the proclamation of the former's infant son Rām Singh.

It is endorsed by Sir H. Elliot as follows: "This was sent by Chandee Lal and written from his dictation."

IV. Foll. 28—38. Siyar ul-Muta'akhkhirīn (p. 280 *b*). Tārīkh i Firishtah (p. 225 *a*). Tārīkh i Nādirī (p. 192 *a*). ʿĀlam-ārāi ʿAbbāsī (p. 185 *b*).

V. Foll. 38 *b*—42. A general history of India from the death of ʿAdlī to the time of composition, by Jūgal Kishor جوكل كشور, who compiled it for the Lord Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey (A.D. 1774—1783).

Beg. بعد از حمد خداى برتر و نعت رسول

See Elliot's History of India, vol. viii. p. 300.

VI. Foll. 43—66. Tārīkh i Hind u Sind (*i.e.* Chach Nāmah, see p. 290 *a*). Tāj ul-Maʾāṣir (p. 239 *a*). Tārīkh ul-Vaṣṣāf (p. 161 *b*). Tārīkh i Shāh ʿĀlam by Manā Lāl (p. 943 *b*).

VII. Foll. 67—257. Ḥadīḳat ul-Aḳālīm (see p. 992 *b*). Extensive extracts relating chiefly to India.

Or. 1839.

Foll. 286; 5½ in. by 3½; 13 lines, 2 in. long; written in Nestalik about A.D. 1844.

This is the first of a set of seven uniform volumes, Or. 1839—1845, written for Sir Henry Elliot by his Munshī Maulābakhsh in or about the year 1844 (see Or. 1843, fol. 121 *b*). They contain extracts from a vast number of Persian MSS. of a most miscellaneous description, arranged without any system. A table of contents is prefixed to each volume.

The extracts, which seldom exceed two or three small pages, are generally taken from the preamble of the works, and conclude with a notice of the size of the original MSS. They are too short to be of much use, and far too numerous to be separately described.

The present volume contains extracts from 123 MSS. It begins with Maḳāṣid ul-Auliyā, a history of the prophets (by Maḥmūd B. Aḥmad Fāryābī, see Or. 1968, fol. 21), and ends with Ḥadā'iḳ ul-Anvār by Fakhr ud-Dīn Rāzī.

Or. 1840.

Foll. 293; uniform with the preceding.

Extracts from 51 MSS., beginning with Ṭabaḳāt i Akbarī and ending with the letters (Ruḳa'āt) of Munshī Harbans Rāi.

Foll. 189—263 contain an apparently complete transcript of the Gharā'ib ul-Lughāt غرائب اللغات, an alphabetical glossary of Hindī words, explained in Persian by Sirāj ud-Dīn 'Alī Ārzū (see p. 501 *b*).

Beg. سبحانك لا علم لنا الا ما علمتنا

This is, according to the preamble, a revised and corrected edition of a work compiled under the above title by one of the elegant writers of India یکی از فصحای هندوستان. It is confined to those Hindī words the Arabic or Persian equivalents of which are not commonly known in India.

See the Oude Catalogue, p. 133, and Garcin de Tassy, Littér. Hindouie, vol. i., p. 228.

Or. 1841.

Foll. 317; uniform with the preceding.

Extracts from 44 MSS. The following alone are of some extent:—

I. Foll. 5—71. 'Imād us-Sa'ādat. See p. 308 *a*.

II. Foll. 110—125. Khizānah i 'Āmirah. See p. 373 *a*.

III. Foll. 125 *b*—166. Tārīkh i Muẓaffarī. See p. 282 *b*.

IV. Foll. 199—215. عجائب الهند, an account of some remarkable places and curiosities in India, by Sadāsuk'h, poetically surnamed Niyāz, of Dehli (see p. 914 *a*).

V. Foll. 219—317. Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh by Badā'unī. See p. 222 *b*.

Or. 1842.

Foll. 308; uniform with the preceding.

Extracts from 41 MSS., the longer of which are from the following works:—

I. Foll. 5—137. An official manual compiled in the reign of Shāhjahān. It contains a tabulated statement of the revenue of the Ṣūbahs and Sarkārs, an account of offices and salaries, and forms of appointment.

II. Foll. 138—190. The first and second volumes of the Iḳbāl-Nāmah i Jahāngīrī. See pp. 922 *b*, 923 *a*.

III. Foll. 201—222. Tārīkh i Rashīdī. See p. 164 *b*.

Or. 1843.

Foll. 319; uniform with the preceding.

Extracts from 18 MSS. The more important of them are from the following works:—

I. Foll. 4—121. Mir'āt Āftāb-numā. See p. 131 *b*.

II. Foll. 142—157. صحیح الاخبار, a general history of India compiled A.H. 1209 for the Governor-General Sir John Shore, by Sarūp Chand Khatrī. See Elliot's History of India, vol. viii., p. 313.

III. Foll. 182—228. Pādishāh Nāmah by 'Abd ul-Ḥamīd. See p. 260 *a*.

IV. Foll. 237—319. دستور الانشا, a collection of letters compiled for the author's patron Fidā'ī Khān, known as Sayyid Ghulām Ḥusain Khān. The letters relate mostly to transactions in Bengal under the Nāẓims 'Alīvirdī Khān and Sirāj ud-Daulah (A.H. 1151—1170).

In an edition printed in Calcutta A.H. 1240 the author is called Munshī Yār Muḥammad.

Or. 1844.

Foll. 293; uniform with the preceding.

Extracts from 32 MSS. The more extensive of these are from the following works:—

I. Foll. 5—95. Shāhjahān Nāmah, *i. e.* the continuation of the Pādishāh Nāmah, by Vāriṣ. See p. 260 *a*.

II. Foll. 109—200. Tārikh i Muḥammad-Shāhī, by Khwushḥāl Chand. See p. 128 *a*. The extracts come down to the 30th year of the reign of Muḥammad Shāh.

III. Foll. 201—220. Iḳbāl-Nāmah ascribed in the heading to Fatḥ Ullah Shīrāzī. The extract is from the second volume of the Iḳbāl Nāmah of Mu'tamad Khān. See p. 923 *a*.

IV. Foll. 249—270. Farhang i Jahāngīrī. See p. 496 *b*.

Or. 1845.

Foll. 58; uniform with the preceding.

Extracts from 16 MSS. The only one of any extent is an almost complete transcript of an historical notice of the city of Agra and its principal building by Sīlchand, a pupil of the Agra Government College, fol. 21—58. The work, which is called in the heading حالات اکبراباد, was written, as was another essay on the same subject described p. 958 *b*, for Mr. James Stephen Lushington.

Or. 1858.

Foll. 121; 8¼ in. by 5; 11 lines, 2⅞ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1847.

Extracts from the following works:—

I. Foll. 4—64. The continuation of the Akbar Nāmah. This is the work of 'Ināyat Ullah Muḥibb 'Alī already noticed p. 929 *a*, wanting the preface and about a page at the end. It is ascribed, however, on the fly-leaf to another author, viz. Shaikh 'Abd uṣ-Ṣamad B. Shaikh Afẓal Muḥammad, sister's son to Shaikh Abul-Faẓl, and the editor of his Inshā (see p. 396 *a*): تکملہ اکبر نامہ تصنیف شیخ عبد الصمد ابن شیخ افضل محمد خواهرزادہ شیخ ابو الفضل و جامع منشات شیخ مذکور

Contents:—47th year, fol. 5 *a*; 48th year, fol. 28 *a*; 49th year, fol. 39 *b*; 50th year, fol. 55 *a*.

Prefixed is a letter of Sayyid Aḥmad Khān, Munṣif of Dehli, to Sir Henry Elliot, dated 21 Sept. 1847, informing him of the sending of the Takmilah i Akbar Nāmah.

II. Foll. 65—78. Ḳaṣīdahs of Ḥakīm 'Unṣurī قصائد حکیم عنصری, in praise of Sultan Maḥmūd Ghaznavī. 'Unṣurī died A.H. 431 or 441. See the Oude Catalogue, p. 528, and Haft Āsmān, p. 15.

III. Foll. 79—97. Preface of Amīr Khusrau to his Dīvān entitled Ghurrat ul-Kamāl. See p. 610 *a*.

IV. Foll. 98—112. Dīvān of Badr i Chāch, from a copy dated A.H. 1107. The

poems relate mostly to events of the reign of Sultan Muḥammad B. Ṭughluḳ. A notice of the author by Nayyir i Rakhshān (see p. 446 *b*) is prefixed.

Badr ud-Dīn, a native of Chāch, or, in its Arabicized form, Shāsh, the modern Tāshkand, went to India and became the panegyrist of Sultan Muḥammad B. Tughluḳ, who conferred upon him the title of Fakhr uz-Zamān. He composed a Shāhnāmah or poetical record of that king's warlike deeds, which was completed, as stated by the author in the following chronogram, A.H. 745:

سال تاریخ عرب دولت شه بود بعقد
کاسمان عقد سخنهای مرا داد نظام

Translations by Sir H. Elliot of some of his poems will be found in the History of India, vol. iii. pp. 567—573. See also Badā'unī, vol. i. p. 241, and Sprenger, Oude Catalogue, p. 367. The Ḳaṣīdāhs of Badr i Chāch have been lithographed in Cawnpore, A.H. 1261, and, with a commentary, in Rāmpur, A.H. 1289.

V. Foll. 113—120. The Arabic Tārīkh Yāfi'ī. The extracts relate to the Ghaznavis and Gūris, and their incursions into India.

Or. 1860.

Foll. 61; 8 in. by 5; 11 lines, 3⅛ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

I. Foll. 2—8. Extracts from the Ḥayāt ul-Ḥayavān. See the Arabic Catalogue, p. 215 *b*.

II. Foll. 9—29. Maṣnavī on the victories of Islām Khān, Ṣūbahdār of Bengal, in Kūch and Āshām (A.H. 1051-2, see Maāṣir ul-Umarā, fol. 39), by Muḥammad Ḳulī Salīm Ṭihrānī. See p. 738 *a*.

Beg. بیا بلبل که ایام بهار است
کلستان خوشتر از آغوش یار است

III. Foll. 30—48. Sūz u Gudāz, a Maṣnavī by Nau'ī Khabūshānī. See p. 674 *a*.

IV. Foll. 49—61. A Ḳaṣīdah on the conquest of Sind by the Khānkhānān 'Abd ur-Raḥīm Khān (A.H. 1001), by Mīrzā Yūlḳulī Beg Anīsī Shāmlū.

Beg. میوزد باد سراپا خرمی از بوستان
آب حیوان در رکاب و باد عیسی در عنان

Anīsī, a Tureoman soldier, who was attached to 'Alī Ḳulī Khān Shāmlū, governor of Herat, and afterwards served with distinction under 'Abd ur-Raḥīm Khān, died in Burhānpūr, A.H. 1014. See Blochmann, Ain i Akbari, vol. i. p. 578, the Oude Catalogue, p. 333, and the Ātashkadah, fol. 6.

To the above pieces are prefixed notices of the authors and their works by Nayyir i Rakhshān (see p. 446 *b*).

Or. 1861.

Foll. 82; 8 in. by 5; 11 lines, 3 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

I. Foll. 2—44. Account of the tribes and clans of Afghanistan, with notices of their leading men, from the rise of the Durrānī dynasty to the reign of Shujā' ul-Mulk.

Author: Sayyid Maḥmūd ul-Mūsavī, سید محمود الموسوی

Beg. آنچه احوال اقوام چهارگانه افغان

The author wrote this account, as he states in a short preamble, by desire of an English officer named Seton, to whom he gives the following titles: نواب ناظم الدوله سیف الملك دوستدار خان لادلد مستر سیتن صاحب بهادر شهامت جنك. It treats of the following four tribes (Firḳah), which are sub-divided into clans (Ḳaum): I. Abdālī or Durrānī, fol. 4 *a*. II. Ghiljāi غلجئی, fol. 29 *a*. III. Bardurānī, called in India Rohīlah, fol. 32 *b*. IV. Sūr, or Yūsufzai, fol. 43 *a*.

The work, which contains no date, was apparently written during the first reign of

Shujā' ul-Mulk, and shortly after the death of the Vazīr Shīr Muḥammad Khān (A.H. 1223), which is recorded on fol. 10 *b*. The author states, fol. 4 *a*, that the Durrānis had been, at the time of writing, for sixty-three years in possession of the sovereign power. Counting from A.H. 1160, when Aḥmad Shāh assumed the royal title, this would give A.H. 1223 as the date of composition.

II. Foll. 45—82. Notices of the eminent calligraphers who lived in India, and especially in Dehli, under the Timurides from Akbar to Bahādur Shāh (A.H. 1253).

Author: Khalīfah Shaikh Ghulām Muḥammad Haft Ḳalam Akbarshāhī, خليفه شيخ غلام محمد هفت قلم اكبرشاهى

Beg. رساله متضمن حالات خوشنويسان خطوط

The work is divided into the following four sections (Faṣl): 1. Nestalik writers, fol. 46 *a*. 2. Shikastah and Shafī'āī writers, fol. 66 *a*. 3. Naskhi and Ṭughrā writers, fol. 77 *a*. 4. Seal engravers, fol. 81 *a*. In each section the notices are arranged under the successive reigns. The latest date mentioned is A.H. 1261, fol. 80 *a*.

Or. 1865.

Foll. 40; 8 in. by 6; 13 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz, about A.D. 1850.

I. Foll. 2—35. A history of Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān of Maisūr, from his rise to A.H. 1196.

Beg. ستايش ناصرى كه بمددكارى فوج لطفش

The author, who does not give his name, was a witness of the events related in the latter portion of the work. He states at the end that, after serving two years under Captain John Kennaway, he was licensed on the last day of Ẓulḳa'dah A.H. 1196, and went back to Ḥaidarābād. In a later addition he records the death of Ḥaidar 'Alī, which took place at the beginning of Muḥarram, A.H. 1197, and the subsequent accession of Tīpū Sulṭān.

II. Foll. 36—40. Account of the rebellion of Rājah Chait Singh of Benares.

Author: 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān, علي ابراهيم خان

Beg. منكه على ابرهيم خان يكى از خيرخواهان كمپنى انكريزم

The author, who has been already noticed, p. 328 *a*, was an eye-witness of the events related. The period he embraces extends from the 19th of Sha'bān A.H. 1195, when he landed at Baksar with the Governor-General, Mr. Hastings, on his way to Benares, to the 27th of Ramaẓān in the same year.

The date written in the last line, "the 15th of Ẓulḥijjah, A.H. 1195, corresponding to November 1778," relates apparently to the completion of the work, which in the subscription is called گلذار ابراهيم.

Or. 1883.

Foll. 286; 11½ in. by 7; 17 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik, apparently in the 18th century.

A volume of miscellaneous extracts apparently compiled by the writer of the MS., Ghulām Nabī, whose name is found in the subscription of the first part, fol. 152 *b*, باتمام رسيد بعضى نقلهاى غريب و عجيب از كتب متفرقه دستخط غلام نبى عفى الله عنه

Beg. پوشيده نماند كه هر نهال غرايب ثمر

A list of seventy-two works which the compiler professes to have laid under contribution includes the 'Ibrat Nāmah, a history written under Muḥammad Shāh (see p. 939 *a*), and a reference to 'Ālamgīr II. (A.H. 1167—1173), fol. 48 *a*, shows that the collection is of still later date.

The volume contains, besides miscellaneous detached narratives and anecdotes, the following extensive extracts or entire treatises:—

I. Foll. 36—51. Abstract of an anonymous work on general history (Ma'din i Akhbār, see p. 888 *a*).

II. Foll. 85—113. Extract from 'Iyār i Dānish. See p. 756 *b*.

III. Foll. 113 *b*—120. Sa'dī's Naṣīḥat ul-Mulūḳ. See p. 596 *b*, v.

IV. Foll. 133—152. Extract from Ḥabīb us-Siyar relating to Chingīz Khān.

V. Foll. 153—169. Humāyūn's journey to Persia, from the Jahāngīr Nāmah (*i.e.* the first volume of the Iḳbāl Nāmah i Jahāngīrī, see p. 922 *b*).

VI. Foll. 169 *b*—175. سوال و جواب دارا شکوه و بابا لال, questions put by Dārā Shukūh to Bābā Lāl as to points of Hindu doctrine, with the latter's answers.

VII. Foll. 176—236. The first portion of the general history entitled Ma'din i Akhbār. See p. 888 *a*. It consists of the first fourteen of the chapters (Ẓikr) into which the work is divided, the first treating of the Pīshdādians and the fourteenth of the Khwārazmshāhīs.

VIII. Foll. 239—250. مرآت المخلوقات, a treatise on Hindu cosmogony, in the form of a dialogue between Mahādev and Parbatī, handed down by the Muni Bashisht (Vasishta); translated from a Sanskrit original in verse and explained by 'Abd ur-Raḥmān Chishtī, عبد الرحمن چشتی

Beg. الحمد لله . . . اما بعد هذا مینویسد حقیر الفقیر

The author, who has been already noticed pp. 359 *b*, 973 *a*, shows by an elaborate system of interpretation how the Hindu legend is to be adapted to Muslim ideas, how for instance Mahādev is to be taken as a king of the Jinns, another mythological being to be turned into Adam, a third into Muḥammad, and so forth. A.H. 1041 is incidentally mentioned, fol. 240 *a*, as the current year.

IX. Foll. 257—271. مرآت الحقائق, an abridged translation of the Bhagavadgītā, with Muslim comments, by the same writer.

Beg. هو الاول وهو الآخر هو الظاهر وهو الباطن

The author, who here calls himself 'Abd ur-Raḥmān [B.] 'Abd ur-Rasūl 'Abbāsī ul-'Alavī ul-Chishtī, mentions, as the best exposition of Hindu pantheism, a work entitled Kashf ul-Kunūz and commonly called Jog Bashist, by Shaikh Ṣūfī Ḳubjahānī, صوفی قبجهانی

X. Foll. 272—283. اطوار در حل اسرار, an abstract of the Yoga Vāsishta (see p. 61 *a*), divided into ten sections called Aṭvār, and dedicated to Jahāngīr; by Ṣūfī Sharīf, صوفی شریف, probably the author quoted under the preceding article.

Beg. حمد و ثنا لائق ذات خداست که از نفوس

A table of contents in the same handwriting as the text occupies three pages at the beginning. The volume is endorsed by Sir H. Elliot "composed or rather abstracted by Hakím Md Ali."

Or. 1904.

Foll. 54; 8¼ in. by 5¼; 11 lines, 3 in. long; written in Nestalik and Shikastah, A.D. 1851.

Five notices written for Sir H. Elliot by Nayyir i Rakhshān (see p. 446 *b*) in November and December 1851, viz.:—

I. Foll. 2—8. Abstract of نیرنگ عشق, a Maṣnavī on the love-story of Shāhid and 'Azīz, written A.H. 1096 by Ghanīmat Panjābī (see p. 700 *b*), and beginning

بنام شاهد نازك خیالان

II. Foll. 9—20. Analysis of a Maṣnavī on the story of Kāmrūp by Mīr Muḥammad Murād. See p. 697 *a*.

III. Foll. 21—29. Notice of the خلاصة الحیوة, a history of ancient and modern philosophers written for Ḥakīm Abul-Fatḥ

Gīlānī by Mullā Aḥmad Tatavī (see p. 117 *b*), with some extracts. These are stated to be from an imperfect copy containing only a portion of the first of the two Maḳṣads into which the work is divided.

IV. Foll. 30—33. Extracts from the Akhbār i Barmakiyān by Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Baranī (see p. 333 *b*), with a notice of the work.

V. Foll. 39—54. Account of the discovery of tobacco and of its introduction into India, with extracts from various historical and medical works.

Or. 1908.

Foll. 123; 8¾ in. by 5¼; about 20 lines, 4 in. long; written in Naskhi by a European hand, A.H. 1851.

Extracts made for Sir H. Elliot from historical MSS. in the Paris National Library, relating mostly to India, with descriptions in French by M. Munk.

A first series consists of notices of thirty-one MSS. A second series, extending from fol. 83 to the end, gives further particulars, with extracts, of eleven MSS. included in the first, and an account of two copies of the Vāḳi'āt i Bābarī.

The volume is endorsed: "Received with letter of 7th January 51." Two tables of contents, one in Persian, the other in English, are prefixed.

Or. 1937.

Foll. 20; 10 in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Notices of twenty-six volumes (some of them printed) in the library of the Navvāb of Tonk, with short extracts, consisting mostly of a few lines at beginning and end of each work, and occasionally of its main divisions.

The extracts are from the following works:—

Tuḥfat ul-'Ālam (see p. 383 *a*). Ẓafar Nāmah (p. 173 *a*). Jām i Jam (p. 284 *b*). Guzīdah (p. 80 *b*). Ma'āṣir ul-Khavāḳīn (p. 183 *b*). Humāyūn Nāmah (p. 1024 *a*, iv.). Shāhjahān Nāmah by Jalālā (p. 933 *a*). Shāhjahān Nāmah by 'Abd ul-Ḥamīd (p. 260 *a*). Aurang Nāmah by 'Āḳil Khān (p. 936 *a*). Nādir uz-Zamānī (p. 128 *a*). Shāh 'Ālam Nāmah by Muḥammad 'Alī Khān (*i.e.* Tārīkh i Muẓaffarī, see p. 282 *b*). Tārīkh i Shīrshāhī (p. 242 *b*). Tārīkh i Fīrūzshāhī by Ẓiyā Baranī (p. 919 *a*). Ma'rūf ul-Hind, an account of Mumtāz Maḥall (p. 958 *b*). Muntakhab [read Aḥsan] ut-Tavārīkh by Ḥasan Khākī (p. 886 *a*). Najm ut-Tavārīkh, a compendium of general history, compiled A.H. 1099; the rough draught of an unknown writer. Tārīkh i Ḳandahār (p. 264 *b*). Khulāṣat ul-Ansāb (p. 212 *b*). Ḥishmat i Kashmīrī by 'Abd ul-Ḳādir Khān (p. 1016 *a*, v.). Chatur Gulshan (p. 909 *b*). 'Ālam Āshūb, a history of Shāh 'Ālam by Maulavī Khair ud-Dīn (*i.e.* 'Ibrat Nāmah, see p. 946 *a*).

Mukhbir ul-Vāṣilīn by Muḥammad Fāẓil B. Sayyid Aḥmad ul-Akbarābādī, a history of Khalifs, Imāms, and saints, composed in verse in the time of Shāhjahān. Nigāristān by Mullā Munīr, of Jahāngīrnagar, written in the reign of Shāhjahān (see p. 1048 *a*, ii.).

Durr i Manẓūm by Ghulām Jīlānī Rif'at, of Rāmpur (see Littér. Hindouie, vol. ii. p. 518), a rhymed history of Faiz Ullah Khān and his children. Nasab Nāmah i Kambū by Navvāb Mubārak 'Alī Khān, son of Navvāb Farḥat, of Dehli; printed. Mulakhkhaṣ ut-Tavārīkh, an abridgment of Siyar ul-Muta'akhkhirīn by Farzand 'Alī (p. 943 *a*).

The volume is endorsed by Sir H. Elliot: "This was received from the Nawab of Tonk, Rajpotanah."

Or. 1940.

Foll. 54; 8¼ in. by 5¼; 11 and 13 lines,

3 in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz and Nestalik, A.D. 1851.

Notices and extracts written for Sir H. Elliot by Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Aḥmad Khān (see p. 446 *b*), in Simlah and Dehli, A.D. 1851.

They relate to the following works.—

I. Foll. 2—9. Futūḥāt i ʿĀlamgīrī, a rhetorical account of the victories and conquests of Aurangzīb, written after his death by Shaikh Raʾāfat, شیخ رأفت.

Beg. ایزد که فتوحات جهان راست تقدیر

The author mentions as his paternal uncle Muḥammad Sanāʾī, poetically surnamed Vaḥshat, and refers to another yet unfinished history by himself entitled Āʾīnah i Jahānnumā, which was to contain a detailed record of the contest of the sons of Aurangzīb for the empire.

The present narrative begins with an account of Aurangzīb's journey to Kashmīr and of his preparations for a campaign against Persia in the 4th year of his reign; it is brought down to that sovereign's death. The only known copy, from which the abstract was made, belonged to ʿAlī Muḥammad Jhajharī.

There are two other works bearing the title of Futūḥāt i ʿĀlamgīrī, one by Īsardās (see p. 269 *a*), and another by Muḥammad Maʿṣūm (see Elliot's History of India, vol. vii. p. 198).

II. Baḥr ul-Buldān, a translation of Ḳazvīnī's Āṣār ul-Bilād (see p. 1019 *b*, v.), fol. 10. Tārīkh i Gujrāt by Mīr Abu Turāb Valī (p. 967 *a*), fol. 11. Navādir ul-Ḥikāyāt (p. 1004 *b*), fol. 13. Iʿjāz Khusravī (p. 527 *a*), fol. 15. Nigāristān by Aḥmad Ghaffārī (p. 106 *a*), fol. 37. Dāstān Gharāʾib Hindustān, from ʿAbd ur-Razzāḳ's account of his mission to Bījānagar (p. 182 *a*), fol. 39. Mirʾāt ul-Iṣṭilāḥ (p. 997 *a*), foll. 49—54.

Or. 1941.

Foll. 47; 9½ in. by 7; written by different hands about A.H. 1850.

I. Foll. 2—5. Abstract of the story of Padmāvat and Ratan Sen written in Bhākhā for Shīr Shāh A.H. 947 by Malik Muḥammad Jāʾisī (see Garcin de Tassy, Littérature Hindouie, vol. ii. p. 97).

The abstract is by Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Khān (see p. 446 *b*), who mentions at the end three versions of the above story, viz. 1. the Persian Maṣnavī of Bazmī; 2. an Urdu Maṣnavī by ʿIshrat and his pupil ʿIbrat (see Littér. Hind., vol. ii. p. 48); 3. a Maṣnavī in a language intermediate between Bhākhā and Urdū by Mīr ʿAbd ul-Jalīl Balgrāmī (see p. 963 *b*).

II. Foll. 6—22. List of MSS. in Munīr ul-Mulk's library. Headings of a history of Siyālkot. Extracts from an official guide. Life of Muḥsin Fānī, who is stated to have died in Kashmīr A.H. 1081.

III. Foll. 23—26. Notices by Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Khān on Tārīkh i Muẓaffarī, the Shāhjahān Nāmah of Vāriṣ, and the prose works of Munīr Lāhaurī and Ṭughrā.

IV. Foll. 27—29. Extracts from the Ḳānūn Masʿūdī (see p. 1013 *a*).

V. Foll. 30—35. Analysis by Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Khān of Rat Padam رت پدم, the above-mentioned poetical version of the story of Padmāvat, a Maṣnavī composed A.H. 1028 by Bazmī son of Shaikh Munavvar.

Bazmī, whose original name was ʿAbd ush-Shakūr, was a favourite companion of Khānzamān (who died as governor of Balāghāt A.H. 1047, see Maʾāṣir ul-Umarā, fol. 180). After the decease of his patron he led a secluded life, and died in Agra A.H. 1073, leaving a Dīvān and a poem (the above Maṣnavī) composed in the same metre as Faiẓī's Nal-Daman (p. 670 *b*). See Mirʾāt i Jahānnumā, fol. 316.

VI. Foll. 36—40. Extracts from the Taẓkirat us-Salāṭīn Chaghatā (p. 274 *b*), with notes by Dr. Sprenger.

VII. Foll. 41—43. Notice of Rājah Jaipāl and the Ghakhar tribe (see p. 1012 *b*), sent to Sir H. Elliot by the author of the Risālah i Ṣāḥib-numā (see p. 952 *b*).

VIII. Foll. 44—47. Translation of some Arabic sentences in I'jāz i Khusravī (p. 527 *a*), and extracts from Tārīkh i Vaṣṣāf, with glosses, by Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Khān.

Or. 1947.

Foll. 51; 7¾ in. by 5; 13 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from twenty-three MSS. in the library of Munīr ul-Mulk (see p. 1036 *b*, ii.). These consist mostly of the initial and concluding portions of each work and in some cases of its main headings.

The works are entitled as follows:—

I. Kitāb Āṣafkhānī (the third volume of the Iḳbāl Nāmah, see p. 255 *a*), fol. 1 *b*. Tārīkh i Shāhjahānī by Ṭāhir Vaḥīd (the history of Shāh 'Abbās II., see p. 189 *b*), brought down to the Shāh's death, A.H. 1077, fol. 9 *a*. Maṭla' ul-Anvār, a religious work by 'Afīf Navā Kāshānī, fol. 11 *a*. Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh (p. 222 *b*), fol. 12 *a*. Tārīkh Fīrūzshāhī by Ziyā Baranī (p. 919 *a*), fol. 13. Durrah i Nādirī (p. 195 *a*), fol. 14 *a*, Tārīkh i Khānjahānī (p. 210 *a*), fol. 15. Ṭabaḳāt i Akbarshāhī (p. 220 *a*), fol. 17. 'Ālamgīr Nāmah (p. 266 *b*), fol. 18. Tārīkh i 'Ālamgīrī (*i.e.* Mir'āt ul-'Ālam, p. 125 *b*), fol. 19. Tārīkh i Ibrāhīmshāhī (*i.e.* T. Khānjahānī, p. 210 *a*), fol. 20. Aḥvāl i Mīr Niẓām 'Alī Khān, written in Dak'hnī verse by a poet of Ḥaidarābād, A.H. 1221, fol. 21.

II. Tūzuk i Āṣafī, a history of the Niẓāms, and especially of Niẓām 'Alī Khān, by Tajallī 'Alī, called Tajallī Shāh, fol. 26. In a copy belonging to Mīr Akbar 'Alī Khān, of Ḥaidarābād, the history is brought down to Shavvāl A.H. 1206, and it is stated at the end that it was cut short by the death of the author.

Beg. اشعه ستایش بی آلایش مر احدیرا سزد

III. Tārīkh i 'Ādilshāhī by Nūr Ullāh (p. 318 *a*), fol. 27. Tārīkh i Ḳuṭubshāhī by Ḳādir Khān Munshī, fol. 33. Tārīkh i Āṣafjāhī, a history of the Niẓāms from their origin to the accession of Iskandar Jāh (A.H. 1218), by the same, fol. 34. (This last work is probably due to Ḳādirdād Khān, who is quoted by Jauhar, Add. 24,417, fol. 39, as a contemporary historian of the reign of Niẓām 'Alī Khān). Tārīkh i Dak'han by Mun'im Khān ul-Hamadānī (see p. 322 *b*), fol. 35.

IV. Shāhnāmah of Ḳudsī, beginning بحمد خدائی زبانم کشود (compare p. 685 *a*, viii.), fol. 36. Dānish Nāmah by Ghiyāṣ ud-Dīn 'Alī (p. 439 *b*), fol. 37. Shāhnāmah i Bakhtāvar-Khānī (abridged from Firdūsī) by Bahādur 'Alī, son of Ilāhvirdī Khān 'Ālamgīrshāhī, commonly called Ja'far, fol. 40. (Ilāhvirdī Khān died A.H. 1079; see Ma'āṣir ul-Umarā, fol. 56). Tīmūr Nāmah (p. 653 *b*), fol. 43. Muntakhab i Ḥākim, a Taẓkirah compiled from the Majma' un-Nafā'is of Ārzū, with additional lives, by 'Abd ul-Ḥakīm surnamed Ḥākim, fol. 44. Tārīkh i Murtaẓā-d-dahr by Kabīr B. Munavvar, written A.H. 1006, the 43rd year of Akbar, fol. 45. Savānih i Dakan by Mun'im Khān (p. 322 *b*), fol. 47. Tārīkh i Bangālah, a late work in Hindustani, fol. 48.

Or. 1952.

Foll. 12; 12½ in. by 8¼; written by different hands about A.D. 1850.

I. Foll. 2—7. Headings of the latter portion of Khulāṣat ut-Tavārīkh (see p. 230 *a*), with extracts.

II. Foll. 8—11. Statement of the contents of the Taẓkirah of Sarkhwush (see p. 369 *a*), by Nayyir i Rakhshān; dated Lahore, December, 1849.

III. Fol. 12. Description of five MSS.

Of these one alone deserves notice, viz. the Amīr Nāmah, or life of Amīr Khān, Navvāb of Tonk, by Basāvanla'l Balgrāmī (see p. 1019 *a*).

Or. 1953.

Foll. 12; 12½ in. by 8; 17 lines, 5¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts made for Sir H. Elliot from copies of the following works:—

I. Foll. 2—7. Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh by Muḥammad Yūsuf (see p. 122 *b*). The extract relates to the prophets and kings of the Hindus, and corresponds with Add. 16,695, foll. 203—6.

II. Foll. 8—11. Ātashkadah (see p. 375 *a*); a full table of contents.

III. Fol. 12. Headings of Hai'at ul-'Ālam هيئة العالم, a geographical work. In a notice of the autograph MS. written about A.H. 120 *a*, Or. 2073, fol. 29, the author is called Shaikh Muḥammad A'ẓam T'hatavī.

Or. 1954.

Foll. 35; 10¾ in. by 7; 15 lines, 4½ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts made for Sir H. Elliot from copies of the following works:—

Tīmūr Nāmah (p. 653 *b*), fol. 2. Ṭurfah Inshā, or letters of Mahārājah Rām-Narāyan, collected by Rām Singh Khatrī, son of Kalyān Singh, of Aman-ābād, fol. 9. Jāmi' Bahādurkhānī, a treatise of geometry written A.H. 1249, fol. 13. Vaḳā'i' of Ni'mat Khān 'Ālī (p. 268 *a*), fol. 21. Iḳbāl Nāmah i Jahāngīrī (p. 255 *a*), fol. 29.

Or. 1961.

Foll. 96; 11½ in. by 8½; 11 lines, 4¾ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the following works:—

I. Lubb ut-Tavārīkh (p. 104 *a*), foll. 2—5, 33—38. Akhlāḳ i Nāṣirī (p. 441 *b*), fol. 6 *a*. 'Ajā'ib ul-Buldān by Ḳazvīnī, Arabic, fol. 11 *b*.

II. Ẓafar-Nāmah i Kābul, an account of the Afghan war, written in verse A.H. 1260, without author's name, fol 19 *a*.

Beg. سر نامه بر نام پروردگار

III. The rough drafts مسودات of Munshī Khalīl Ullah Khān, viz.—An account of the Sardārs of Balabgarh (Farīdābād), from the death of Sūrajmal Jāt to the departure of Mr. Metcalfe (about A.D. 1820), fol. 38 *a*. History and topography of Hiṣār Fīrūzah (Thornton's Hissar, district of Hurreeanah), fol. 43 *a*. History of the Lodis from the death of Sikandar to their extinction, fol. 49 *a*.

IV. Tārīkh i Fīrūzshāhī by Shams i Sirāj (p. 241 *b*), fol. 52 *a*. Haft Gulshan by Muḥammad Hādī (p. 908 *a*), fol. 60 *b*. Tārīkh i Nādirī (p. 192 *a*), fol. 79 *a*. Abstract of Ḥujjat ul-Hind (p. 29 *a*), fol. 92 *a*.

Or. 1962.

Foll. 47; 12½ in. by 7½; about 20 lines, 5½ in. long; written by different hands in Nestalik and Shikastah, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the following works:—

I. شرح دساتير, a commentary on the Dasātīr by Najaf 'Alī son of Muḥammad 'Aẓīm ud-Dīn, dedicated to Sir Henry Elliot, fol. 2.

II. History of Shāh Shujā' from the time of his escape from Lahore to A.H. 1261, unfinished, fol. 27. It is endorsed "Allee Muhummud's book, of Shikarpoor."

III. Mā'din ul-Javāhir, a collection of anecdotes in the style of the Gulistān, written for Jahāngīr A.H. 1025 by Ṭarzī, fol. 32. (A notice of the work by Nayyir Rakhshān is to be found in Or. 1978, fol. 30.) A dictionary of Nisbahs, without title, evi-

dently translated from the Ansāb al-Sam'ānī (Arabic Catalogue, p. 167 *a*), fol. 43.

At the end, fol. 46, is a short notice of مجموعة الحقائق, a work containing anecdotes of Indian saints.

Or. 1963.

Foll. 151; 11 in. by 8¼; 13 and 15 lines, about 5 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from MSS. of the following works:—

I: Mi'rāj un-Nubuvvah (p. 149 *a*), fol. 2. Haft Kishvar, a work on ethics, illustrated by narratives relating to the early kings of Persia and miscellaneous anecdotes, without author's name, fol. 14. Tārīkh i A'ṣam Kūfī (p. 151 *a*), fol. 17. Tārīkh i Mahābat Jang (p. 312 *a*), fol. 19.

II. Tārīkh i Niẓāmī (*i.e.* Ḥadīḳat ul-'Ālam, see p. 323 *b*), fol. 22. Tūzuk i Āṣafī, a history of the Niẓāms, by Tajallī 'Alī (see p. 1037 *a*, ii.), fol. 35. Tārīkh i Ḥāl i Hind, (*i.e.* Khizānah i 'Āmīrah, see p. 373 *a*), fol. 45.

III. Tārīkh i Salāṭīn (*i.e.* the second volume of Jāmi'i Mufīdī (p. 207 *b*), written in Shāhjahānābād, A.H. 1088, and containing a history of the Ṣafavis dedicated to Sulaimān Shāh, beginning یارب زسخن قدر مرا عالی ساز, fol. 57. Tuḥfat ul-'Ālam (p. 383 *a*), fol. 78. Rauẓat uṣ-Ṣafā, fol. 91. Nauras Nāmah (*i.e.* Tārīkh i Firishtah, p. 226 *a*), fol. 112.

IV. Ma'āṣir i Āṣafī, a history of the Niẓāms, written A.H. 1207 by Lachhmī Narāyan Shafīḳ, of Aurangābād (p. 327 *a*), beginning جواهر محامد نذر مالك الملكى كه شاهان, fol. 128. Tārīkh i Bangālā by Munshī Salīm Ullah (p. 312 *b*), fol. 137.

Or. 1964.

Foll. 75; 11 in. by 8; 13 lines, 4½ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

I. Foll. 2—47. Extracts from the Tārīkh i Jahānārā; see p. 111 *b*. They include an account of Indian dynasties, which is no part of the original work; it comes down to A.H. 1021, whereas the author of Jahānārā died A.H. 975 (see p. 106 *a*). This additional section is inserted as Saṭar 1 of Ṣafḥah XV. (see p. 114 *b*), and comprises the following dynasties:—Kings of Gujrāt, fol. 3 *b*. Bahmanis, fol. 5 *b*. (This last chapter is said to be partly taken from the Sirāj ul-Ḳulūb of Muḥammad B. Ḥasan B. Luṭf Ullāh Lārī, a dependent of Maḥmūd Shāh Bahmanī, A.H. 888—924.) Niẓāmshāhis, fol. 14 *b*. 'Ādilshāhis, fol. 22 *b*. Ḳuṭubshāhis, fol. 27 *b*. 'Imādshāhis, fol. 30 *b*. Barīdis, foll. 33 *a*—37.

The above sections are distinct from the corresponding chapters compiled at the same date by Ḥasan Khākī (see p. 887 *b*).

II. Foll. 48—75. Extracts from the Zubdat ut-Tavārīkh of Nūr ul-Ḥaḳḳ. See p. 224 *b*.

Or. 1965.

Foll. 35; 10¾ in. by 8; 13 lines, 4½ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from Savāniḥ i Dakan (p. 322 *b*), fol. 2, and from Tārīkh i Muẓaffar Shāh Gujrātī (*i.e.* Mir'āt i Sikandarī, see p. 287 *b*), fol. 20.

Or. 1968.

Foll. 37; 12½ in. by 9; written in Nestalik by various hands, A.D. 1847.

Extracts from historical MSS. in the library of the late Maulavī Muftī Sayyid Amīr Ḥaidar, of Balgrām (the author of the Savāniḥ i Akbarī, see p. 930 *a*), a list of which occupies foll. 19—22.

The extracts are from the following works:—

Tabṣirat un-Nāẓirīn (p. 963 *b*), fol. 5. Taẓkirah i Amīr Tīmūr, etc. (from Tārīkh i Firishtah, see p. 225 *a*), fol. 7. Gul i Ra'nā (p. 977 *b*), fol. 10. Taẓkirah i Mirzā Ṭāhir

Naṣīrābādī (p. 368 *b*), foll. 11—18). Tārīkh i Ma'ṣūmī (p. 291 *a*), fol. 23. Risālah i Muḥammad Shāh u Khāndaurān (p. 277 *b*), fol. 28. Siyar ul-Muta'akhkhirīn (p. 280 *b*), fol. 32. 'Ālamgīr Nāmah (p. 266 *b*), fol. 33. Ḥadīḳat ul-Aḳālīm by Shaikh Ilahyār Khān Balgrāmī (p. 992 *b*), fol. 36. 'Ālamgīr Nāmah (*i.e.* Ma'āṣir 'Ālamgīrī, p. 270 *a*), fol. 37.

Or. 1972.

Foll. 70; 10¼ in. by 8; written by different hands about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the following works:—

An Arabic commentary upon the Yamīnī (see Arabic Catalogue, p. 152 *b*) by 'Alī B. Muṣliḥ al-Sam'ānī al-Kirmānī, fol. 2. Tuḥfat ul-'Ālam (p. 383 *a*), fol. 10. The second volume of Tārīkh i Ṭāhirī (*i.e.* Rauẓat uṭ-Ṭāhirīn, p. 119 *b*), fol. 15. Ḥadīḳat ul-'Ālam (p. 323 *b*), foll. 27—70.

Or. 1974.

Foll. 78; 10¾ in. by 7; 15 lines, 4¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the following works:—

Riyāẓ us-Salāṭīn (p. 965 *b*), viz. the preface, table of contents, and part of the introduction, fol. 2. Taẓkirat ul-Mulūk by Rafī' ud-Dīn (p. 316 *a*), fol. 15. Iḳbāl Nāmah i Jahāngīrī (p. 255 *a*), fol. 22. Tuḥfat ul-Mulūk, an Arabic treatise on ethics, divided into a Muḳaddimah, eight Bābs, and a Khātimah, by Valī B. Ni'mat Ullah ul-Ḥusainī ur-Riẓavī, fol. 29. Muntakhab ush-Shafī', a collection of moral anecdotes chiefly relating to saints, in 24 Bābs, fol. 37. Tārīkh i Bangālā (*i.e.* Shigarfnāmah i Vilāyat, p. 383 *a*), fol. 48. Savāniḥ i Dakan (p. 322 *b*), fol. 58.

Or. 1979.

Foll. 38; 10¾ in. by 8; 15 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

I. Foll. 2—30. Extracts from a general history in Arabic, with the heading تاريخ طبرى (p. 1023 *b*, viii.), viz. Bāb 43, Ghaznavīs; Bāb 44, Ghūris; Bāb 70, Kings of India.

II. Foll. 31—38. Extracts from the Persian version of Ṭabarī (see p. 68 *a*).

Or. 1980.

Foll. 27; 10¾ in. by 8; 11 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from Jahāngīr Nāmah (*i.e.* Iḳbāl Nāmah, p. 255 *a*), fol. 2; Tārīkh i Firishtah (p. 225 *a*), fol. 15; Tārīkh i Nāṣirī (p. 968 *a*), fol. 18; and Mulakhkhaṣ ut-Tavārīkh (see p. 943 *a*), fol. 26.

Or. 1981.

Foll. 68; 9¼ in. by 6¼; written by various hands, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the following works:—

Vaḳā'i' Ḥaidarābād (p. 268 *a*), fol. 2. Tavārīkh Tāzah-Navāi, تواريخ تازه نواى, a history of Sind, by Mirzā 'Aṭā Muḥammad, of Shikārpūr, fol. 9. (The first extract contains an account of Shāh Shujā' ul-Mulk from A.H. 1217 to his death. The second, apparently by the same author, but headed خزاين تواريخ, relates to Sir Charles Napier's expedition against the Balūchis, A.H. 1261.) Favāid ul-Fu'ād (p. 972 *a*), fol. 19. Ṭabaḳāt i Akbarī (p. 220 *a*), fol. 28. Notice on Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Baranī from Akhbār ul-Akhyār, foll. 31—34. Mir'āt i Sikandarī, foll. 38—46. A short account of the reign of Bahādur Shāh, without author's name, foll. 47—51.

Short extracts of no importance occupy the remainder of the volume.

Or. 1982.

Foll. 40; 12½ in. by 8¼; about 11 lines, 4½ in. long; written by different hands, about A.D. 1850.

Short extracts from the following works: Tārīkh i Tīmūr ('Ajā'ib ul-Maḳdūr, Arabic Catalogue, p. 168 *a*), fol. 2. Tarjumah i Ibn Khallikān (p. 334 *a*), fol. 4. A history of Muḥammad, divided into four Bābs, and a Khātimah (founded upon al-Kāzarūnī, see p. 1026 *a*, xxv.), from a MS. imperfect at the beginning, dated A.H. 1009, fol. 6. Lubb i Lubāb (*i.e.* Lubb ut-Tavārīkh, p. 104 *a*), fol. 9. A MS. inscribed مسودات منشی خلیل الله خان, and containing detached statistical and historical notices of recent date, among which are found accounts of Ḥiṣār Fīrūzah and Balabgarh, fol. 11. Chahār Gulshan by Rāi Chatarman (p. 909 *b*), fol. 12. Salīm Shāhī (p. 931 *b*), fol. 16. Durrat ut-Tāj (p. 434 *a*), fol. 22. Iḳbāl Nāmah by Mu'tamad Khān (p. 255 *a*), fol. 27. Abvāb ul-Jinān (p. 826 *a*), fol. 32. Revenue tables of the Ṣūbahs of India, fol. 34. Khazā'in ul-Futūḥ (*i.e.* Makhzan ul-Futūḥ, p. 948 *b*), fol. 40.

Or. 1986.

Foll. 32; 8¼ in. by 5¼; 13 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the following works:—

I. Foll. 2—9. تواریخ سورته, a history of the province of Sūrat by Ranchhūrjī, son of Amarjī, Dīvān, رنچورجی ولد امر جی دیوان. The extracts consist of historical notices of Jūnāgar and Nagar, in which the latest date mentioned is Samvat 1881 (A.D. 1824).

II. Foll. 10—14. فتح نامه, a poetical history of the 'Abbāsī Amīrs (the Talpurs) of Ḥaidarābād, Sind, written in verse, A.H. 1191, by Muḥammad 'Aẓīm ud-Dīn Ḥusainī Shīrāzī Tatavī.

Beg. بنام خداوند هر دو جهان
شه هفت کیتی و نه آسمان

The poem, which is dedicated to the reigning Amīr, Mīr Fatḥ 'Alī Khān, has been subsequently continued to his death in A.H. 1203.

III. Foll. 14 *b*—18. Tārīkh i Sind by Muḥammad Ma'ṣūm (p. 291 *a*).

IV. Foll. 18 *b*—31. Khulāṣat ut-Tavārīkh (p. 230 *a*). The author's name is written منشی سبحانرای عرف بهنداری ساکن بتاله

Or. 1990.

Foll. 31; 11½ in. by 8½; from 11 to 21 lines, 6½ in. long; written in Shikastah, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the following works:—

Bakhtiyār Nāmah, a tale, fol. 3. Taẓkirah i Mīr 'Abd ul-Ḳādir Samarḳandī, fol. 8. The extract consists of severe strictures on some verses, apparently by Āzād. Mir'āt ul-Khayāl (p. 369 *b*), fol. 10. Gulzār ul-Abrār, notices on Indian saints, compiled, according to Or. 1968, fol. 20 *b*, by Maulavī Muḥammad Ghauṣī, fol. 12. Taẓkirat ul-Auliyā (by 'Aṭṭār, p. 344 *a*), from a copy containing 84 notices (Bābs), fol. 15. Ma'āṣir ul-Kirām (p. 971 *a*), fol. 17. Subḥat ul-Marjān (p. 1022 *b*), fol. 19. Nafā'is ul-Ma'āṣir (p. 1022 *a*), fol. 23. Shām i Gharībān (see p. 327 *a*), fol. 29.

Or. 1992.

Foll. 41; 8¼ in. by 5½; 13 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

Extracts from the following works:—

Tārīkh 'Umarī, a history of the Khalif 'Umar, said to have been written in Arabic for Hārūn ur-Rashīd, and translated into Persian by Muḥammad Ḥusain B. 'Abd us-Salām for Maḥmūd B. Subuktigīn, fol. 4. It begins: سپاس و ستایش مر خدایرا که عدل و احسان را. Guzīdah (p. 80 *b*), fol. 12. Tārīkh Ibn Kaṣīr (see Arabic Catalogue, p. 143 *b*), fol. 17. Tarjumah i Tārīkh i Ṭabarī (p. 68), foll. 26—40.

Or. 2014.

Foll. 268; 10¼ in. by 6½; 15 lines, 4½ in.

long; written in Nestalik, about A.D. 1850.

A collection of extracts and miscellaneous notices, in Persian and Hindustani, bearing on the fly-leaf the following title: كتاب مجموعه حقايق الهند

The contents, a table of which is prefixed, are as follows:—

I. Foll. 4—37. Extracts from منبع السادات, the work described p. 348 *a* under the title of منبع الانساب.

II. Foll. 38—61. Extracts from لطائف اشرفى فى بيان طوائف صوفى, discourses and teachings of Sayyid Ashraf Jahāngīr, collected by his disciple Niẓām Ḥājī Yamanī (see p. 412 *b*).

The author states in the preface that he had become a Murīd of his holy master in Yaman A.H. 750, and had been for thirty years his constant companion. The present work was written by the Sayyid's desire and submitted to his revision, with the exception of the discourses uttered towards the close of his life, when he had transmitted his spiritual authority to his son ʿAbd ur-Razzāḳ. An appendix treats of the religious eminence of the latter.

III. Foll. 62—72. تحرير المعتقد فى حالات المرشد Notice of the life and supernatural powers of Maulānā Taḳī ud-Dīn Muḥammad Naḳavī, with an account of his father ʿAlī Murtaẓā, surnamed Māh Shaʿbān Biyābānī.

Author: Ḥājī Rūmī, حاجى رومى

Beg. الحمد لله الذى نور قلوب العارفين

The author describes himself as a Khalīfah of Maulānā Ṭaḳī ud-Dīn. The subject of the notice was a descendant of Sayyid Muḥammad Makkī, who had settled in Bhakhar. His father (known as Shaʿbān ul-Millat) is stated to have been born near that place A.H. 660, and to have died in Jhūnsī A.H. 760. Taḳī ud-Dīn was born in Jhūnsī A.H. 720, and died A.H. 785. Both have been mentioned p. 348.

IV. Foll. 73-4. Extract from حالات شاه عثمان اكبر, a notice of Shāh ʿUṣmān Akbar, son of Taḳī ud-Dīn Muḥammad, the subject of the preceding biography, with an account of his descendants.

The author, who calls himself Mīm ميم, states that he was a Khalīfah of Shāh Muḥammad Ṣalāḥ Dūndī, surnamed Shāh, one of the successors of the above Shaikh, with whose life he concludes his work. Shāh ʿUṣmān Akbar was born in Jhūnsī A.H. 737, and died A.H. 821.

V. Foll. 75—91. History of Sālār Masʿūd Ghāzī قصه سالار مسعود غازى, abridged from Mir'āt i Masʿūdī by the author of the latter work, *i.e.* ʿAbd ur-Raḥmān Chishtī. See p. 1029 *a*.

VI. Foll. 92—111. Stories of Shaikh Saddū, Gūgā Ẓāhir Pīr, Rajah Harīchand, Rājah Sālbāhan, Alhah and Audal, in Hindustani.

VII. Foll. 112—118. Abstract of the translation of the third Parva of the Mahābhārat by Faiẓī.

VIII. Foll. 119—132. Lists of Hindū Rājahs from the Manẓar ul-Akhbār by Braj Laʿl, انتخاب شجرة الاسماء از كتاب منظر الاخبار تاليف برجلعل

IX. Foll. 133-4. Origin of the festival called Holī, بيان ابتداي هولى.

X. Fol. 135—146. Account of some Rājput tribes in the province of Benares, written, according to Sir H. Elliot, by Chunī Lal, چنى لعل.

XI. Foll. 147—152. Account of the Khatrī tribe, from the Ashraf ut-Tavārīkh of Kishan Dayāl. See p. 1026 *b* iii.

XII. Foll. 153—185. Short notices, in Persian and Hindustani, on various Hindu tribes and families, by Chunī Laʿl, Dārā Shāh Khān, and others.

XIII. Foll. 186—212. Extracts from Tuḥfat ul-Hind. See p. 62 *a*.

XIV. Foll. 213—268. Notices, in Persian and Hindustani, on various articles of Indian produce and manufacture.

Or. 2016.

Foll. 145; 10¾ in by 7½; 27 lines, 6¼ in. long; written in close Shikastah-āmīz; dated Sunām, Ramaẓān, A.H. 1136 (A.D. 1724).

I. Foll. 3—92. 'Iyār i Dānish. See p. 756 *b*.

II. Foll. 92 *b*—123. Abridgment of the Persian version of the Mahābhārat. See p. 57 *a*.

Author: Ṭāhir Muḥammad B. 'Imād ud-Dīn Shīrāzī [read Sabzavārī] طاهر محمد بن عماد الدين شيرازى

Beg. شكر و سپاس مر خداوندي را كه بقدرت كامله

The author, who has been already noticed, pp. 119 *b* and 788 *b*, mentions in the preamble Jalāl ud-Dīn Akbar as the reigning sovereign. In his reference to the current year هزار و پانزدهم, the last number is apparently a clerical error, for يازدهم, A.H. 1011.

III. Foll. 124—145. گلذار حال, translation of the Sanskrit drama Prabodha Chandrodaya by Banvālī, poetically surnamed Valī, بنوالى مخلص به ولى (see pp. 855 *a*, 916 *b*).

Beg. حمد ذات را كه اصل ذات‌هاست

The translator states in his preface that the original work, written in Sanskrit by Krishnadās Bhat, had been translated by Swāmī Nand Dās (see Littér. Hindouie, vol. ii. p. 445) into the language of Gwālior, or Bhāk'hā. He made the present version from the latter language with the assistance of Bhavānī Dās, to whom Bhāk'hā was familiar, and completed it A.H. 1073.

The Prabodha Chandrodaya has been translated into English by J. Taylor, London 1812, and into German by Goldstücker, Königsberg 1832, and by Hirzel, Zürich, 1846.

Or. 2017.

Foll. 163; 10¼ in. by 7½; 13 lines, 3§ in. long; written in Shafī'ā'ī, apparently early in the 19th century.

I. Foll. 3—12. A treatise, imperfect at the beginning, on the various eras used in India (by Ḳāẓī Muḥammad Najm ud-Dīn, see p. 1013 *b*, ii.).

II. Foll. 13—34. Shajarat ul-Amānī by Mirzā Ḳatīl. See p. 795 *a*.

III. Foll. 35—70. طراز الانشا, a treatise on rhetoric, prosody, and poetical figures, by Indarjīt, poetically surnamed Muḥaḳḳar, اندرجيت متخلص به محقر

Beg. حمد و سپاس مصوري كه ازرنك آسمان‌را

The work, which was written for the author's son Rāj Indar Rāi, is divided into a Muḳaddimah, five sections called طرز, and a Khātimah. The date of composition, A.H. 1130, is expressed in a versified chronogram at the end by the words تحسين بطراز الانشا

IV. Foll. 71—86. مصباح الصبيان, a treatise on Persian grammar by Raḥīm 'Alī Khān, son of Bahrahmand Khān Purdil Khānī, of Sikandrah Rāo ('Alīgarh district), رحم على خان ولد بهره‌مند خان پردل خانى ساكن سكندره‌راؤ

Beg. حمد و سپاس مر هادي المضلين‌را و درود

V. Foll. 87—163. دستور شگرف, a treatise on the art of composition, with copious examples in prose and verse.

Author: Bhūpat Rāi, بهوپت راى

Beg. اى از تو بر اهل صنعت آمد توفيق

Or. 2031.

Foll. 291; uniform with Or. 1839. See p. 1030 *a*.

I. Foll. 2—84. Jantrī, or Hindu calendar, in Hindustani.

II. Foll. 85—147. Extracts from Bāghchah i Būḳalamūn, a report on the district of Sahāranpūr, 1839; Hindustani.

III. Foll. 148—226. Account of Agra by Mānik Chand, and notice of the Tāj Maḥall. See p. 958 *b*, artt. i. and ii.

IV. Foll. 227—233. Transcripts of some inscriptions in Fat'ḥpūr Sīkrī, on the throne of Agra and the tomb of Akbar.

V. Foll. 234—291. Sangraha and miscellaneous extracts, in Hindī, Devanagari character.

Or. 2043.

Foll. 69; 12½ in. by 8; from 15 to 18 lines, about 5 in. long; written in Nestalik about A.D. 1848.

I. Foll. 1—48. Āshūb i Hindūstān by Bihishtī. See p. 689 *b*.

II. Foll. 50—62. Life of Adīnah Beg Khān, with the heading احوال دینا بیك خان

Beg. میگویند که دینا بیگ خان قوم ارائین

Adīnah Beg, of the Arā'in tribe, a native of the village of Sarakpūr, near Lahore, served under Mu'īn ul-Mulk, governor of Lahore, in the war with Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī, A.H. 1165. He was subsequently appointed governor of the Ṣūbah, which he ruled for twelve years during the reign of 'Ālamgīr II. He died A.H. 1172 (see Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 314, and Elliot's History of India, vol. viii. p. 267), or, as stated in the present notice, fol. 61 *b*, on the 15th of Bhādon, Samvat 1815.

An English translation is preserved among the Elliot papers, Add. 30,780, foll. 215—292, and a summary will be found in the History of India, vol. viii. p. 167, note.

The author, who writes in very unidiomatic Persian, and uses throughout the Samvat era, concludes with a record of the annexation of the Sutlej territory by the Company, and of the death of 'Alī Gauhar (Shāh 'Ālam) in Samvat 1863.

Appended to the volume is a letter of J. C. Blagrave to Sir H. Elliot, dated Kussowlee, 1st August, 1847, stating that the author of the life was "an old Gooru at Khurturpore, who has also written a Punjabie dictionary, in which he has introduced no end of Hindu words."

III. Foll. 63—67; 13 lines, 2 in. long.

Extracts from the Siyar ul-Muta'akhkhirīn, relating to the same Adīnah Beg.

Or. 2047.

Foll. 159; 13 in. by 10½.

This is the first of a set of fourteen volumes, Or. 2047—2060, which have been made up of loose papers of various sizes included in the Elliot collection. These papers, written for Sir H. M. Elliot by various hands, between the years 1847 and 1851, contain notices, extracts, and tables of contents, relating to a number of MSS. more or less connected with Indian history. Most of them relate to works described in the "History of India as told by its own historians," and have been disposed, as far as possible, in a corresponding order. Extracts from works not noticed in that publication have been alphabetically arranged, according to their titles, in the last two volumes of the series, Or. 2059 and 2060.

Papers relating to works mentioned in the first two volumes of the "History of India."

I. Foll. 1—10. Extracts from the Tārīkh

i Sind by Muḥammad Ma'ṣūm. See p. 291 *a*, and Elliot, vol. i. p. 212.

II. Foll. 11, 12. Extracts from the Chach Nāmah. See p. 290 *b*, and Elliot, vol. i. p. 209.

III. Foll. 13—37. Notices of Abul-Ḥasan 'Alī B. Yūsuf ul-Ḳifṭī, who wrote a history of Sulṭān Maḥmūd B. Subuktigīn, and died A.H. 646 (see the Arabic Catalogue, p. 684 *a*), and of Abul-Ḥasan 'Alī B. Muḥammad ul-Madā'inī (see p. 752 *b*, and Elliot, vol. i. p. 114), both from the Mu'jam Ahl il-Adab of Yāḳūt. Also a notice of al-Madā'inī, translated into Persian from the Fihrist of Ibn Nadīm.

IV. Fol. 38. Extract from al-Yamīnī, in Arabic. See p. 157 *a*.

V. Foll. 39—76. Extracts from the Mujalladāt of Abul-Faẓl Baihaḳī (see p. 158 *b*, and Elliot, vol. ii. p. 53), with notices of various copies by Nayyir i Rakhshān (see p. 446 *b*), Munk, and Morley.

VI. Foll. 77—90, and 95. Extracts from the Jāmi' ul-Ḥikāyāt. See p. 749 *b*.

VII. Foll. 91—94. Preface of the Lubāb ul-Albāb by 'Aufī. See p. 749 *b*.

VIII. Foll. 96—114 and 121-2. Extracts from the Tāj ul-Ma'āṣir (see p. 239), with a summary of the work by Nayyir i Rakhshān.

IX. Foll. 115, 116. Beginning and end of a Dehli copy of the Ẓafar Nāmah (see p. 173 *a*) dated A.H. 840.

X. Foll. 117—121. Obituary notices of Ibn ul-Aṣīr, author of the Kāmil, and of al-Ḳifṭī, from the chronicle of al-Yāfi'ī, Arabic.

XI. Foll. 124, 125. Extracts from the Niẓām ut-Tavārīkh (p. 823 *b*), and from Jahānkushāi (p. 160 *a*).

XII. Foll. 126—159. Extracts from the Nigāristān (p. 106 *a*), with an analysis of the work by Mahdī 'Alī Zakī, dated Lucknow, A.H. 1263.

Or. 2048.

Foll. 242; 13 in. by 10. Papers relating to works mentioned in the third volume of the "History of India."

I. Foll. 1—57. Extracts from the history of Vaṣṣāf. See p. 161 *b*, and Elliot, vol. iii. p. 24).

II. Foll. 58—62. Extracts from the Guzīdah. See p. 80 *b*, and Elliot, vol. iii. p. 60.

III. Foll. 63—69. Abstract of the Khazā'in ul-Futūḥ (see p. 240 *b*, and Elliot, vol. iii. p. 67), by Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Aḥmad Nayyir (see p. 446 *b*).

IV. Foll. 70—94. Extracts from the Tārīkh i Fīrūzshāhī of Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Baranī. See p. 919 *a*, and Elliot, vol. iii. p. 93.

V. 95—98. Extracts from the Tārīkh i Fīrūzshāhī of Shams i Sirāj. See p. 241 *b*.

VI. Foll. 99—157. Extracts from various copies of the Malfūẓāt i Tīmūr. See p. 177 *b*.

VII. Foll. 158—207. Extracts from the Ẓafar Nāmah. See p. 173 *a*.

VIII. Foll. 208—211. Notice of Amīr Khusrau, from the Natā'ij ul-Afkār. See p. 1024 *b*.

IX. Foll. 212, 213. Faiẓī's letter to the king of Khāndes, applying for extracts from the Ṭughluḳ Nāmah (an unfinished poem by Amīr Khusrau; see the Oude Catalogue, p. 467).

X. Foll. 214, 215. Notice of Amīr Khusrau, from the Mir'āt ul-Khayāl. See p. 369 *b*.

XI. Foll. 216—241. Analysis of three poems of Amīr Khusrau, viz. Ḳirān us-Sa'dain, 'Ashiḳah, and Nuh Sipihr (pp. 611, 612), by Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Aḥmad Nayyir, with extracts.

XII. Foll. 242. Two Ḳaṣīdahs of Badr i Chāch (see p. 1032 *a*) in commemoration of the building of Khurram-ābād, A.H. 744, and of the reception by Muḥammad B. Tughluḳ Shāh of a robe of honour sent by the Khalif A.H. 746. The latter date is expressed by the line—

هم بتاریخی که ماه از سال هفصد شد فزون

Or. 2049.

Foll. 213; 12½ in. by 7¾. Papers relating to works noticed in the fourth volume of the "History of India."

I. Foll. 1—41, 49, 50. Extracts from the Maṭla'us-Sa'dain (see p. 181 *b*, and Elliot, vol. iv. p. 89), with notes on some Indian places mentioned in the same.

II. Foll. 42—48. Extract from the Irshād ul-Vuzarā. See p. 338 *b*.

III. Foll. 53—69. Extracts from the Tārīkh i Ibrāhīmī, also called Tārīkh i Humāyūnī, a work on general history written under Humāyūn, ascribed in the copy of the East India Office to Ibrāhīm B. Ḥarīr (Jarīr?). See above, p. 1018, iv., Elliot, vol. iv. p. 213, and Stewart's Catalogue, p. 13.

Beg. بعد از حمد الهی و نعت حضرت رسالت پناهي

The work concludes with Humāyūn's entrance into Kābul on the eleventh of Ramaẓān, A.H. 952. Extracts from the Paris copy dated A.H. 1096 will be found in Or. 1908, foll. 62 and 98.

IV. Foll. 70—124, 131—156, 163—170. Extracts from the Persian translation of the Memoirs of Bābar. See p. 244 *a*.

V. Foll. 125—130. A tabulated account of the Ṣūbahs of India, written after the death of Shāhjahān.

VI. Foll. 157—162. Extracts from the Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh of Badā'unī. See p. 222 *b*.

VII. Foll. 171—185. Fatḥ Nāmah, or bulletin of the victory of Bābar over Rājā Sānkā, drawn up by Zain ud-Dīn Khwāfī (see p. 926 *b*); dated Jumāda II., A.H. 933. See Memoirs of Baber, Erskine's translation, pp. 359—367.

VIII. Fol. 187. Extract from the Nigāristān i Gītīnumā, a work written in the reign of Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī, A.H. 1191, by Khwushvaḳt Rāi, poetically surnamed Farḥat, son of Munshī Karam Singh Pashāvarī. The extract contains an anecdote of a parrot, quoted from the Futūḥāt i Hind by Shaikh Zain ul-'Ābidīn (*i.e.* Zain ud-Dīn's version of Bābar's Memoirs, see p. 926 *b*). The same passage occurs in the Memoirs of Baber, Erskine's translation, p. 319.

IX. Foll. 188, 189. Extract from the Navādir ul-Ḥikāyāt (p. 1004 *b*), relating to Shīr Shāh. See Elliot, vol. iv. p. 417, note 2.

X. Foll. 190—200. Notice of Mas'ūd i Sa'd i Salmān (p. 548 *a*), from the Khulāṣat ul-Ash'ār of Mīr Taḳī ud-Dīn Muḥammad B. Sharaf ud-Dīn Ḥusainī Kāshānī. For full accounts of this valuable Taẕkirah, compiled A.H. 985—1016, see Bland, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. ix. pp. 126—134, and Sprenger, Oude Catalogue, pp. 13—46.

XI. Foll. 205—213. Analysis of the Dīvān of the same poet by Nayyir i Rakhshān, with a notice and extracts.

XII. Foll. 201—204. Extracts from the Vāḳi'āt i Mushtāḳī. See p. 820 *b*.

Or. 2050.

Foll. 90; 12½ in. by 8½. Papers relating to works noticed in the fifth volume of the History of India.

I. Foll. 1—20. Headings of the Makhzan i Afghānī, with extracts. See p. 210 *a*, and Elliot, vol. v., p. 67.

II. Foll. 21—23. Extract from the Ẕa-

khīrat ul-Khavānīn (*i.e.* Ẕakhīrat ul-Mulūk) by ʿAlī B. Shihāb Hamadānī. See p. 447 *b*.

III. Foll. 24—45, 48—75. Extracts from the Taẕkirat ul-Vāḳiʿāt by Jauhar. See p. 246 *a*.

IV. Foll. 46-7. Headings of the Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh, vol. i. See p. 222 *b*.

V. Foll. 76—81. Note of Nayyir i Rakhshān (p. 446 *b*) on some passages of the Dasātīr and Jāmāsp Nāmah relating to fire-worship in India; dated August 1851. See Elliot, vol. v. p. 559.

VI. Foll. 82—85, 90. Prefaces and headings of three versions of the Sālotar, or Sanskrit treatise on farriery (see Elliot, vol. v. p. 574), viz. 1. The version of ʿAbd Ullah Khān (p. 482 *a*).—2. A version made A.H. 783 for Ghiyāṣ ud-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh B. Maḥmūd Shāh Khiljī, and entitled Ḳurrat ul-Mulk (p. 1011 *a*).—3. A version in thirty-one Faṣls by Khwājah Muḥammad Fāẓil B. Khwājah Muḥammad Ḳāsim, of Herat, bound with a treatise on archery written by the same author A.H. 1112.

VII. Foll. 86—89. Extract from a history of Mecca entitled Iʿlām (Arabic Catalogue, pp. 158 *b* and 770 *b*), relating to Sultan Ghiyāṣ ud-Dīn of Bengal. See Elliot, vol. v. p. 574, note 1.

Or. 2051.

Foll. 279; 12 in. by 7¾. Papers relating to works noticed in the sixth volume of the History of India.

I. Foll. 1—105. Akbar-Nāmah. See above, p. 247 *b*, and Elliot, vol. vi. p. 1.

II. Foll. 106—109. Nashīd us-Safar, a Ḳaṣīdah of Shaikh Faiẓī (see p. 450 *a*), describing his mission to Burhān Niẓām Shāh, A.H. 1000 (see Elliot, voll. v. p. 460, vi. p. 147), with an abstract by Nayyir i Rakhshān (p. 446 *b*), dated June 1851.

III. Foll. 110, 111 Notice of Faiẓī, from the Natāʾij ul-Afkār (p. 1024 *b*).

IV. Foll. 112, 113. Extract from Ḥālāt i Asad Beg. See p. 1029 *a*.

V. Foll. 114—120. Extract from Shaikh ʿAbd ul-Ḥaḳḳ's notice of his works. See p. 1011 *a*.

VI. Foll. 121—126. Headings of fifty-seven tracts رسائل by the same. See p. 1027 *a*, xiii.

VII. Foll. 127—153. Extracts from the Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh of Ḥasan B. Muḥammad Khākī. See p. 886 *a*.

VIII. Foll. 154—195. Extracts from Tārīkh i Salīm-shāhī. See p. 931 *b*.

IX. Foll. 196, 197. Extracts from the Tatimmah i Vāḳiʿāt i Jahāngīrī by Muḥammad Hādī. See p. 930 *b*.

X. Foll. 198—253. Descriptions of MSS. of the following eight works, with extensive extracts and summaries, all by the same hand: 1. The Jahāngīr-Nāmah, with the introduction of Muḥammad Hadī. 2. Miftāḥ ut-Tavārīkh by Abul-Ḥasan, fol. 216 *b*. The contents are identical with those of the Taẕkirat ul-Mulūk of Rafīʿ ud-Dīn Shīrāzī described p. 316 *a*. (In a notice of the Miftāḥ ut-Tavārīkh, Or. 1970, fol. 93, Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Khān calls the author Amīr Abul-Ḥasan, younger brother of Abul-Faẓl Dak'hanī, and a servant of Ibrāhīm ʿĀdil Shāh.)—3. ʿIbrat Maḳāl (*i.e.* Ibrat Nāmah by Muḥammad Ḳāsim, p. 939 *a*), fol. 223 *b*. 4. Iḳbāl Nāmah i Jahāngīrī, vol. iii. (p. 255 *a*), fol. 232 *b*.—5. Shāhjahān Nāmah by Muḥammad Amīn (p. 258 *b*), fol. 235 *b*.—6. Āshūb i Hindūstān by Bihishtī (p. 689 *b*), fol. 240 *b*.—7. Ādāb i ʿĀlamgīrī (p. 399 *b*), fol. 243 *b*.—8. The second volume of the Iḳbāl Nāmah i Jahāngīrī, containing the reign of Akbar (p. 923 *a*), fol. 248 *b*.

XI. Foll. 254—259. Extracts from Ma'āṣir i 'Ālamgīrī. See p. 257 *a*.

XII. Foll. 260—265. Notices of MSS. of the following works, with extracts: Jahānārā (p. 111 *b*), Hasht Bihisht (p. 216 *a*), Tārīkh i Khānjahānī (p. 210 *a*), Majma' ul-Mulūk by Muḥammad Riẓā Ṭabāṭabā (p. 1014 *b*), Ẓafar Nāmah i Tīmūrī, Rauẓat ul-Aḥbāb, Rauẓat uṣ-Ṣafā, Ḥabīb us-Siyar, Ṣubḥ i Ṣādiḳ (p. 889 *a*), Khulāṣat ut-Tavārīkh by Munshī Sujān Rāi, of Patiālah (p. 230 *a*), Mir'āt Āftāb-numā (p. 131 *b*), Fatḥ Nāmah Hind u Sind (*i.e.* Chach Nāmah, p. 290 *b*), Tuzuk i Tīmūrī (p. 177 *b*), Tārīkh i Fīrūzshāhī by Ẓiyā Baranī (p. 919 *a*), and Ḥadīḳat ul-Aḳālīm (p. 992 *b*).

XIII. Foll. 266—279. Extracts from the third volume of the Ṣubḥ i Ṣādiḳ (p. 889 *a*), Shash Fatḥ Kāngrah (p. 258 *a*), and Akhbār ud-Duval (see the Arabic Catalogue, p. 428 *b*).

Or. 2052.

Foll. 260; 12 in. by $7\frac{3}{4}$. Papers relating to works noticed in the seventh volume of the History of India, pp. 1—132.

I. Foll. 1, 2, 165—167. Extracts from the Pādishāh Nāmah of Amīn. See p. 258 *b*, and Elliot, vol. vii. p. 1.

II. Foll. 3—18. Extracts from the following works:—1. Pādishāh Nāmah by Amīn. 2. Muntakhab un-Naḥv by Amīr Ḥaidar Ḥusainī Balgrāmī (see p. 857 *b*, I.). 3. Nigāristān i Munīr, letters written in the name of Saif Khān by Munīr Lāhaurī (p. 263 *a*), collected by the author A.H. 1050. (Saif Khān Mīrzā Ṣafī died as governor of Bengal, A.H. 1049, see Ma'āṣir, fol. 297.) 4. Akhlāḳ i Karīmah Bāyazīdiyyah, or life of the saint Bāyazīd Khūshagī, of Ḳaṣūr, a contemporary of Aurangzīb (see Mir'āt ul-'Ālam, fol. 450), by Karīm Ullah B. Shaikh Farīd.

III. Foll. 19, 20. Note by Nayyir i Rakhshān (see p. 446 *b*) on nine histories of Shāhjahān, in prose and in verse, by the following authors: Amīn (p. 258 *a*), 'Abd ul-Ḥamīd and Vāriṣ (p. 260 *a*), Ṭāhir (p. 261 *b*), Ṣāliḥ (p. 263 *a*), Jalāl (p. 933 *a*), 'Ināyat Ullah (p. 263 *a*), Kalīm (p. 687 *a*), and Ḳudsī (p. 685 *a*).

IV. Foll. 21—26, 98—123. Extracts from the Pādishāh Nāmah of 'Abd ul-Ḥamīd and Vāriṣ. See p. 260 *a*.

V. Foll. 27—97, 124—159, 206—209. Extracts from the 'Amal i Ṣāliḥ. See p. 263 *a*.

VI. Foll. 161, 162. Notes by Dr. Sprenger on MSS. containing the histories of Shāhjahān by 'Abd ul-Ḥamīd and by Kalīm (pp. 260 *a*, 687 *a*), the history of Khāfī Khān (p. 232 *b*), and the Tārīkh i Salīm-Shāhī (p. 931 *b*).

VII. Foll. 163, 164. Extract from a Shāhjahān Nāmah ascribed in the heading to Shaikh 'Ināyat Ullah. (It is from the Pādishāh Nāmah of 'Abd ul-Ḥamīd, vol. i. p. 433).

VIII. Foll. 169—189, 190—203. Extracts from a history of Shāhjahān ascribed in the headings to Jalālā Ṭabāṭabā'ī. (They are from the 'Amal i Ṣāliḥ, see p. 263 *a*).

IX. Foll. 204, 205. Notice of the abridgment of the Pādishāh Nāmah of 'Abd ul-Ḥamīd by Muḥammad Zāhid. See Elliot, vol. vii. p. 132, note.

X. Foll. 210—238. Extracts from the Iḳbāl Nāmah, or poetical history of Shāhjahān, by Ḳudsī (p. 685 *a*), with notices of the poet from Natā'ij ul-Afkār (p. 1024 *b*) and Jām i Jahān-numā (p. 1019 *b*.)

XI. Foll. 239—257. Extracts from the Shāhjahān-Nāmah of Kalīm (p. 687 *a*), with notices of the poet from Sarkhwush, Natā'ij ul-Afkār, Jām i Jahān-Numā, and Mir'āt ul-Khayāl.

XII. Foll. 258—260. A letter described in the heading as written by Shaikh Mujīb Ullah Ilāh-ābādī to Dārāshikūh.

Or. 2053.

Foll. 242; 12 in. by 8½. Papers relating to works noticed in the seventh volume of the History of India, pp. 133—199.

I. Foll. 1—22. Headings of the Ṭabaḳāt i Shāhjahānī, with extracts. See p. 1009 *b*, and Elliot, vol. vii. p. 133.

II. Foll. 23, 24. Extract from Majālis us-Salāṭīn. See p. 906 *b*.

III. Foll. 25—52. Extracts from Tārīkh i Mufaẓẓalī by Sayyid Mufaẓẓal Khān. See p. 892 *a*.

IV. Foll. 53—89. Extracts from Mir'āt i Jahān-Numā and Mir'āt ul-'Ālam, with notices by Nayyir i Rakhshān. See pp. 890 *a*, 125 *b*.

V. Fol. 91. Extract from Zīnat ut-Tavārīkh. See p. 1017 *b*, iii.

VI. Foll. 93—95. Extracts from the Lubb ut-Tavārīkh i Hind. See p. 228 *b*.

VII. Foll. 96—162. Extracts from the 'Ālamgīr-Nāmah. See p. 266 *b*.

VIII. Foll. 163—184. Extracts from Ma'āṣir i 'Ālamgīrī. See p. 270 *a*.

IX. Foll. 185—218. Extracts from Futūḥāt i 'Ālamgīrī, by Muḥammad Ma'ṣūm B. Ṣāliḥ. See Elliot, vol. vii. p. 198, and Oriental Collections, vol. i. p. 370. A translation of the preface and headings will be found in Add. 30,779, foll. 170—179.

X. Foll. 219—242. Extracts from Tārīkh i Āshām. See p. 266 *a*.

Or. 2054.

Foll. 190; 12¼ in. by 7¾. Papers relating to works noticed in the seventh volume of the History of India, pp. 200—568.

I. Foll. 1—17. Extracts from Vaḳā'i' i Ḥaidarābād by Ni'mat Khān 'Ālī (p. 268 *a*, and Elliot, vol. vii. p. 200), with notices of the author from Majma' un-Nafā'is by Ārzū (Oude Catalogue, p. 132), Yad i Baiẓā (*ib.*, p. 142), Hamīshah Bahār (*ib.*, p. 117), Makhzan ul-Gharā'ib, (see above, p. 1015 *b*), and Tārīkh i Chaghatā'ī (p. 924 *b*).

According to the last of these, a contemporary work, Ni'mat Khān died A.H. 1122, in the fourth year of Bahādur Shāh. The exact date, the first of Rabī' II., A.H. 1122, is given in the Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, Or. 1824, fol. 245.

II. Foll. 18—24, 182—186. Extracts from the Jang Nāmah, or Bazm Nāmah, an account of the war of A'ẓam Shāh and Bahādur Shāh by the same author, beginning

زیب دیباچه سخن نیایش بی نیازیست

See p. 272 *b*, and Elliot, vol. vii. p. 202. An English abstract will be found in Add. 30,779, foll. 200—248.

III. Foll. 25—32. Extracts from four collections of letters of Aurangzīb, viz. Kalimāt i Ṭayyibāt, Raḳā'im Karā'im, Ramz u Ishārāt, and Dastūr ul-'Amal Āgahī. See pp. 400—402.

IV. Foll. 33—56. Extracts from Ādāb i 'Ālamgīrī. See p. 399 *b*.

V. Foll. 58—101. Extracts from the Muntakhab ul-Lubāb of Khāfī Khān (p. 232 *b*). Foll. 81—93 contain the headings of the rare second volume, with extracts. See p. 235 *b*.

VI. Foll. 102—171. Extracts from various copies of the Tārīkh i Bahādurshāhī, or memoirs of Irādat Khān. See p. 938 *a*. One of these contains a continuation, foll. 156—167, treating of the rule of the two Sayyids from A.H. 1129 to their downfall, and concluding with an account of the honours conferred upon Niẓām ul-Mulk on the 5th of Jumāda I., A.H. 1134. This addition is taken from the Shāh Nāmah Munavvar Kalām (p. 274 *a*), and corresponds to Or. 26, foll. 23—85.

VII. Foll. 172—177. Extracts from the Tārīkh i Bahādurshāhī (by Khwushḥāl Chand, see p. 894 *a*).

VIII. Foll. 178, 179. Beginning of another work inscribed Tārīkh i Bahādurshāhī.

The extract, which relates to the death and burial of Aurangzīb and to the accession of Aʿẓam Shāh, is taken from the ʿIbrat Nāmah of Sayyid Muḥammad Ḳāsim. See p. 939 *a*.

IX. Foll. 180, 181. Extract from a work inscribed Bahādur Shāh Nāmah. It relates to the rebellion of Ajīt Singh and his enforced submission to Bahādur Shāh, who is designated by his posthumous title Khuld Manzil (A.H. 1119, see Khāfī Khān, vol. ii. p. 605).

X. Foll. 187—190. Extract from the Tārīkh i Shāh ʿĀlam of Dānishmand Khān. See p. 272 *a*.

Or. 2055.

Foll. 251; 12¾ in. by 8½. Papers relating to works noticed in the eighth volume of the History of India, pp. 1—99.

I. Foll. 1—11. Extract from the anonymous history of India described by Elliot, vol. viii. p. 1, under the title of Mukhtaṣar ut-Tavārīkh; with a statement of its contents by Dr. Sprenger.

The preface agrees to some extent verbatim with that of the Khulāṣat ut-Tavārīkh of Sujān Rāi (see p. 230 *a*), and the verses introduced are mostly identical; but the list of authorities is far less extensive. It is, to all appearance, due to the same author, and represents an early recension of the work which was subsequently recast and enlarged under the title of Khulāṣat ut-Tavārīkh.

II. Foll. 13—28. Extracts from the Khulāṣat ut-Tavārīkh. See p. 230 *a*.

III. Foll. 29—37. Extracts from the Akbar Nāmah, Maʾāṣir i Raḥīmī (p. 970 *b*), and Tūzuk i Tīmūrī (p. 178 *b*).

IV. Foll. 38, 39. Extract from the Haft Gulshan i Muḥammad-Shāhī. See p. 908 *a*.

V. Foll. 40—87, 93—99, 107—189. Copious extracts from seven copies of the Tārīkh i Chaghatāʾī (called in some headings Tārīkh i Muḥammad-Shāhī) of Muḥammad Shafīʿ. See p. 924 *b*.

VI. Foll. 87—92. Headings of the Lubb ut-Tavārīkh of Yaḥyā Ḳazvīnī, with extracts. See p. 104 *b*.

VII. Foll. 101—106. Extract from Khazāʾin ul-Futūḥ (or Makhzan ul-Futūḥ) by Bhagvandās. See p. 948 *b*.

VIII. Foll. 190—217. Extracts from the Burhān ul-Futūḥ by Muḥammad ʿAlī, and from the Mirʾāt uṣ-Ṣafā, a later edition of the same work. See pp. 129 *a*, and 893 *a*.

IX. Fol. 219. Initial and final lines of the second volume of Kanz ul-Maḥfūẓ, which contains a general history of India brought down to A.H. 1150. See Elliot, vol. viii. p. 37, and a translated extract, Add. 30,780, foll. 106—116.

X. Foll. 220—222. Extract from the Tārīkh i Hindī. See p. 909 *a*.

XI. Foll. 223—246. Extracts from the Tārīkh i Nādirī (see p. 192 *a*), with notes relating to the Bayān i Vāḳiʿ (p. 381 *b*), and to the Haft Gulshan (p. 908 *a*).

XII. Foll. 248—251. Fragment of an uncertain Indian history, relating to the invasion of Nādir Shāh; it gives a circumstantial account of the rash attack made by Burhān ul-Mulk and of the emperor's wavering amidst the conflicting advices of his Amīrs.

Or. 2056.

Foll. 192; 11½ in. by 8¼. Extracts from

the following works noticed in the eighth volume of the History of India, pp. 100—298.

I. Foll. 1, 2. Ṭahmās Nāmah. See p. 980 *b*, and Elliot, vol. viii., p. 100.

II. Foll. 3—6. Baḥr ut-Tavārīkh (p. 1017 *b*). Baḥr ul-Mavvāj (see p. 1025 *a*, xii., and Elliot, vol. viii., p. 235). This last extract relates to the invasion of Dehli by Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī and to his war with Sūraj Mal A.H. 1173. The beginning and end of the work are given further on, fol. 168.

III. Foll. 7—20. Bayān i Vāḳi'. See p. 381 *b*.

IV. Foll. 21—31. Jām i Jahān-Numā (p. 1019 *b*). The extracts include notices on 'Abd ur-Raḥīm Khānkhānān, Naṣīrā Hamadānī, 'Ināyat Khān Āshnā, Mubārak Ullah Vāẓiḥ (Irādat Khān), Ikhlāṣ Khān Vāmiḳ, and Anand Rām Mukhliṣ.

V. Foll. 33—40. Farḥat un-Nāẓirīn. See p. 131 *a*.

VI. Foll. 41—56. Faiẓ Bakhsh. See p. 306 *b*.

VII. Foll. 57—61. Ḥadīḳat ul-Aḳālīm. See p. 992 *b*.

VIII. Foll. 62. Jām i Jahān-Numā, a general history compiled A.H. 1191—3 by Ḳudrat Ullah. See Elliot, vol. viii., p. 184.

IX. Foll. 64—72. Ma'āṣir ul-Umarā. See p. 339 *b*.

X. Foll. 73—77. Khizānah i 'Āmirah. See p. 373 *a*.

XI. Foll. 78, 79. Taẓkirat ul-Umarā. See p. 339 *a*.

XII. 80—90. Savāniḥ i Akbarī (p. 930 *a*), Tazkirah i Fatḥ 'Alī Khān Gardezī (see further on, Or. 2188), Akbar-Nāmah, by Ilahdād (p. 253 *a*), and Risālah i Muḥammad Shāh u Khān Daurān (p. 277 *b*).

XIII. Foll. 91—132. Siyar ul-Muta'akhkhirīn (p. 280 *b*), and its abridgments, viz., Mulakhkhaṣ ut-Tavārīkh (p. 943 *a*), and Zubdat ut-Tavārīkh by Maulavī 'Abd ul-Karīm (p. 1017 *b* v.).

XIV. Foll. 133—148. Tārīkh i Mamālik i Hind by Ghulām Bāsiṭ. See p. 237 *a*.

XV. Foll. 149—157. Tārīkh Shahādat i Farrukhsiyar u Julūs i Muḥammad Shāh by Muḥammad Bakhsh. See p. 944 *a*.

XVI. Foll. 158—167. Vāḳi'āt i Aẓfarī. See Elliot, vol. viii., p. 234.

Beg. بعد حمد حضرت پروردگار ونعت ودرود

The author, Muḥammad Ẓahīr ud-Dīn Mirzā 'Alī Bakht Gūrgānī, known as Mirzā i Kalān, and poetically styled Aẓfarī اظفری, traces his pedigree to prince Mu'izz ud-Dīn, son of Bahādur Shāh. He states that, after his arrival in Murshidābād A.H. 1211, nine years after leaving Dehli, he composed this work as a record of the overthrow of the imperial house of the Gūrgānis by Ghulām Ḳādir, of his own escape from captivity, and of his subsequent wanderings. See the Oude Catalogue, p. 208, and Garcin de Tassy, Littérature Hindouie, 2nd ed., vol. i. p. 265.

XVII. Foll. 169—182. 'Ibrat Nāmah (by Khair ud-Dīn Ilāhābādī, see p. 946 *a*).

XVIII. Foll. 183—186. Chār Gulshan, also called Akhbār un-Navādir (by Chatarman, see p. 909 *b*).

XIX. Foll. 187—192. Lubb us-Siyar by Abu Ṭālib Tabrīzī. See p. 895 *b*.

Or. 2057.

Foll. 203; 11 in. by 8. Extracts from works noticed in the eighth volume of the History of India, pp. 300—376, as follows:—

I. Foll. 1, 2. Tārīkh i Jūgal Kishor. See p. 1029 *b*, v., and Elliot, vol. viii. p. 300.

II. Foll. 3—20. Gul i Raḥmat, a history

of the Rohilla chief, Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat, by his grandson Muḥammad Saʿādat Yār B. Ḥāfiẓ Muḥammad Yār Khān B. Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān. See p. 308 *a*, and Elliot, vol. viii. p. 302.

Beg. حمد بیحد خالقی راست که خلعت خلافت

III. Foll. 21—23. Ṣaḥīḥ ul-Akhbār. See p. 1031 *a*.

IV. Foll. 24—28. Tārīkh i Muẓaffarī. See p. 282 *b*.

V. Foll. 29—31. Ikhtiṣār ut-Tavārīkh, an historical compendium written A.H. 1217 by Savan Singh, son of T'hān Singh, a Kāyat'h. See Elliot, vol. viii. p. 332.

VI. Foll. 32—105. Mir'āt Āftāb-numā. See p. 137 *b*. Translated extracts are preserved in Add. 30,781, foll. 8—29.

VII. Foll. 106—120. Intikhāb ut-Tavārīkh, a sketch of general history compiled in the reign of Shāh ʿĀlam by Mirzā Masītā مسیتا, a descendant of Ilahvirdī Khān Jahāngīrī. See Elliot, vol. viii. p. 334.

VIII. Foll. 121, 122. Saʿādat i Jāvīd. See p. 913 *a*.

IX. Foll. 123—146. Maʿdin us-Saʿādat, a history of the Timurides of India and the Navvābs of Oude, brought down to the seventh year of Saʿādat ʿAlī Khān, A.H. 1218, by Sayyid Sulṭān ʿAlī ul-Ḥusainī, of Ardabīl. See Elliot, vol. viii. p. 354.

Beg. حمدی که از قوای بشری آید چگونه

A translation of the preface and table of contents will be found in Add. 30,781, foll. 30—56.

X. Foll. 147—168. Majmaʿ ul-Akhbār. See p. 896 *b*.

XI. Fol. 169. Kāshif ul-Akhbār. See p. 1013 *a*, viii.

XII. Foll. 170—194. Zubdat ul-Akhbār, an abridgment of Khulāṣat ut-Tavārīkh (p. 230 *a*) brought down to A.H. 1221, by Amar Singh Khwushdil, of Benares. See Elliot, vol. viii. p. 374. Translated extracts will be found in Add. 30,781, foll. 60—69.

XIII. Foll. 195, 196. Muntakhab Khulāṣat ut-Tavārīkh, a brief sketch of Indian history brought down to the accession of Akbar Shāh II., by Rāmparshād. See Elliot, vol. viii. p. 375. A translated extract is preserved in Add. 30,781, foll. 73—76.

XIV. Foll. 197—203. Akhbār i Muḥabbat. See p. 911 *a*.

Or. 2058.

Foll. 187; $12\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $7\frac{3}{4}$. Papers relating to works noticed in the eighth volume of the History of India, pp. 393—435.

I. Foll. 1—20, 34—41. Shāh ʿĀlam Nāmah by Manū (or Manā) Lāl. See p. 943 *b*, and Elliot, vol. viii. p. 393.

II. Foll. 21—31. Shāh ʿĀlam Nāmah by Ghulām ʿAlī Khān. See p. 281 *b*.

III. Foll. 42—55. Baḥr us-Saʿādat and ʿImād us-Saʿādat, two works of nearly identical contents. See p. 308 *a* and p. 1053 *b*, vi.

IV. Foll. 56—63. Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh by Sadāsukh. See p. 914 *a*.

V. Foll. 64—67. Ashraf ut-Tavārīkh. See p. 102 *b*.

VI. Foll. 68—71. Jannāt (or Jinān) ul-Firdaus (p. 138 *a*), continued to A.H. 1241 by Tajammul Ḥusain. See Elliot, vol. viii. p. 413, and Add. 30,781, foll. 110—117.

VII. Foll. 72—131. Tārīkh i Henry, a compilation on general history, written A.H. 1251 by Sayyid Muhammad Bāḳir

'Alī Khān B. Shāh Kalīm Ullah Bukhārī. See Elliot, vol. viii., p. 414, and Add. 30,781, foll. 118—140.

VIII. Foll. 132, 133. Balvand Nāmah. See p. 965 *a*.

IX. Foll. 134—139. Yādgār i Bahādurī. See p. 897 *a*.

X. Foll. 140—146. Jāmi' ut-Tavārīkh by Faḳīr Muḥammad B. Ḳāẓī Muḥammad Riẓā. See p. 899 *b*.

XI. Foll. 147, 148. Jām i Jam. See p. 284 *b*.

XII. Foll. 149—187. Historical works of Muḥammad Riẓā Ṭabāṭabāī, viz. 1. Majma' ul-Mulūk (p. 1014 *a*), beginning:

ستایش و نیایش لا تعد ولا تحصی

2. Zubdat ul-Gharā'ib (p. 1024 *b*); the fourth volume containing the history of the Timurides from Bābar to the accession of Ghāzī ud-Dīn Ḥaidar Khān, Navvāb of Oude (A.H. 1229), fol. 152.

3. The fourth volume of the Tārīkh (*i.e.* Mafātīḥ ur-Riyāsāt, see p. 1018 *b*), fol. 167. This volume, beginning with two introductory chapters on the Hindu creed and on the Afghan dynasties, treats of the Timurides, more especially from Muḥammad Shāh to Akbar Shāh II., of the Navvābs of Oude from their origin to the death of Nāṣir ud-Dīn Ḥaidar (A.H. 1253), and of contemporary dynasties in India.

4. Akhbārāt i Hind (p. 914 *b*), foll. 175—187.

Or. 2059.

Foll. 311; 10 in. by 8. Extracts from the following works, alphabetically arranged according to their titles from letter ا to letter ج.

I. Fol. 1. Akhbār i Barmakiyān. See p. 333 *b*.

II. Foll. 2—7. Akhbār ud-Duval. See the Arabic Catalogue, p. 428 *b*.

III. Foll. 8—23. Arā'ish i Maḥfil. See p. 231 *a*.

IV. Foll. 24—27. A'ẓam Nāmah, a history of 'Aẓam Shāh by Kāmrāj, from the author's autograph. See p. 937 *a*.

V. Foll. 28, 29. Iḳbāl Nāmah by Fatḥ Ullah Shīrāzī. The fragment thus designated in the heading is from the Iḳbāl Nāmah of Mu'tamad Khān (p. 923 *a*). It relates to the introduction of the Ilāhī era, and Mīr Fatḥ Ullah Shīrāzī, mentioned in the text as the calculator of that era, has been mistaken for the author of the work. Hence the Iḳbāl Nāmah Fatḥ Ullah Shīrāzī which appears in Sir H. Elliot's list, Bibliographical Index, vol. 6, no. clv.

Mīr Fatḥ Ullah, a Sayyid of Shīrāz and pupil of Mīr Ghiyāṣ ud-Dīn Manṣūr (p. 826 *a*), rose to great eminence in mathematics and natural philosophy. 'Ādil Shāh called him to Bījāpūr and made him his Vakīl. Akbar, to whose court he was invited A.H. 991, placed him jointly with Rājah Todar Mal at the head of the financial administration. His career was cut short by a premature death A.H. 997 in Kashmīr, whither he had proceeded in the train of Akbar. See Badā'unī, vol. ii. p. 369, vol. iii. p. 154, Haft Iḳlīm, fol. 185, Mir'āt ul-'Ālam, fol. 451, Ma'āṣir ul-Umarā, fol. 23, and Blochmann, Ain i Akbari, p. 33.

VI. Foll. 30, 31. بحر السعادت, a history of the Navvābs of Oude, written by Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ for Ghāzī ud-Dīn Ḥaidar Shāh Zamān (A.H. 1229—1243).

Beg. زمزمه سازی عنادل سخن بباد کل

Dr. Sprenger describes it in a letter to Sir H. Elliot, Add. 30,789, fol. 5, as a revised edition of 'Imād us-Sa'ādat, made for Ghāzī ud-Dīn by Muhammad Ṣāliḥ, librarian of

the Moty Mahall, "who died about nine or ten years ago," *i.e.* about A.D. 1840.

VII. Foll. 32, 33. بوستان خیال, another title for Shabistān i Nikāt. See p. 741 *a*.

VIII. Foll. 34—47. بیاض التواریخ or ریاض التواریخ. This is the history of Shāh ʿAbbās II. by Ṭāhir Vaḥīd. See p. 189 *b*.

IX. Foll. 48, 49. Tārīkh i Aḥmad Khānī by Naval Rāi. See p. 1003 *a*.

X. Foll. 50, 53—66. Tārīkh i Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī by Maḥmūd ul-Ḥusainī ul-Munshī B. Ibrāhīm. It is a later edition of the work described p. 213 *b*, in which the history is brought down to the death of Aḥmad Shāh and the accession of Tīmūr Shāh. In the preface, which was written in the lifetime of the former sovereign, the author relates how he had been selected in Mashhad, A.H. 1167, for the office of chronicler, on account of his long and intimate connexion with Mirzā Mahdī Khān, the author of Tārīkh i Nādirī, whose style was much admired by His Majesty.

XI. Foll. 51, 52. Tārīkh i Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī, by Munshī Muḥammad ʿAbd ul-Karīm.

Beg. علم افرازی دبیر قلم بمیدان تحریر

This work, which has been noticed p. 905 *b*, is here stated to conclude with the death of Tīmūr Shāh and the accession of Shāh Zamān.

XII. Foll. 67, 68. Tārīkh i Aḥmad Shāhī, commonly called Ḥusain Shāhī, by Imān ud-Dīn. See p. 904 *b*.

XIII. Fol. 69. Tārīkh i Akbar-ābād by Sīl Chand. See p. 1031 *b*.

XIV. Foll. 70—76. Tārīkh i Bharatpūr, known as Ẓafar Nāmah, a poetical account of the siege of Bharatpūr by Lord Lake.

Beg. کنم یاد ان داور داوران
کزو کشت پیدا زمین و زمان

The poem is ascribed to Maulavī Faẓl ʿAẓīm, and said to be founded on a prose narrative by a Brahman called Shambū, or Shambhū, شنبهو.

XV. Foll. 78, 79, 176—179. Tārīkh ul-Ḥukamā, *i.e.* ʿUyūn ul-Anbā (see the Arabic Catalogue, p. 179 *b*); an extract relating to Indian physicians, with notes by Nayyir i Rakhshān.

XVI. Foll. 81—104. تاریخ خشیبری, an Arabic chronicle. The extracts relate to India, and the summary extends from A.H. 29 to 629.

XVII. Foll. 105—136. Tārīkh i ʿĀlamgīrī, *i.e.* Ẓafar Nāmah i ʿĀlamgīrī, by ʿĀḳil Khān. See p. 699 *a*.

XVIII. Foll. 137—153. Tārīkh i ʿAlīvirdī Khān. See p. 312 *a*.

XIX. Foll. 154, 155. Tārīkh i Farrukh-siyar, a short extract without title or author's name.

XX. Foll. 156—160, 168, 169. Tārīkh i Muḥammad Shāh in verse by Riẓā. See p. 1002 *b*.

XXI. Fol. 170. Tārīkh i Marattah by ʿAlī Ibrāhīm Khān. See p. 328 *a*.

XXII. Foll. 172—175. Tuḥfah i Sāmī. See p. 367 *b*.

XXIII. Foll. 180—185. Taẓkirah i Gakharān, an account of the chiefs of the Gakhars (see p. 1013 *a*), followed by tables of the early Hindū Rājahs.

XXIV. Foll. 187—189. Takmilah i Salāṭīn, *i.e.* Tārīkh i Ḥaḳḳī. See p. 223 *b*.

XXV. Foll. 190—205. Tīmūr Nāmah by Sharaf Yazdī (p. 173 *a*), and by Hātifī (p. 653 *b*).

XXVI. Foll. 206—235. Tīmūr Nāmah by Sayyid Mufaẓẓal Khān. See p. 923 *b*.

XXVII. Foll. 236, 237. Chār Chaman

(*i.e.* Bahār i Sukhan by Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ, see p. 398 *a*).

XXVIII. Foll. 238—244. Notices on Chandarbhān (see p. 397 *b*), from Mir'āt ul-Khayāl, Natā'ij ul-Afkār, Jām i Jahānnumā, and Sarkhwush.

XXIX. Foll. 245, 246. Jaẓb ul-Ḳulūb by 'Abd ul-Ḥaḳḳ Dihlavī; a history of Medina commenced A.H. 998, printed in Calcutta. See Elliot, vol. vi. p. 176.

XXX. Foll. 247—253. Jaunpūr Nāmah by Khair ud-Dīn. See p. 310 *a*.

XXXI. Foll. 255, 256. Headings of a history of the kings of Dehli (Tārīkh i Mubārakshāhī. See p. 1010 *a*).

XXXII. Foll. 258—261. Khizānah i 'Āmirah (p. 373 *a*), and Khulāṣat ul-Akhbār (p. 96 *b*).

XXXIII. Fol. 262. Khulāṣat ut-Tavārīkh by Kalyān Singh. See p. 283 *b*.

XXXIV. Foll. 307—310. Khulāṣat ul-Maktūbāt, letters relating to revenue-collection in the Panjāb, apparently in the time of the Durrānis.

Or. 2060.

Foll. 237; 13 in. by 9. Extracts from the following works, alphabetically arranged according to their titles from letter د to letter ن:—

I. Foll. 1, 2. Dastūr ul-Aṭibbā and Ikhtiyārāt i Ḳāsimī, two treatises on Indian medicine by the historian Firishtah. See p. 225 *b*.

II. Fol. 3. Rājāvalī, or tables of the early Hindu Rājahs and of the kings of Dehli down to Humāyūn.

III. Foll. 4, 5. رشحات الفنون, an encyclopædia of sciences by Amīn ud-Dīn Khān B. Sayyid Abul-Makārim B. Amīr Khān ul-Ḥusainī ul-Haravī (see p. 1013, vi.).

Beg. سپاس بیقیاس ان معبود مطلق

The date of composition, A.H. 1123, is fixed by a versified chronogram in the preface.

IV. Foll. 7, 8, 44—52. Rauẓat ul-Aḥbāb. See p. 147 *a*.

V. Foll. 9—26. Zubdat ut-Tavārīkh, a general history including a detailed account of the Ṣafavīs, written under Shāh 'Abbās II. by Kamāl Khān B. Jalāl Munajjim.

Beg. بعد حمد و ثنای پروردگار و درود بی پایان

The extracts, which relate principally to the reigns of Shāh Ṣafī and 'Abbās II., come down to A.H. 1063. The author, who calls himself simply Kamāl B. Jalāl Munajjim, states incidentally that he accompanied the Sipahsālār Rustam Khān as astrologer in his Georgian campaign A.H. 1041-2, and that he was sent in the same capacity to the army of Ḳandahār A.H. 1059. See foll. 15 and 18.

This history is frequently quoted as "Zubd ul-Tuarikh" by Sir John Malcolm, who calls the author, vol. i. p. 495, Muḥammad Kamāl B. Ismā'īl, an officer of eminence at the court of Abbas II. It ends, as stated *ib.*, p. 583, fourteen years before the death of that sovereign, *i.e.* A.H. 1063.

The contents are stated in Morley's Catalogue, p. 51.

VI. Foll. 27—31. سبحة المرجان, notices on the 'Ulamā of India, in Arabic, by Ghulām 'Alī Āzād. See p. 1022 *b*.

VII. Fol. 33. Sakīnat ul-Auliyā. See p. 357 *b*.

VIII. Foll. 34, 35. صحیفه اقبال, a short extract relating to the downfall of the "evil-minded" Sayyids. It is from the anonymous work described p. 940 *a*.

IX. Foll. 36—43. طراز الاخبار, an historical and geographical compilation by Najm ud-Dīn Aḥmad B. Faẓl Ullah ul-Khūzānī, entitled Aḥmad Beg Khān, ul-Iṣfahānī.

Beg. طراز کار نامه اخبار عوالم ابداع

The author, who claims descent from Amīr Najm Ṣānī, states that his wanderings had brought him to the Deccan, where he had been employed in the service of the kings. Although speaking of Aurangzīb as the reigning sovereign, he gives an earlier date, viz. A.H. 1052, the year numerically expressed by the above title, as that in which the work was commenced.

X. Foll. 54—59. Ẓafar Nāmah, a poetical account of the siege of Bharatpūr. See p. 1054 *a*, xiv.

XI. Foll. 60, 61. ʻAbbās Nāmah by Ṭāhir Vaḥīd. See p. 189 *b*.

XII. Foll. 62—64. Futūḥ Ibn Aʻṣam. See p. 151 *a*.

XIII. Foll. 65—71. Nigār Nāmah i Hind, an account of the battle of Pānīpat, by Sayyid Ghulām ʻAlī. See p. 942 *b*.

XIV. Foll. 73—111. Laṭāʼif ul-Akhbār. See p. 264 *b*.

XV. Foll. 112—120. Majmaʻ ul-Gharāʼib (p. 426 *a*), Maṭlaʻ ul-Anvār (p. 611 *a*), Fatḥ Nāmah i Ḥākimān i Sind (p. 1041 *a*, ii.), Tārīkh i Tīmūrī (*i.e.* ʻĀlamgīr Nāmah, p. 266 *b*), Jāmiʻ ut-Tavārīkh (p. 74 *a*), and ʻĀlam-ārāi (p. 185 *b*).

XVI. Fol. 122. تاریخ مجمل بیاضی, an abstract of Indian history written under Akbar.

XVII. Fol. 123. Makhzan ul-Futūḥ. See p. 948 *b*.

XVIII. Foll. 124—127. Mirʼāt ul-Asrār (p. 359 *b*), and Mirʼāt Āftābnumā (p. 131 *b*).

XIX. Foll. 128, 129. Notice of Mirʼāt i Sikandarī (p. 287 *b*) by Nayyir i Rakhshān.

XX. Foll. 131—138. Mirʼāt ul-Yaḳẓān, *i.e.* the chronicle of al-Yāfiʻī. See the Arabic Catalogue, p. 427 *a*.

XXI. Foll. 139—153. Maʻlūmāt ul-Āfāḳ (p. 1013 *b*, vi.), Ẓafar Nāmah (p. 173 *a*), and Shāhjahān Nāmah by Amīn (p. 258 *b*).

XXII. Foll. 155—166. Abstract of the Mīftāḥ ul-Khazāʼin by Sanbhū Lāl. See p. 1016 *b*.

XXIII. Foll. 167, 168. Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh (*i.e.* Zubdat ut-Tavārīkh) by Ḥaidar B. ʻAlī Ḥusainī Rāzī. See p. 888 *a*.

XXIV. Foll. 169—188. Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh by Muḥammad Yūsuf. See p. 122 *b*.

XXV. Foll. 189—191. Nuzhat ul-Ḳulūb. See p. 418 *a*.

XXVI. Foll. 192—203. نظم الملوك, a history of India from the accession of Aurangzīb to Farrukhsiyar, in Maṣnavī rhyme.

Beg. بنام صاحب حکمت بهر کار

The work concludes, according to the table of contents, with a record of the honours conferred by the emperor upon ʻAbd uṣ-Ṣamad Khān. This Amīr is styled Saif ud-Daulah, a title which was bestowed upon him, according to the Maʼāṣir ul-Umarā, fol. 320, A.H. 1127, as a reward for his victory over the Sikhs. He died as Ṣūbahdār of Multān A.H. 1150.

XXVII. Foll. 204—214. Notices of Sharaf Yazdī, ʻUnṣurī, Anand Rām Mukhliṣ, Vāẓiḥ, Hātifī, and Āzād, from Natāʼij ul-Afkār (p. 1024 *b*).

XXVIII. Fol. 215. Letter of Navvāb Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Khān (see p. 446 *b*) to Sir H. Elliot on the historical value of the poems of Sanāʼī, Ḥasan Ghaznavī, and Amīr Khusrau.

XXIX. Foll. 216, 217. Ḳaṣīdah in praise of Mahindar Singh, Rājah of Patiālah (1862—1876, see Hunter's Gazetteer), composed in London by Munshī Sayyid 'Abd Ullah (see Littér. Hindouie, vol. i. p. 89), and lithographed in Ludhiānah.

XXX. Foll. 218—237. Historical notices in Hindustāni on Kāngrah, Jalindhar, and the Minārah of Coel.

Or. 2061.

Foll. 83; 9 in. by 7. Papers written for Sir Henry M. Elliot by various hands in the years 1847—1851.

Beginnings and endings of some works described in the "History of India," arranged by Sir Henry M. Elliot in alphabetical order according to the titles.

Or. 2062.

Foll. 155; 10 in. by 6¾. Extracts written by various hands and collected by Sir H. Elliot into one volume.

The extracts, most of which are imperfect and without headings, are taken from the following works:—

I. Foll. 1—10. Zubdat ut-Tavārīkh by Nūr ul-Ḥaḳḳ. See p. 224 *b*.

II. Foll. 11—13. Tārīkh i Banākitī. See p. 79 *b*.

III. Foll. 15—23. Headings of a history of Akbar's reign (from the second volume of the Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh of Badā'unī, see p. 222 *b*).

IV. Foll. 24—59. Account of India, from the Jāmi' ut-Tavārīkh. See p. 74 *a*.

V. Foll. 60, 61. Tārīkh i Guzīdah. See p. 80 *b*.

VI. Foll. 62—86. Headings of the Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh of Badā'unī. See p. 222 *b*.

VII. Foll. 87—96. Mir'āt ul-'Ālam. See p. 125 *b*.

VIII. Foll. 98—102. Headings of the Iḳbāl Nāmah i Jahāngīrī. See p. 255 *a*.

IX. Foll. 103—110. Risālah i Muḥammad Shāh u Khandaurān. See p. 277 *b*.

X Foll. 111—116. Tārīkh ul-Yamīnī in Arabic. See p. 157 *a*.

XI. Foll. 117—120. Treatise on legal evidence in Hindustānī.

XII. Foll. 121—127. Tārīkh i Alfī. See p. 117 *b*.

XIII. Foll. 129—146. Tārīkh i Hindī; reign of Muḥammad Shāh, years 7—21. See p. 909 *a*.

XIV. Foll. 147—155. Summary of the history of Hindustan from the early Rājahs to Tīmūr, with historical notices on Bhakar, Ḳandahār, and Kashmīr, in the handwriting of Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Khān (see p. 446 *b*).

Or. 2063.

Foll. 69; 20 in. by 9.

This is the first of a set of eleven volumes of different sizes, Or. 2063—2073, containing lists of MSS. in various royal or private libraries of India, drawn up for Sir H. Elliot between the years 1847 and 1852.

I. Foll. 1—9. Classified list of about 1400 Persian and Arabic MSS. in the library of 'Alī Muḥammad Khān, Navvāb of Jhajjar, at Khatauli.

II. Foll. 12—68. Detailed descriptions of fifty-seven of the above MSS. Each folio is devoted to the description of one MS., giving in tabular form the title and author's name, the size, the date, some lines of the beginning and end, and a summary of the contents.

These notices include, in addition to some well-known works, the following, which are scarcer:—

Fol. 14. Tuḥfat ul-Majālis, the discourses

of Shaikh Aḥmad K'hatū, edited by his disciple Maḥmūd B. Sa'īd Īrachī.

This saint, so called from K'hatū, a village near Ajmīr, the abode of his spiritual preceptor Bābā Isḥāḳ Maghribī, died in Gujrāt, A.H. 849. See Riyāẓ ul-Auliyā, fol. 89, and Akhbār ul-Akhyār, fol. 129.

Fol. 15. Tuḥfat us-Sulūk and other tracts by Shaikh (Zain ud-Dīn) Muḥammad, sister's son of Naṣīr ud-Dīn Chirāgh i Dihlī. See p. 41 *b* and Akhbār ul-Akhyār, fol. 126.

Fol. 16. Majmū'ah i Taṣavvuf, a collection of Ṣufi tracts by Shaikh Aḥmad Fārūḳī Sirhindī, a Shaikh of the Naḳshabandī order, who died in Sirhind A.H. 1034 or 1035. See Riyāẓ ul-Auliyā, fol. 94, and Mir'āt ul-'Ālam, fol. 116.

Fol. 17. Aḳvāl i Buzurgān, on the duties of disciples, by Nūr Ullah, commonly called Mīr Shīrvānī.

Fol. 18. Afẓal ul-Favā'id, discourses of Niẓām ud-Dīn Auliyā, a work ascribed in the heading to Amīr Khusrau.

Fol. 19. Khizānah i Favā'id i Jalālī, sayings of Sayyid Jalāl ud-Dīn Bukhārī, a celebrated saint who died A.H. 785. See Akhbār ul-Akhyār, fol. 118, where the work is quoted under the title of Khizānah i Jalālī.

Fol. 20. Laṭā'if i Ḳudsī by Shaikh Rukn ud-Dīn B. Ḳuṭb ul-Aḳṭāb, the grandson and successor of the celebrated Shaikh of Multān, Bahā ud-Dīn Ẓakariyyā. Rukn ud-Dīn Abul-Fatḥ died A.H. 735; see Mir'āt ul-'Ālam, fol. 113.

Fol. 21. Taẓkirah i Auliyā i Hind, the work described p. 975 *b*, i.

Fol. 22. Siyar ul-Auliyā by Sayyid Muḥammad. See p. 976 *a*.

Fol. 23. Nuskhah i Maḥbūbah, by Makhdūm i Jahāniyān (*i.e.* Jalāl Bukhārī, see above, fol. 19), and Sair Nāmah, by his disciple Sayyid Maḥmūd Bangālī.

Fol. 25. Surūr ul-Maḥzūn, a life of Muḥammad, translated from the Arabic work entitled Nūr ul-'Uyūn (Haj. Khal., vol. iv. p. 235) by Valī Ullah B. 'Abd ur-Raḥīm Dihlavī, A.H. 1267; printed in Cawnpore.

Fol. 26. Farhang i Asad-Ullah-Khānī, a Turkī-Persian vocabulary by Muḥammad Ḥasan Ni'mat Ullah ul-Ḥusainī.

Fol. 28. Anīs ul-Aḥibbā, a medical treatise by Mīr Ibrāhīm B. Ḥājī Muḥammad Amīn.

Fol. 29. Letters of Khwājah 'Abd ul-Bāḳī (known as Khwājah Bāḳī Naḳshabandī, who died in Dehli A.H. 1012; see Riyāẓ ul-Auliyā, fol. 101).

Fol. 30. Hundred letters by Shaikh Sharaf ud-Dīn (*i.e.* Aḥmad ul-Munyarī, see p. 492 *b*).

Fol. 31. Letters of Shaikh Aḥmad Ghazālī, who died A.H. 517. See Nafaḥāt ul-Uns, p. 426.

Fol. 32. Chār Chaman i Vaḥdat, a religious poem by Shaikh 'Abd ul-Aḥad, surnamed Vaḥdat (a son of Shaikh Aḥmad Sirhindī mentioned above, fol. 16; see the Oude Catalogue, p. 130).

Fol. 33. Letters of Shāh 'Abd ul-Ḳaddūs. See p. 830 *a*.

Fol. 37. Unsiyyah by Maulānā Ya'ḳūb Charkhī, a disciple of Bahā ud-Dīn Naḳshaband, and other Sufi tracts.

Foll. 42, 43. Shāh 'Ālam Nāmah by Ghulām 'Alī Khān B. Bak'hārī Khān. See p. 281 *b*.

Fol. 51, 53. Ṭahmāsp Nāmah and Ismā'īl Nāmah by Mirzā Ḳāsim Gunābādī. See p. 660.

Fol. 59. Tālīf i Asad Beg. See p. 979 *b*.

Fol. 60. 'Ibrat Nāmah by Sayyid Muḥammad Ḳāsim. See p. 939 *a*.

Fol. 62. Chār Chaman, a general history of India compiled A.H. 1225 by Daulat Rāi Kāyath, of the Saksīnah tribe.

Fol. 64. Aḥvāl i Shāh Shujā' by Muḥammad Ma'ṣūm B. Ḥasan B. Ṣāliḥ (*i.e.* Futūḥāt i 'Ālamgīrī, see p. 1049 *a*, ix.).

III. Fol. 69. List of nineteen historical MSS. sent to Sir H. Elliot, with an unsigned

letter by the sender. The list includes the rare Vāḳi'āt i Aẓfarī. See p. 1051 *b*, xvi.

Or. 2064.

Foll. 107; bound up with the preceding.

I. Foll. 1—45. List of about 2000 MSS. belonging to Rājah Ratan Singh of Barelī, residing in Lucknow.—The same MSS. arranged in three alphabetical lists, under the headings of Maṣnavis, Dīvāns, and miscellaneous works.

II. Fol. 46. List of 31 books belonging to Khādim Ḥusain Khān, Ṣadr uṣ-Ṣudūr, in Cawnpore.

III. Foll. 47—61. List of 47 volumes belonging to Chunī Lāl, of Dehli, with the tables of contents of some of them, and a letter of the owner to Sir H. Elliot, dated May 1850.

IV. Foll. 62, 63. List of 43 MSS. in the library of the Nāẓim of Murshidābād.

V. Foll. 64—68. List of about 160 books belonging to 'Azīz ul-Mulk Bahādur.

VI. Foll. 70—76. Descriptive list of seven historical MSS. belonging to Sayyid Aḥmad Khān Munṣif (see p. 431 *b*), with a letter from him to Sir H. Elliot, dated Dehli, Sept. 1847.

VII. Foll. 78—85. Detailed list of eleven MSS. belonging to Zain ud-Dīn, of Murādābād.

VIII. Foll. 87, 88. Notices of three MSS. without owner's name, viz. Garshāsp Nāmah by Asadī, Tuḥfat ul-'Ajā'ib, abridged from Ḳazvīnī's geography by 'Alī Ṭā'irī, A.H. 948, and an anonymous history of Nādir Shāh.

IX. Foll. 89—93. List of nine volumes belonging to Madhu Parshād, including the poetical history of Muḥammad Shāh described p. 1002 *b*.

X. Fol. 95. List of eight MSS. in Muẓaffarpūr.

XI. Fol. 96. List of seven MSS. without owner's name.

XII. Foll. 97—105. Classified list of 172 volumes belonging to "Cowasjee" (Kā'ūsjī?) Faridūnjī Marzubānjī, of Bombay.

XIII. Foll. 106, 107. List of six MSS., endorsed "from Johnstone of Hyderabad."

Or. 2065.

Foll. 165; bound with the preceding.

I. Foll. 1—28, 39—56. Classified list of about two thousand books in the library of Munshī Muḥammad Ḥasan of Cawnpore, in two drafts.

II. Foll. 29—38. Classified list of 665 Arabic and Persian volumes belonging to the Rājah of Benares.

III. Foll. 57—61. Descriptions of eight MSS. belonging to Sayyid Muḥammad 'Alī Khān Mūsavī Ṣafavī, of Shamsābād, with the beginning and ending of each. The last is the Kāshif ul-Akhbār (p. 1013 *a*), the author of which is called Ḥakīm 'Ināyat Ḥusain Mārahravī.

IV. Foll. 63—66. Notices of twelve MSS. in Lucknow, with the table of contents of one of them, the Jahānārā (see p. 111 *b*).

V. Foll. 67—70. Notices of sixteen historical MSS. in the library of Amīr ud-Daulah, of ten MSS. of the same class belonging to Ḥusām ul-Mulk, and of five more, the property of Sharaf ul-Umarā (Carnatic).

VI. Foll. 71, 72. List of thirty-two MSS. in the library of the emperor of Dehli.

VII. Foll. 73—76. List of about a hundred MSS. belonging to Ḳāẓī Jīvan, of Dājal.

VIII. Foll. 77—101. List of 2780 volumes in the library of Rājah Ratan Singh. See above, Or. 2064, i.

IX. Foll. 102—133. Notices of fifty-three

MSS., mostly historical, in a Dehli library, with the beginning and ending of each.

X. Foll. 134—137. List of eighty-nine miscellaneous MSS. in some private libraries in Ḥaidarābad.

XI. Foll. 138, 139. Letter of Sayyid Aḥmad ʿAlī, Ṣadr Bakhshī of the town of Coel, to Sir H. Elliot, dated June 1848, with notices of the Jāmiʿ ut-Tavārīkh (p. 899 *b*) and of Gul i Bīkhizān (p. 959 *a*).

XII. Foll. 140—145. Descriptions of eight MSS. belonging to Sayyid Niyāz ʿAlī, Taḥṣīldār of Shamsābād, with beginnings and endings.

XIII. Foll. 147—155. Notices of nineteen MSS., sent by Mr. Ravenshaw from Patna.

XIV. Foll. 156—159. Descriptions of twenty MSS., drawn up by the owner, Jānkī Parshād, Mīr Munshī of the Lucknow Residency.

XV. Foll. 160, 161. Descriptive list of sixteen historical works in the library of the Navvāb of the Carnatic.

XVI. Foll. 162, 163. List of twelve MSS. belonging to the Rājah of Tirooa, Farrukhābād.

XVII. Foll. 164, 165. List of thirty volumes in some private libraries at Ḥaidarābād.

Or. 2066.

Paper slips of various sizes, 167 in number, mounted in an oblong volume measuring two feet in width by 20 inches in height.

Foll. 1—54. Descriptions of fifty-three miscellaneous volumes, containing mostly Sufi works, in a Lucknow library. They give the initial and final lines of each work with a summary of its contents.

Foll. 55—100. Classified list of about two thousand Arabic and Persian works in a royal library only designated as كتب خانه سركار دولت مدار (Moty Mahall?).

Foll. 101—127. Descriptions of twenty-seven volumes, chiefly historical, in a Lucknow library, with the beginnings and endings, and with summaries of the contents.

Foll. 128—167. Lists of books in various libraries belonging to the following persons or places. Sayyid Shāh, of Mārahrah, fol. 128. Rāi Todarmal, of Patna, fol. 129. Ḥāfiẓ Muḥammad Ḥusain, of Lucknow, fol. 130. ʿAlī Muḥammad Khān, of Jhajhar, foll. 136, 149, 150. The town of Mārahrah, foll. 144, 145. Ḥakīm Niẓām ud-Dīn Ḥusain of Bāndah, foll. 151—153. The Rauẓah of Kulbargah, fol. 154. Sirāj ul-Mulk, minister of Ḥaidarābād, foll. 156, 157, 161. Navvāb Dilāvar Jang of Farrukhābād, foll. 162—165. Rājah Ghūran Singh of Benares, fol. 166.

In addition to the above there are several lists, or notices of MSS., without owner's name; also a table of the initial lines of Ḳaṣīdahs in two copies of the Dīvān of Masʿūd i Saʿd (p. 548 *a*), foll. 146, 147.

Or. 2067.

Sheets and slips of different sizes, 37 in number, bound with the preceding.

Lists drawn up for Sir H. Elliot of books, and especially of historical MSS., in libraries belonging to the following persons or places: Mīrzā ʿAlī Akbar Ilāhābādī, Taḥṣīldār of Damoh, foll. 1, 2. Rājah Bhūp Singh, of Patna, fol. 3. The late Maulavī Muḥammad Bāsiṭ of Ḳinnauj, fol. 4. Shams ul-Umarā (Ḥaidarābād), fol. 5. Maulavī Muḥammad Ḥusain, Ḥaidarābād, fol. 8. Maulavī Karāmat ʿAlī, Nāẓim ʿAdālat, foll. 9, 10. Munīr ul-Mulk, fol. 12. Naṣr Ullah Khān, Deputy-Collector of ʿAlīgarh, fol. 18. Jaʿfar ʿAlī, Mīr Munshī, Gwalior, foll. 20—23. Bahāwalpūr, foll. 24, 25. Sayyid Vāḥid ʿAlī, Ṣadr Bakhshī, Coel, fol. 26. Maulavī Ḥaidar

'Alī, Faujdār Muḥammad Khān, and Sikandar Begam, in Bhopāl, foll. 27—29.

There are, besides, a few lists of uncertain origin, and, at the end, foll. 30—37, some others sent from Lahore and Multan, without owner's name.

Or. 2068.

Foll. 45; 12 in. by 7½.

Four lists written by the same hand and numbered 1—4. The first three, foll. 1—4, contain respectively the title and subjects of ninety-three, ten, and fourteen, miscellaneous MSS., some of which are stated to be in Lucknow.

The fourth list, foll. 5—45, consists of notices of sixty-nine miscellaneous MSS. in Bareli (see fol. 44 *a*), with the beginning and ending of each, and in many cases a full table of contents. It includes the Siyar ul-Mulūk of Niẓām ul-Mulk (p. 444 *a*), the Mir'āt ul-'Arifīn of Mas'ūd i Bak (p. 632 *a*), and the rare Sa'ādat Nāmah of Nāṣir i Khusrau, fol. 37.

Or. 2069.

Foll. 6; 12¼ in. by 8.

List of fifty-four volumes, printed and manuscript, in the library of the Rājah of Bhūj, sent to Sir H. Elliot with two letters dated Bhooj, 9 and 11 January, 1852, and signed E. S. Jacob.

Or. 2070.

Foll. 24; 8 in. by 6.

Alphabetical list of about 1800 MSS. in the Ḥaidarābād library.

Or. 2071.

Foll. 10; 7¼ in. by 6.

A list of about 500 MSS. belonging to Mullā Fīrūz, son of Mullā Kā'ūs.

Or. 2072.

Foll. 24; 8½ in. by 5.

Classified list of about 400 MSS. in the library of Mahārāo Savāi Banī Singh, Rājah of Alwar. It concludes with a list of treatises composed for the Rājah by Maulavī Muḥammad Najaf 'Alī Khān and Ḥakīm Sulṭān Singh.

Or. 2073.

Foll. 64; 12 in. by 8.

I. Foll. 3—33. كيفيات النسخ, notices of twenty-nine MSS. in the library of the Mullas of Tattah, drawn up for Sir H. Elliot, A.H. 1266, by Sayyid Ṣābir 'Alī, son of Sayyid Ghulām 'Alī Mā'il ul-Ḥaḳḳ, and grandson of Sayyid 'Alī Shīr Ḳāni' Shīrāzī T'hatavī (the author of Tuḥfat ul-Kirām, see p. 846 *a*).

They include extracts from the following works: Beglār Nāmah by Idrākī T'hatavī (p. 949 *a*), fol. 4. Tuḥfat ul-Kirām, fol. 5. Ḥadīḳat ul Auliyā, or lives of the saints of Sind, written A.H. 1068, by Sayyid 'Abd ul-Ḳādir T'hatavī, fol. 8. Durj ud-Durar, a life of Muḥammad, by Sayyid Aṣīl ud-Dīn 'Abd Ullah (see p. 145 *a* and Haj. Khal., vol. iii. p. 222), fol. 13. Ansāb Nāmah, a genealogy of the Imāms, translated from Arabic some time after A.H. 653 by Sayyid Murtaẓā 'Alam ul-Hudā (see p. 140 *a*), fol. 24. Tārikh 'Abbāsiyyah, two histories of the Kalhūrah dynasty of Sind, one in prose, the other in verse (both unfinished), by Sayyid 'Alī Shīr Ḳāni', fol. 25. Tuḥfat uṭ-Ṭāhirīn, an account of the saints buried in Tattah and on the Maklī hill, written A.H. 1194 by Shaikh Muḥammad A'ẓam T'hatavī, fol. 33.

In addition to the works of 'Alī Shīr Ḳāni' already mentioned the three following are noticed: 1. I'lān i Gham, an account of the martyrs of Karbalā; 2. Mukhtār-Nāmah; 3. Maklī Nāmah, a notice of the saints of Mount Maklī.

A list of eighty-one MSS., including the above, is prefixed, foll. 1, 2, with the heading, "Histories in the Libraries of the Moollas of Tatta," and two other partial lists are added, foll. 38, 39.

II. Foll. 34—37. Answers of Chunī Lāl to questions and instructions of Sir H. Elliot respecting some historical MSS. in the imperial library of Dehli.

III. Foll. 40—64. Lists of historical MSS. in the libraries of Mīr 'Alī Murād, fol. 41, of the town of Indore, fol. 46, of Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Khān of Dehli, fol. 47, of Muḥammad Raẓī ud-Dīn, Ṣadr Ṣudūr of Ilāhābād, fol. 53, and of Shams ul-Mulk, fol. 56, with a few lists without owner's name.

Or. 2074.

Foll. 77; 10 in. by $8\frac{1}{4}$.

Extracts from twenty historical MSS. in the British Museum, written for Sir H. Elliot by Sayyid 'Abd Ullah of Jā'is.

END OF THE ELLIOT MANUSCRIPTS.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Or. 1566.

Foll. 320; 10 in. by 7; 19 lines, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Ramaẓān, A.H. 867 (A.D. 1463).

[Sir Henry C. Rawlinson.]

A work on general history from the earliest times to A.H. 815.

Beg. مقدمه در آفرینش عالم و کیفیت مبداء آن

There is neither preface nor title. The author, whose name is not given, appears to have been a dependent of Tīmūr's grandson, Amīr Zādah Iskandar B. 'Umar Shaikh (see p. 868 *a*), whom he calls His Highness the Sultan حضرت سلطان. He wrote in A.H. 815 and 816, at a time when Mirzā Iskandar was holding his Court in Shīrāz as viceroy of the province of Fārs.

The first date is mentioned as the current year on fol. 219 *a*. The second may be inferred from another passage, fol. 305, where the author's royal patron, left in charge of the government of Fārs during his father's absence in A.H. 795, is stated to have ruled it with such mature wisdom (he was then nine years old) that "now," after a lapse of twenty-one years, he had been able to re-enact without alteration the edicts then issued. The author refers occasionally to his record of that prince's life, which, however, is not found in this copy.

The MS. begins with a short chapter on creation, fol. 1 *b*, followed at the bottom of the same page by the heading: قسم اول در ذکر آدم و اولاد او تا بنوح علیه السلام

The work is divided into sections called Ḳism, the first three of which, sub-divided into Ṭabaḳāt, or dynasties, are contained in the present volume.

Two gaps in the original text have been cunningly disguised by the insertion of parallel extracts from a later work, the Khulāṣat ul-Aḫbār (see p. 96 *b*). The first,

foll. 2—5, contains an account of the patriarchs from Adam to Noah. The second, foll. 137—155, extends from the Khilāfat of al-Mu'tamid to the beginning of the reign of Sultan Maḥmūd Ghaznavī. They correspond to foll. 5—9, and 190—216, of Or. 1292. A chapter of the same work on the Ismā'īlis of the Maghrib has been added in the margins of foll. 196—199.

Contents:—Ḳism I., divided into fifteen Ṭabaḳahs, as follows: 1. (imperfect at the beginning) early kings of Persia, and contemporary prophets, from Kayūmarṣ to Zau B. Ṭahmāsp, fol. 6. 2. The Kayānīs, fol. 25. 3. Alexander and the Mulūk Ṭavā'if, fol. 37 *b*. 4. The Greeks after Alexander, fol. 39 *a*. 5. Descendants of Isaac and tribes of Israel, fol. 40 *b*. 6. David and his children, fol. 47 *a*. 7. Jeroboam (يروعام) and his descendants, fol. 51 *b*. 8. The Ashkānīs and contemporary sages, fol. 53 *a*. 9. The Sāsānīs, fol. 57 *a*. 10. The Roman emperors, fol. 83 *a*. 11. The Greek emperors, قياصرهٔ يونان, beginning with Phocas, fol. 85 *a*. 12. The Popes, fol. 87 *a*. 13. Kings of the Arabs who were contemporary with the kings of Persia, fol. 91 *a*. 14. Kings of the Arabs in three branches (Ṣinf), viz. the great Tubba's, the kings of Yaman, and the kings of Abyssinia, fol. 92 *b*. 15. Genealogy of Muḥammad, fol. 95 *a*.

Ḳism II. is stated in the heading to extend from the birth of Muḥammad to the end of the Abbasides, and to comprise six Ṭabaḳahs. In the text, however, a far greater number of Ṭabaḳahs is found, but without numerical designation. They are as follows: Life of Muḥammad, fol. 97 *a*. The first five Khalifs, fol. 106 *a*. The Imāms, fol. 116 *b*. Other descendants of 'Alī, fol. 118 *b*. (The end of this section and the beginning of the next are wanting.) The companions of Muḥammad, in alphabetical order, fol. 119 *a*. The Umayyades, fol. 124 *b*. The Abbasides, fol. 129 *a*. The last section breaks off at the beginning of the Khilāfat of al-Mu'tamid, fol. 136 *b*.

The Ghaznavīs, from the early part of the reign of Maḥmūd to the end of the dynasty, fol. 156 *a*. The Saljūḳis of Iran, fol. 162 *a*, Kirman, fol. 178 *a*, and Rūm, fol. 179 *a*. Kings of Ṭabaristān and Jurjān, from Asfār B. Shīrūyah, A.H. 315, to Minūchihr B. Ḳābūs, fol. 181 *b*. The Ghūrīs from 'Alā ud-Dīn B. Ḥusain to the death of Shihāb ud-Dīn, A.H. 602, fol. 182 *b*. The Sultans of Egypt, *i.e.* the Ayyūbīs and their successors, down to Muḥammad B. Ḳalā'ūn, A.H. 736, fol. 184 *a*. The Sultans of Khwārazm from A.H. 491 to 628, fol. 185 *b*. The Atābaks of Syria and Diyārbakr from A.H. 481 to 658, fol. 191 *b*. The Salghurīs from their origin to Abish Khātūn, fol. 193 *b*. The Malāḥidahs, or Ismā'īlīs, of Alamūt, from Ḥasan Ṣabbāḥ to their extinction, fol. 196 *a*.

Kings of Shabānkārah in two lines (Ṭā'ifah), viz. 1. From Niẓām ud-Dīn Ḥasan B. Ibrāhīm, a contemporary of Alp Arslān, to the Moghul conquest. 2. Feudatories of the Moghuls from A.H. 659 to 742, fol. 201 *b*. Kings of Hormuz from Shihāb ud-Dīn Maḥmūd, A.H. 669, to Bahman Shāh, who succeeded A.H. 802, and was reigning at the date of composition, fol. 204 *a*. Kings of Kirmān (the Karā-Khitā'īs), from Burāḳ Ṣāḥib to Shāhjahān, A.H. 706, fol. 205 *b*. Kings of Yazd under the Moghuls, viz. Atābak Yūsuf Shāh, a contemporary of Ghāzān, and his sons, fol. 209 *b*. Origin of the Lurs, fol. 210 *b*. Atābaks of Lur Buzurg from their first rise to Abu Sa'īd B. Atābak Aḥmad, who was seated on the throne by Sultan Iskandar, the viceroy of Fārs, shortly after A.H. 811, fol. 211 *a*. Branch of Lur Kūchak from A.H. 550 to the reigning prince Sayyidī Aḥmad B. Malik 'Izz ud-Dīn, A.H. 815, fol. 215 *b*.

Ḳism III. Genealogies of the Turks and Moghuls, according to the Jāmi' ut-Tavārīkh, fol. 219 *a*. Chingīz Khān, fol. 223 *a*. Oktāi

Khān, Jūjī, Chaghatāi, Tulū'ī, fol. 233 *a*. Ṭabaḳah 4. The Ḳā'āns of Khaṭāi, from Kuyūk to Yasan Būghā, who died A.H. 775. Bātū B. Jūjī, and his successors down to Tūḳtā, fol. 250 *b*. The Blue Horde كوك آوردہ, fol. 253 *b*. The White Horde اق آوردہ down to the death of Jalāl ud-Dīn Sulṭān B. Tuḳtāmish, and the accession of his brother Sulṭān Muḥammad, "now" on the throne, fol. 254 *b*. The line of Chaghatāi, from Ḳarā Hulākū to the reigning Khān, Muḥammad Oghlān B. Khiẓr Khwājah Oghlān, who succeeded his brother Sham'i Jahān, A.H. 802, fol. 257 *b*.

Moghuls of Iran, from Hulākū to Pīrak Pādishāh, who, after the death of his father, Luḳmān Pādishāh B. Ṭughātīmūr, was installed by Tīmūr in Astrābād, but was subsequently expelled by Shāhrukh, fol. 264 *a*. Descendants of Amīr Ḥusain Kamākhī, from Shaikh Ḥasan Buzurg to Dundī Sulṭān, widow of Shāh Valad, who placed her infant son Uvais on the throne of Khūzistān (A.H. 813), fol. 268 *a*. Descendants of Chūpān, viz. Malik Ashraf, and Pīr Ḥusain B. Shaikh Maḥmūd, fol. 269 *b*.

The Injūs, from Maḥmūd Shāh to the death of Shaikh Abu Isḥāḳ, fol. 270 *a*. The Muẓaffarīs from their origin to the conquest of Tīmūr, A.H. 795, fol. 272 *a*. Amīrs of Māvarā un-Nahr, who rose during the decline of the house of Chingīz from A.H. 747 to 772, viz. Amīr Ḳarāghan (*sic*), his son 'Abd Ullah, Amīr Bayān Saldūz, and Amīr Ḥusain B. Musammā مسمی B. Ḳarāghan, fol. 276 *b*. The last notice contains a full account of the first rise of Tīmūr and of his struggle with Amīr Ḥusain, which ended in the capture of Balkh and the death of the Amīr in A.H. 772.

History of Tīmūr, from the capture of Balkh to his death on the 14th of Sha'bān A.H. 807, foll. 281 *b*—320.

The work is partly based on the Jāmi' ut-Tavārīkh and the Guzīdah; but it is fuller than the latter, and comes down to nearly a century later. In the recent period it contains original matter, and has the value of a contemporary record. This is especially the case with the account of Tīmūr, which was written within nine years of the emperor's death, and twelve years earlier than the Ẓafar Nāmah of Sharaf ud-Dīn Yazdī. It is characterised by the marked prominence it gives to the doings of Amīrzādah 'Umar Shaikh, father of the author's patron.

The margins of foll. 8—11 contain a Persian version of an Arabic treatise on religious obligations by Abul Laiṣ Samarḳandī, entitled تنبیه الغافلین, the contents of which are given by Loth in the India Office Catalogue, p. 34, and by Flügel, from an imperfect copy, in the Vienna Catalogue, vol. iii. p. 268.

Abul-Laiṣ Naṣr B. Muḥammad us-Samarḳandī died, according to the Wāfī bil-Wafayāt, fol. 124, A.H. 375. The present version differs considerably in the number and arrangement of the chapters from the texts above mentioned. The Bābs, as enumerated in the preface, are seventy in number. The text contains a few more, but, beyond Bāb 68, they are neither numbered nor distinguished by headings. The date of transcription is Muḥarram A.H. 925 (A.D. 1519).

On the first page is a contemporary record of the death of Shāh Ṣafī in Kāshān, on the 12th of Ṣafar A.H. 1052, and of the subsequent accession of Shāh 'Abbās II.

Or. 1567.

Foll. 272; 11¾ in. by 7; 25 lines, 4¼ in. long; written in small Nestalik, apparently in the 16th century.

[Sir Henry C. Rawlinson.]

روضة الصفا

The first volume of the Rauẓat uṣ-Ṣafā (see p. 87 *b*); a good copy, wanting a few lines at the end, bought in Teheran, Dec. 20, 1837.

Or. 1568.

Foll. 173; 14½ in. by 9; 23 lines, 6 in. long; written in fair Nestalik; dated Shavvāl, A.H. 1068 (A.D. 1658).

[Sir Henry C. Rawlinson.]

The third volume of the Rauẓat us-Ṣafā. See p. 89 *b*.

On the first page is a contemporary record by Muḥammad Riẓā Khwānsārī of a severe snow-fall which destroyed much game and cattle in the district of Paznui پزنوی, Dizfūl, and Shūshtar, at the close of Muḥarram, A.H. 1097.

Or. 1569.

Foll. 310; 10¾ by 6¾; 19 lines, 4¼ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Shamākhī, Jumāda II., A.H. 1093 (A.D. 1682).

[Sir Henry C. Rawlinson.]

The fourth volume of the Rauẓat us-Ṣafā. See p. 90 *b*.

Or. 1570.

Foll. 180; 14½ in. by 9½; 25 lines, 6½ in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Jumāda II., A.H. 1050 (A.D. 1640).

[Sir Henry C. Rawlinson.]

The fifth volume of the Rauẓat us-Ṣafā. See p. 91 *b*.

Or. 1571.

Foll. 422; 9½ in. by 7; 23 lines, 4¼ in. long; written in small Nestalik, apparently in the 16th century.

[Sir Henry C. Rawlinson.]

The sixth volume of the Rauẓat us-Ṣafā (see p. 92 *a*), wanting the first and last pages. A false beginning has been prefixed by a later hand.

Or. 1572.

Foll. 103; 13⅓ in. by 8½; 27 lines, 6 in. long; written in Nestalik; dated Rajab, A.H. 1052 (A.D. 1642).

[Sir Henry C. Rawlinson.]

حبيب السير

A fragment of the Ḥabīb us-Siyar (see p. 98 *a*). It consists of the latter portion of the third Juz of volume iii., and corresponds to pp. 212—374 of the Bombay edition.

Or. 1574.

Foll. 139; 8¼ in. by 6; 15 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Nestalik, apparently early in the 19th century.

[Sir Henry C. Rawlinson.]

المعجم في تاريخ ملوك العجم

A history of the early kings of Persia (see p. 811 *b*), with glosses and various readings in the margins.

On the first page is written "Bought at Teheran. H. C. Rawlinson. May 10th, 1837."

Or. 1575.

Foll. 146; 11½ in. by 7; 23 lines, 4¾ in. long; written in fair Nestalik; dated Jumāda I., A.H. 1085 (A.D. 1674).

[Sir Henry C. Rawlinson.]

نگارستان

The Nigāristān, or historical picture gallery, by Aḥmad Ghaffārī. See p. 106 *a*.

This copy has the dedication noticed p. 106 *b*. The name of the reigning Shāh (Ṭahmāsp) is not explicitly stated, but only alluded to as being contained in these words from the Coran هذا سلطان مبين. Among the

authorities enumerated in the preface, two additional works are found included, viz. Nafā'is ul-Funūn by Muḥammad B. Maḥmūd Āmulī (see p. 435 *a*), and Majālis ul-'Ushshāḳ by Sulṭān Ḥusain Mīrzā (see p. 351 *b*).

The MS. is stated at the end to have been written for Khwājah Yaḥyā of Rasht by Muḥammad Salīm.

Or. 1576.

Foll. 244; 11½ in. by 7; 24 lines, 4½ in. long; written in Nestalik, apparently early in the 17th century.

[Sir Henry C. Rawlinson.]

عالم آراي عباسي

The first volume of the 'Ālam-Ārāi 'Abbāsī (see p. 185 *b*), viz. the introduction and Ṣaḥīfah I., containing the history of the predecessors of Shāh 'Abbās and of his own life from his birth to his accession.

This copy, which wants a page at the beginning, has the division of Ṣaḥīfah I. into twelve Maḳālahs as noticed in Add. 17,927 (see p. 187 *a*), but does not contain the eulogy on the Vazīr Abū Ṭalib Khān found in that MS. Maḳālah XII., foll. 239—241, is a brief summary of the victories of Shāh 'Abbās from his accession to the capture of Baghdād, concluding with the statement that a detailed account of them will be found in Ṣaḥīfah II. In a short epilogue, fol. 242, the author refers to the second Maḳṣad as being then so far advanced as to complete the first forty years of the reign.

At the end are two detached leaves from another copy of the same work.

Or. 1579.

Foll. 153; 12 in. by 8; 19 lines, 5¾ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik, in the 18th century. [Sir Henry C. Rawlinson.]

تاريخ ناد ري

The history of Nādir Shāh by Muḥammad Mahdī. See p. 192 *a*.

It breaks off a few lines after the account of 'Alī Shāh's capture, and wants about three pages at the end.

Or. 1580.

Foll. 249; 11½ in. by 7¼; 19 lines, 5¼ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik, apparently in the 18th century, partly damaged by damp. [Sir Henry C. Rawlinson.]

فرهنگ جهانگیری

The Persian Lexicon of Mīr Jamāl ud-Dīn Injū (see p. 496 *b*); an imperfect copy, wanting at the beginning all that precedes the eighth preliminary chapter (Ā'īn), and at the end all that follows the word مینا.

Or. 1581.

Foll. 471; 9 in. by 5½; 14 lines, 2⅝ in. long; written in Nestalik, apparently in the 17th century. [Sir Henry C. Rawlinson.]

فرهنگ رشيدي

A portion of the Persian dictionary of 'Abd ur-Rashīd Tatavī (see p. 500 *b*), extending from the word آبدار to the word شکاونه, and corresponding to foll. 14 *b*—190 *a* of Add. 5555.

Or. 1583.

Foll. 35; 12 in. by 8; 18 lines, 5¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, A.D. 1839.

[Sir Henry C. Rawlinson.]

نظام التواريخ

An incomplete copy of the Niẓām ut-

Tavārīkh by Ḳāḍī Nāṣir ud-Dīn Baiḍāvī. See p. 823 *b*. It wants the chapter on the Ismā'īlis, and all but a few lines of the account of the Moghuls. The subscription, evidently copied from an earlier MS., is dated A.H. 882.

At the end of a short notice of the work, on the fly-leaf, Sir H. Rawlinson writes: "Copied for me at Baghdad from a tract in Col. Taylor's library. Baghdad, Oct. 10th, 1839."

Or. 1588.

Foll. 196; 6 in. by 4; ten lines, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. long; written in Nestalik, on European paper, early in the 19th century.

[Sir Henry C. Rawlinson.]

I. Foll. 2—80. Ashem Vohu and other prayers and liturgical texts of the Zoroastrians, written for the most part in the Arabic character, with Persian paraphrase. The headings are as follows:

Fol. 2 *b*.	زند و پازند اشم وهی
Fol. 10 *b*.	زند هخشتر و تماعه
Fol. 12 *a*.	معنی اوستای نان
Fol. 13 *a*.	اوستای ناخن افسودن
Fol. 18 *a*.	زند و پازند دست روی
Fol. 23 *a*.	اوستای کشتی بستن
Fol. 26 *a*.	خورشید نیایش اوستا و زند
Fol. 37 *b*.	ماه نیایش اوستا و زند
Fol. 45 *a*.	آفرینکان دهمان اوستا و زند
Foll. 54 *a*—80.	اورمزد یشت اوستا و زند

In the sixth and the last three of the above sections the Zend texts are written in the original character.

II. Foll. 80 *b*—195. شایست و ناشایست, or religious ordinances of the Zoroastrians, in Persian.

Beg. این فریضه است از چند باب شایست و نا شایست که بر مردمان فریضه است که بر خوانند الخ

The main portion, foll. 129—179, is in questions and answers. At the end are some detached sections relating to the months and their attributes, fol. 181 *a*, the creation of man and the component parts of his body, fol. 188 *a*, the measurement of the earth and of its regions, fol. 192 *b*, the utility of wine, fol. 194 *a*, the eating of flesh, fol. 195 *b*, and prayers to be recited by those who do not know the Avesta, fol. 196 *a*.

On the first page of the MS. is written: "Procured from a Gubur priest of Yezd, March 1835. H. Rawlinson."

Or. 1599.

Foll. 414; $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $3\frac{3}{4}$; 9 lines, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz, early in the 12th century.

مجمع الانشا

A collection of elegant prose pieces, principally letters, by various writers.

Author: Muḥammad Amīn Banī Isrā'īl, محمد امین بنی اسرائیل

Beg. منشاء نشو نمائی نهال انشاء ثنای انشاطراز

The author had been some time, as he states in the preface, in the service of Rāi Dak'hnī Rām, after whose death he was preparing to return to his native home, when marks of favour received from a new patron, Rai Budhchand رای بدهچند, induced him to stay. It was by desire of the latter that the present work was compiled in A.H. 1146. The date is expressed by the chronogram سلك جید از جواهر منثور. The author's own letters are written in the names of Rāi Dak'hnī Rām, of Rāi Budhchand (who was, as appears from one of them, fol. 139, a vassal of the virtual sovereign of the Deccan, Niẓām ul-Mulk Āṣaf Jāh), of Faẓl Ullah Khān, and, lastly, of Sa'ādat Ullah Khān, who was governor of

the Carnatic and died A.H. 1145. See Ma'āṣir ul-Umarā, fol. 319.

The pieces are classed according to subjects in a number of sections called Faṣl, the headings of which are often wanting.

Contents:—1. Praise of God, fol. 3 *a*. — 2. Invocations مناجات, fol. 17 *a*. — 3. Praise of the Prophet and his successors, fol. 31 *b*. — Familiar letters by Abul-Faẓl and others, fol. 44 *b*. — 6. Royal letters, خطوط فرامين سلاطين, including letters of Shāh 'Abbās I. to Akbar and Jahāngīr, of 'Abbās II. to the Ṣūbahdār of Ḳandahār, of Muḥammad Shāh to 'Abd un-Nabī Khān, and of Akbar to the Khānkhānān, fol. 77 *b*. — Letters of congratulation, fol. 117 *b*. — 8. Letters of thanks for presents, fol. 156 *a*. — Letters to friends, fol. 189 *a*. — Requests and petitions, fol. 211 *b*. — 11. Acknowledgment of the receipt of letters, fol. 238 *b*.

In the first sections are found specimens of ornate prose by Jāmī, Mīr Ḥusainī Sādāt (see p. 608 *a*), Muḥammad Rafī' Vā'iẓ, Mīrzā Muḥsinā, Ṭughrāi Mashhadī, Mullā Munīr Lāhaurī, 'Abd ul-Ḳādir Jīlānī, 'Abd Ullah Anṣārī, and others. But the greater part of the collection consists of letters written in India in the eleventh and twelfth centuries of the Hijrah, among which those of Abul-Faẓl, Shukr Ullah Khān, Mirzā Bīdil, and the author, are of frequent occurrence.

There are also some letters written in the reign of Aurangzīb by the author's grandfather, Shaikh Muḥammad Ashraf.

Or. 1611.

Foll. 440; 9½ in. by 6½; 21 lines, 4⅝ in. long; written in fair Naskhi, with gold-ruled margins, probably in the 15th century.

ظفر نامه

The history of Tīmūr by Sharaf ud-Dīn Yazdī. See p. 173.

The last two leaves and a few in the body of the volume, foll. 108—112, have been supplied by later hands.

Or. 1612.

Foll. 349; 9½ in. by 5¾; 17 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in neat Nestalik in two gold-ruled columns, with gilt headings; dated A.H. 877 (A.D. 1472-3).

كليات كاتبي

The collected poems of Ḳātibī. See p. 637 *a*.

Contents:—Ḳaṣīdahs in praise of God, Muḥammad, 'Alī, and the following contemporaries: Tīmūr, Shāhrukh, Bāisunghar, Khwājah Ṣā'in 'Alī (see p. 42 *a*), Shāhzādah Ibrāhīm (see p. 174 *a*), Amīr Khalīl, Shāh Minūchihr B. Sulṭān Shaikh Ibrāhīm Shāh, Shāh Saif ud-Dīn, Amīr Murtaẓā, Khwājah Amīn ud-Dīn Ṣadr, Mīr Muḥammad, the Vazīr Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Aḥmad, and other persons of less note, fol. 1. Ghazals in alphabetical order, with a lacuna extending from letter ص to letter ي, fol. 94 *b*. Muḳaṭṭa'āt, fol. 169 *a*. Rubā'iyāt and Fardiyāt, fol. 178 *a*. Gulshan i Abrār, fol. 187 *b*. The poem breaks off, as in the copy described p. 638 *a*, with the line

لشكر سلطان وجود و عدم
هست ترا سايه نشين علم

Majma' ul-Baḥrain with the prose preface (see *ib*., art. iii.), fol. 214 *b*. Dah Bāb (see *ib*., art. iv.), fol. 253 *b*. Sī Nāmah, also called Muḥibb u Maḥbūb (see *ib*., art. v.), fol. 292 *b*. Dilrubā, or Rukh i Dilrubā (see art. vi.), fol. 338 *b*. The author states in the prologue that the tale which forms the subject of the poem had been related to him by the king of Gīlān, Amīr Kiyā, by whose desire he put it into verse. The title is found in the last line but one:

بخط جان فزا باد چون جسم خويش
رخ دلربا باد چون اسم خويش

Or. 2157.

Foll. 920; 15¾ in. by 10; 15 lines, 5½ in. long; written in large Nestalik, with two 'Unvāns, and gold-ruled margins, apparently in the 18th century. Bound in stamped and gilt leather.

عمل صالح

A history of Shāhjahān by Muḥammad Sāliḥ. See p. 263 *a*.

This fine volume bears a great resemblance in size, writing, and ornamentation, to a copy already described (p. 264 *a*) of the latter half of the same work, viz. Add. 20,735. It contains sixteen whole-page and double-page miniatures, also very similar in style, but slightly inferior in execution.

The second part, the beginning of which is marked by an illuminated border, fol. 544, commences with the eleventh year of the reign.

It concludes with the tabulated lists of the office-holders of the empire, foll. 908—920.

Or. 2160.

Foll. 251; 9 in. by 6¼; 15 lines, 4 in. long; written in Shikastah-āmīz, about the beginning of the 19th century.

[Garcin de Tassy.]

گلزار ابراهیم

Notices of Rekhtah poets by 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. See p. 375 *b*.

On the first page is found the name of a former owner, T. Macan.

Or. 2164.

Foll. 210; 10¾ in. by 6¼; 15 lines, 3¾ in. long; written in cursive Nestalik; dated Shavvāl, A.H. 1252 (A.D. 1837).

[Garcin de Tassy.]

گلشن بیخار

A Tazkirah containing notices of Rekhtah poets, with specimens of their compositions.

Author: Muḥammad called Muṣṭafā, poetically surnamed Sheftah in Rekhtah, and Ḥasratī in Persian, محمد مدعو به مصطفی المتخلص بشیفته در ریخته و به حسرتی در فارسی

Beg. کل سرسبد سخن حمد چمن تراز یست

The author, who in the subscription is called Navvāb Muṣṭafā Khān Bahādur, entered upon the compilation of this work, as stated in the preface, A.H. 1248, a date fixed by the chronogram منتخب زیب بسمله, and finished it A.H. 1250, when he had completed his twenty-sixth year. The notices, which are in Persian and arranged in alphabetical order, are nearly six hundred in number. M. Garcin de Tassy states in his Littérature Hindouie, 2nd ed., vol. iii. p. 123, that the author was the son of a man of rank, 'Aẓīm ud-Daulah Sarfarāz ul-Mulk Murtaẓā Khān Muẓaffar Jang, of Dehli, and that he was still alive in 1866. See also the same work, vol. i. p. 43, and Sprenger, Oude Catalogue, p. 189. The Gulshan i Bīkhār has been printed in Dehli, 1845, and has passed through several editions.

The latter part of the MS., foll. 188—209, contains chronograms on the date of completion, and eulogies upon the work, by some friends of the author.

Or. 2166.

Foll. 181; 8 in. by 5½; 14 lines, 3½ in. long; written in Nestalik about A.H. 1248 (A.D. 1832).

میزان الحق

A controversial treatise addressed to Muḥammadans, by the Rev. Carl Gottlieb Pfander.

Beg. شکر و سپاس و ستایش بیقیاس مر خدای

Mr. Pfander, who had been attached for upwards of ten years to the German mission in Georgia, was expelled by the Russian government in 1836, and joined the Indian

missions in 1838. An account of his life and works will be found in the Calcutta Review, vol. iv. pp. 435—450.

The work is divided into three books (Bāb), treating of the following questions:—I. Has the text of the Holy Scriptures been corrupted? fol. 14 *b*. II. Do the doctrines of the Old and New Testaments prove their divine inspiration? fol. 38 *b*. III. Is the Coran the word of God, and is Muḥammad the prophet of God? fol. 133 *a*.

The date of composition, A.H. 1248, is given in the following line at the end:

هزار و دویست و چهل بود و هشت
که آغاز ایـن نسخه انجام کشت

The work has been printed in Agra (for the first time apparently without date), and re-printed in 1849 and 1850. An English translation by the Rev. R. H. Weakley has been published in London, 1866. The author has written, besides the present work, three other controversial tracts, viz. Ḥall ul-Ishkāl, Ṭarīḳ ul-Ḥayāt, and Miftāḥ ul-Asrār (the last in Hindustani), which have been printed in Agra, 1847 and 1850. His "Remarks on the nature of Muhammadanism" have been published in Calcutta, 1840.

A refutation of the Mīzān ul-Ḥaḳḳ and Dīn i Ḥaḳḳ by Sayyid ʻAlī Ḥasan, of Agra, has been printed in Lucknow, A.H. 1261, under the title of Kitāb Istifsār. See the Calcutta Review, vol. i. p. 449, vol. viii. p. 450, and vol. xvii. p. 411.

Or. 2169.

Foll. 391; 13½ in. by 8½; 21 lines, 5 in. long; written in fair Nestalik, with ʻUnvān and gold-ruled margins, apparently early in the 17th century. The latter part is much damaged by worms. [Geo. Wm. Hamilton.]

آیین اکبری

An account of the court and empire of Akbar by Abul-Faẓl. See pp. 248 *a*, and 251 *b*.

A full table of contents, written by the same hand as the text, occupies the first twelve leaves. Foll. 57 and 351 have on both sides coloured drawings of weapons and personal ornaments. On the last page is an ʻArzdīdah in part obliterated, in which the dates 16 and 31 are still faintly legible. The first is apparently meant for the sixteenth year of the reign of Jahāngīr, and the second for the corresponding year of the Hijrah, 1031.

This MS. is described by the learned editor, H. Blochmann, in his preface, as the best of the fifteen copies he had at his disposal, "although by no means an excellent MS." It is in fact far from correct, especially in the Indian words and proper names, which are often entirely disfigured.

Or. 2187.

Foll. 276; 8¼ in. by 5; 17 lines, 3¼ in. long; written in Nestalik, in the latter part of the 18th century.

I. Foll. 2—161. چراغ هدایت, a poetical glossary by Sirāj ud-Dīn ʻAlī Khān Ārzū. See p. 501 *b*.

II. Foll. 162—276. تحقیق الاصطلاحات, a glossary of rare words and idioms alphabetically arranged, and illustrated by poetical quotations.

Author: Amīr Ḥaidar, poetically styled Amīr, Ḥusainī Vāsiṭī Balgrāmī, امیر حیدر متخلص بامیر حسینی واسطی بلکرامی

Beg. سپاس منعمی که مشت خاك را دولت ناطقه

The author, who has been already noticed, pp. 857 *b* and 930 *a*, states in the preface that he drew the matter of this work from the oral teaching of his grandfather Mīr Ghulām ʻAlī Āzād (see p. 373 *a*), from his study of the great masters of poetry, and from his intercourse with elegant and

idiomatic speakers. It was completed A.H. 1189, a date expressed by the title.

The author's notice on his own life, which, as stated at the end, was to form an appendix to the work, is wanting.

Or. 2188.

Foll. 88; 9½ in. by 7½; 11 lines, 4 in. long; written in Nestalik in the 19th century.

تذكرهٔ علی حسینی گردیزي

Notices of Rekhtah poets by Fatḥ 'Alī, commonly called 'Alī, ul-Ḥusainī ul-Gardezī,

فتح علی المدعو بعلی الحسینی الگردیزی

Beg. ابتدای سخن محمد سخن آفرینی سزاست

The author gives in the preface the partiality and inaccuracy of previous Taẕkirahs as the reason which induced him to compile the present work. It appears to have been written A.H. 1165; the date is fixed by the statement, fol. 11 *b*, that the poet Anjām, whose death is known from other sources to have happened A.H. 1159 (see the Oude Catalogue, p. 203), had died six years before the time of composition.

The notices, ninety in number, which are in Persian and arranged in alphabetical order, include copious poetical extracts in Hindustani.

See Dr. Sprenger, Oude Catalogue, p. 178, Garcin de Tassy, Littérature Hindouie, 2nd ed., vol. i. p. 523, and Journal Asiatique, 5e Série, vol. ii. p. 369.

An alphabetical list of the subjects of the notices occupies the last two pages.

Or. 2194.

Foll. 340; 7¾ in. by 4¾; 15 lines, 2⅜ in. long, with 28 lines in the margin; written in small and neat Nestalik; dated from Muḥarram to Jumāda II., A.H. 1217 (A.D. 1802).

[Cl. J. Rich.]

The Kulliyāt of Sa'dī. See p. 595 *a*.

Contents:—Preface of Bīsutūn, and the five prose tracts, fol. 1 *b*. Gulistān, fol. 24 *b*. Būstān, fol. 66 *b*. Ḳaṣā'id i Fārsī, fol. 131 *b*. Ḳaṣā'id i 'Arabī, fol. 156 *b*. Marāṣī, fol. 163 *b*. Mulamma'āt, fol. 167 *b*. Lughziyyāt u Mu'ammayāt, or riddles in verse, alphabetically arranged, fol. 171 *b*, beginning:

دیدم دو جوان را که همی عربده کردند
هر دو زیکی اصل نه همشکل و نه همتا

Tarji'āt, fol. 174 *b*. Ṭayyibāt, fol. 182 *b*. Badā'i', fol. 252 *b*. Khavātīm, fol. 284 *a*. Ghazaliyyāt i Ḳadīm, fol. 294 *a*. Ṣāḥibiyyah u Muḳaṭṭa'āt, not alphabetically arranged, fol. 300 *b*. Rubā'iyyāt, fol. 318 *b*. Mufradāt, fol. 325 *b*. Muṭāyabāt, or facetiæ in verse, fol. 329 *a*. Hazliyyāt, or comic pieces in prose, fol. 335 *a*.

Copyist: محمد رفیع خلف عالیجاه محمد صادق خان شیرازي

On the first page is written: "This copy of Sadi was placed by me on his tomb this morning, and the flowers preserved between the leaves were gathered there. Claudius James Rich. Shirauz, Sept. 17, 1821."

Or. 2195.

Foll. 188; 8¼ in. by 5¼; 15 lines, 2¾ in. long; written in Nestalik, with two 'Unvāns and gilt margins; dated Rajab A.H. 1236 (A.D. 1821). Bound in painted covers.

[Cl. J. Rich.]

The Dīvān of Ḥāfiẓ. See p. 627 *b*.

Contents:—Preface of Gul-andām, fol. 1 *b*. Ḳaṣīdahs, fol. 6 *a*, beg. جوزا سحر نهاد حمایل برابرم. Ghazals in alphabetical order, fol. 11 *b*. Muḳaṭṭa'āt, fol. 161 *b*. Tarkībs, fol. 167 *b*. Maṣnavīs, fol. 173 *a*. Rubā'īs, fol. 182 *a*.

On the first page is written: "This copy of Hafiz was placed on his tomb this 3d September, 1821, by me, and is undergoing a careful collation with the copy deposited

at the Hafizia by my Persian Secretary, Seid Mehammed Ali. Shirauz, the 3 Sept. 1821. Claudius James Rich."

"The collating this book finished Sep. 14. The additional odes from the Hafizia copy are written in the margin; but this vol. also contains some odes and pieces not to be found in that of the Hafizia, but which are deemed authentic by the best judges, so that it is now a very valuable copy."

Or. 2196.

Foll. 49; 9 in. by $5\frac{1}{2}$; 10 lines, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; written on glazed paper in elegant Nestalik and Tarassul, with a rich 'Unvān, gold-ruled round the margins and between the lines; dated Rabī' I., A.H. 1122 (A.D. 1710). Bound in ornamental covers with gold designs. [Cl. J. Rich.]

Inshā, or the Letter-writer.

Author: Muḥammad Nabī, known as Najm i Ṣānī, محمد نبی الشهیر بنجم ثانی

Beg. ای کرده بکلك صنع ترکیب بشر
زانشای تو نقش بسته اجسام صور

The work was written for Āḳā Muḥammad Ma'ṣūm, son of the noble Ḥājī Muḥammad Ibrāhīm, and apparently a pupil of the author, who praises him for his eager pursuit of the eleganeies of style. It begins with a few preliminary chapters relating to the concordance of honorific surnames with proper names, to rules to be observed in writing letters, to the epithets usually applied to the months, and to titulature. After which come models of letters to be addressed by Amīrs to men of their own rank, to the Ḥakīm Bāshī, Mustaufī, Munajjim Bāshī, Mīr Ākhur Bāshī, Mīr Shikār Bāshī, to men of letters, doctors of the law, poets, etc., lastly examples of familiar notes to be written on various occasions.

This is the author's autograph, bearing his signature کتبه الفقیر الحقیر محمد نبی خراسانی, and probably the presentation copy.

Or. 2197.

Foll. 127; 5 in. by $2\frac{3}{4}$; 11 lines, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; written in Nestalik, with 'Unvān and gold-ruled margins; dated Shīrāz, Zulḳa'dah, A.H. 1225 (A.D. 1810). [Cl. J. Rich.]

تاریخ زندیه

History of the Zand dynasty by 'Alī Riẓā Shīrāzī. See p. 198 *a*.

Or. 2265.

Foll. 396; $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 10; 21 lines, $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. long; written in elegant Nestalik, in four gold-ruled columns, and richly ornamented with six highly finished 'Unvāns, illuminated headings and borders on every page, and fourteen miniatures in the best Persian style; dated Tabrīz, from Jumāda II., A.H. 946, to Zulḥijjah, A.H. 949 (A.D. 1539—1543). The broad margins are covered throughout the volume with spirited drawings of wild animals and flowers in gold. Bound in painted covers, the outsides of which represent Fatḥ 'Alī Shāh hunting with attendants.

خمسهء نظامي

The Khamsah, or five poems, of Niẓāmī. See p. 564 *a*.

This fine copy is due to the pen of the celebrated calligrapher Shāh Maḥmūd Nishāpūrī (see p. 574 *a*), who signs شاه محمود النشابوری الشاهی. He wrote it for Shāh Ṭahmāsp, whose name is introduced as an inscription on a palace wall in one of the miniatures, fol. 60.

Of the fourteen miniatures eleven are of the same age as the text, and are signed by the following artists: Mīrzā 'Alī, foll. 48, 77, Sulṭān Muḥammad, foll. 53, 202, Mīr Sayyid 'Alī, fol. 77, Aḳā Mīrak, fol. 166, and Muẓaffar 'Alī, fol. 211. Three, foll. 203, 213, 221, belong to a later period and show signs of European influence. Of these the last two are signed Muḥammad Zamān and dated A.H. 1086.

The rich 'Unvān, which covers two opposite pages at the beginning, encloses the following lines in praise of the calligraphy and ornamentation of the MS., "the like of which the eye of time never beheld."

بدین کونه مشکین رقم خمسهٔ
که درجست زینت درو بیشمار
ندادست انجام ان چار طبع
ندیدست بینشکر روزکار

The contents are as follows:—

I. Makhzan ul-Asrār, fol. 2.

II. Khusrau u Shīrīn, fol. 36. The date of composition, fol. 124 *a*, is not A.H. 576 as in the copies above mentioned (p. 566 *a*), but A.H. 571:

گذشت از پانصد و هفتاد یکسال
نزد بر خط خوبان کس جنین خال

III. Lailā u Majnūn fol. 129. The name of the king of Shirvān, to whom the poem is dedicated, is written correctly Akhsatān, fol. 134 *b*:

شاه سخن اخستان که نامش
مهریست که مهر شد غلامش

IV. Haft Paikar, fol. 193. The poem is dedicated, as noticed above, p. 567 *a*, to a king called 'Alā ud-Dīn Karb (Gurb?) Arslān, fol. 197:

عمدهٔ مملکت علاء الدین
حافظ و ناصر زمان و زمین
شاه کرب ارسلان کشور گیر
به ازارب [الب] ارسلان بتاج و سریر

The date of composition, A.H. 593, is found in the following line, fol. 259 *b*:

زپس پانصد ونود سه بران

V. Iskandar Nāmah. The first part with the heading شرف نامهٔ اسکندری, fol. 260. It concludes with the "advice to Niẓāmī's son," which is found in other copies at the end of the second part. See the Calcutta edition, p. 185.

The second part with the heading خرد نامه, fol. 349. The prologue is addressed to Nuṣrat ul-Dīn, and the epilogue, as in the copy described p. 569 *b*, to 'Izz ud-Dīn Mas'ūd.

In a note written on fol. 348, and dated A.H. 1243, Maḥmūd Ḳūchār states that he had, by order of His Majesty (Fatḥ 'Alī Shāh), placed this volume in the palace of the princess Tāj ud-Daulah.

Round the borders of the painted covers is a Ḳasīdah in praise of Fatḥ 'Alī Shāh, written in gold letters, and signed "the humble servant Muḥammad Bāḳir بنده ضعیف محمد باقر." The first hemistich is lost; the second is as follows:

در تو رخشا کوهر و تابنده لولو مضمر است

Or. 2285.

A. A roll, 2 feet 10 in. by 17½ in., written in Nestalik on gilt paper.

A farmān of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur Shāh, granting the Altamghā, or rent-free land, of Mu'izz-ābād, Parganah of Pātandhī, Sarkār of Revārī, Province of Dehlī, to Shāh Khānum, widow of Muḥammad Naṣīr, and to the children of the latter; dated 4 Sha'bān, the fourth year of the reign (A.H. 1122, A.D. 1710), and countersigned at the back by the Vazīr Niẓām ul-Mulk Āṣaf ud-Daulah, and other office-holders.

B. A roll 3 feet 6 in. long by 18½ in.; written in Nestalik.

A farmān of Muḥammad Shāh, granting a revenue of 1500 rupees on Baṣarpūr, Parganah of Dādrī, Sarkār of Dehli, to Faujdār Khān and his heirs after him; dated Rabī' I., in the 21st year of the reign (A.H. 1151, A.D. 1738), and countersigned by the Vazīr I'timād ud-Daulah Ḳamar ud-Dīn Khān and other officials.

Or. 2347.

Foll. 23; 8½ in. by 5¼; 12 lines, 1¾ in. long, nine of which are diagonal; written by a calligrapher, who signs Maḥmūd B. Sulṭān 'Alī, A.H. 957 (A.D. 1550), with an 'Unvān and ornamental borders.

[Euan Smith, C.S.I.]

دیوان ریاضی

The Dīvān of Riyāẓī, consisting of Ghazals alphabetically arranged with a few Rubā'is.

Beg: ای پری از رخ بر افکن طرهٔ طرار را
تا بکی بر روی مصحف می نهی زنار را

Mīr 'Alī Shīr, who mentions Riyāẓī Samarḳandī among the poets who died before A.H. 896 (Laṭā'if, fol. 27), describes him as proud, conceited, and ill-tempered, but felicitous in some of his Ghazals, and, quoting the opening line of one of these (which occurs on fol. 19 of this copy), states that he was so unreasonable as to argue against an obvious improvement suggested by 'Alī Shīr. The same in Haft Iḳlīm, fol. 570.

Riyāẓī died, according to Taḳī Kāshī, A.H. 884. See the Oude Catalogue, p. 20, and the St. Petersburg Catalogue, p. 311.

In the Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, fol. 184, he is confounded with a later poet of that name, Maulānā Riyāẓī, of Zāvah, who composed a poetical history of Sulṭān Ḥusain, and died under Shāh Ismā'īl, A.H. 921, upwards of eighty years old. See Sām Mīrzā, fol. 103, Hammer, Redekünste, p. 363, and Ḥabīb us-Siyar, vol. iii., Juz 3, p. 342.

The MS., which has lost one or more leaves after each of the following folios, 2, 8, 10, 18, and 21, contains only 248 distichs. It bears at the end some 'Arẓ-dīdahs of the reigns of Shāhjahān and Aurangzīb.

Or. 2439.

Foll. 167; 9 in. by 6½; 7 lines, about 5 in. long; written in cursive and ill-shaped Nestalik by the author, and dated Rajab, A.H. 1290 (A.D. 1873). [S. B. Miles.]

لفظ بلوچستان

Balūchī vocabulary explained in Persian, by Kamālān Gichkī, کمالان گچکی

Beg. خدائیکه از خون مرجان کند
تواند که مرجان بی جان کند

(In an interlinear gloss which accompanies the first lines of the metrical prologue the word مرجان is rendered by مردم.)

From a long introduction written in a barbarous and ill-spelt Persian the following facts may be gathered. The author belongs to the Gichkī tribe,[a] the chief of which, Phanū Sing فنو سنك, came originally from Lahore to Balūchistān. The Gichkis settled in a locality called Kūchah Gichak, whence their name, and subsequently in Phajgūr فجگور (Panjgūr). Kamālān, so called after his grandfather Kamāl Khān, is the son of Amīr Hāshim, and fourth in descent from Malik Dīnār Gichkī, who held sway in Kech کیچ (Kej), Tumph تنف (Tump), and the whole of Makrān, until he was vanquished and put to death

[a] See A. W. Hughes, Country of Balochistan, London, 1877, pp. 163, 174; and Lieut. E. C. Ross, Notes on Mekran, in the Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society, vol. 18, p. 41.

by Naṣīr Khān, ruler of Balūchistān, and feudatory of Nādir Shāh and of Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī.

With regard to his own career, the author tells us that, when Colonel Ross came to Kech with a military escort, he was able to impart to that officer much useful information about the country and its history, and wrote at his request an account of it entitled Kech Nāmah. He subsequently attached himself to Captain (now Lieut. Colonel) S. Miles, whom he met in the town of Sāmī and accompanied on a tour of inspection through Balūchistān. It was in compliance with the parting wish of Captain Miles, from whom he took leave in the port of Ūrmārah عورماره, that he compiled the present vocabulary, which was completed on the eighth of Rajab, A.H. 1290.

In his conclusion Kamālān offers his services to future travellers, with the proviso that due consideration shall be paid to his rank and birth, and he dwells upon his claims to the liberal patronage of the Company and of the Queen.

Lieut. Ross, who met the author in Sāmī, September, 1865, calls him Mir Kumalan, nephew of the Gichkī Sardār of Panjgūr, and describes him as "somewhat of a Persian scholar," and the author of a history of Makrān in Persian verse. See Notes on Mekran, Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society, vol. 18, p. 61.

Contents:—Account of the Gichkī tribe, of Malik Dīnār, and of his descendants, fol. 3 *a*. Legendary history of Kech under the early rulers of Persia and king Salomon, fol. 13 *a*. Arrival of Colonel Ross in Balūchistān and the author's dealings with him and other English officers, fol. 18 *b*. Classed vocabulary of nouns and adjectives in the language of Kech, which is, according to the author, the standard Balūchī, fol. 32 *a*. Verbs and short sentences in the same dialect, fol. 64 *a*. Verbs and short sentences in the dialect of Phajgūr, fol. 134 *a*. Some rude pen and ink drawings purporting to represent towns and roads in Balūchistān, fol. 141 *a*. Stages and distances, fol. 144 *b*. Some more sentences in the dialect of Phajgūr, fol. 147 *b*. The author's conclusion, fol. 157 *b*.

In the following specimen, taken from the beginning of the chapter on verbs, the Persian renderings are placed, as in the original, above the Balūchī :—

کرده نکرده نکنی کند مکند مکن بکن خوب است
کتك نکتك نکنتی کنتی مکنتی مکَن بکن شرنت

خوت نیست خوب کرده خوب نکرده خوب کن
شر نهنت شر کُتك شر نکتك شر بِکَن

The Balūchī, or rather Makrānī, dialect presented in the above work differs in several important points from the forms set forth by Major E. Mockler in his "Grammar of the Baloochee language as it is spoken in Makran," London, 1877.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 1 *b*. Ibrāhīm Khān, son of ʿAlī Mardān Khān, held the Government of Bengal from the 31st to the 41st year of the reign of Aurangzīb, *i. e.* A.H. 1098—1108. He died as Ṣūbahdār of Kashmīr A.H. 1122. See Taẓkirat ul-Umarā, fol. 3, Maʾāṣir ul-Umarā, fol. 72, and Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 244.

P. 2 *b*. Mīrzā Sayyid ʿAlī, poetically surnamed Niyāz, was called in 1818 from Shīrāz to India to work at the Persian version of the New Testament. In 1837 he received from the Bible Society a sum of two hundred tomans as a reward for the assistance he had given to the Rev. H. Martyn. See the Persian preface to the Burhān i Ḳāṭiʿ, p. 12, and the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. v. p. 369.

P. 3 *b*. ʿAbd us-Sattār B. Ḳāsim had been ordered by Akbar to learn the language of the Franks (Latin). He studied under the Jesuit missionary Geronimo Xavier, and wrote under the title of Aḥvāl i Farangistān an outline of Greek and Roman history, a copy of which, although mentioned by Dr. Sprenger among the Elliot MSS., Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. xxiii. p. 259, has not been found in that collection.

P. 5 *a*. Avanus is mentioned by Shaikh Ḥazīn in his memoirs as the chief of the Christian priests whom he met in Isfahan in his youth. See Balfour's translation, p. 42.

P. 8 *b*. A full account of Ṭabari's commentary by Dr. Otto Loth, with extracts from the Cairo copy of the Arabic original, will be found in the Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morg. Gesellschaft, vol. 35, Heft 4.

P. 12 *a*. Maulānā Fatḥ Ullah B. Maulānā Shukr Ullah, of Kāshān, a famous philosopher, physician, and divine, wrote the Manhaj uṣ-Ṣādiḳīn, a commentary on the Coran in seven volumes, the Khulāṣat ul-Manhaj in two, a Persian commentary on Nahj ul-Balāghat (p. 18 *b*), and a translation of Ḳavāʿid ul-Aḥkām (by Jamāl ud-Dīn Ḥasan ul-Ḥillī, died 726). He died A.H. 978. See Mirʾāt uṣ-Ṣafā, fol. 211 *b*.

P. 15 *a*. Shaikh ʿAbd ul-Ḥaḳḳ, who mentions the above commentary in the sketch of his life and works, Or. 1696, fol. 103, designates it by the following title:

الطريق القويم فى شرح الصراط المستقيم.

P. 19 *a*. "Commentary upon the Dīvān of ʿAlī." The author, Mīr Ḥusain Maibudī, was put to death, according to Lubb ut-Tavārīkh, fol. 172, by order of Shāh Ismāʿīl, in Yazd, A.H. 910. A similar statement is found, but without precise date, in the Ḥabīb us-Siyar, vol. iii., Juz 4, p. 112, and in Mirʾāt ul-Advār, fol. 229.

Another Dīvān of ʿAlī, of smaller extent, also with a versified Persian paraphrase, Add. 7535, is described in the Arabic Catalogue, p. 276 *a*, and noticed by Ewald in the Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, vol. ii. pp. 192—200. It is due, as stated in a Persian note at the beginning, to the pen of Mīr ʿAlī or of Sulṭān ʿAlī Mashhadī. The following is the Persian version of the first two lines of the Dīvān:

آدمی از ره تمثال بهم می مانند
که پدر آدم وحوا همه را شد مادر
ذکر ایشانرا در اصل نباشد شرفی
که بدان فخرکنند آب وگلست آن یکسر

P. 23 *a*. Maulānā Ya'ḳūb Charkhī, a disciple of Bahā ud-Dīn Naḳshaband, died A.H. 838. See Ṭabaḳāt i Shāhjahānī, fol. 47.

P. 28 *a*. "Shaikh Darvīzah Nankarhārī." Read Ningarhārī, from Ningarhār, the name of a tract near Jalālābād in Afghanistan. See Asiatic Researches, vol. xi. pp. 363—428.

P. 30 *a*. "Risālah i Ḥasaniyyah." An extract translated by Sir John Malcolm will be found in the Bombay Transactions, vol. i. pp. 82—88, where it is stated that the anonymous Persian translator ascribes the Arabic original to Shaikh Abul-Futūḥ Rāzī. The Persian version has been twice printed in Persia, viz. in Isfahan, A.H. 1244, and in Teheran, A.H. 1248. See Journal Asiatique, 1843, p. 173.

P. 38 *b*. The contents of the Mirṣād ul-'Ibād have been stated by Hammer in the Jahrbücher, vol. 84, Anzeigeblatt, p. 34.

P. 42 *a*. Khwājah Ṣā'in ud-Dīn 'Alī Iṣfahānī died in Herat on the 14th of Zulḥijjah, A.H. 835. See Maṭla' us-Sa'dain, fol. 169.

P. 43 *a*. "Dated Zulḥijjah, A.H. 1034." Read A.H. 1023.

Shaikh Muḥyī ud-Dīn Ghazālī Ṭūsī, a man of learning and holy life, died on his way to Mecca, in Ḥalab, A.H. 830. See Ḥabīb us-Siyar, vol. iii. Juz 3, p. 143.

P. 44 *b*. For the contents of Durr i Majālis, see Jahrbücher, vol. 84, Anzeigeblatt, p. 37.

P. 45 *b*. "Yazdān Shināḳht." A similarly entitled Sufi tract, Risālah i Īzadshināḳht, is ascribed to 'Ain ul-Ḳuẓāt Hamadānī. See Mélanges Asiatiques, vol. v. p. 232.

Hidāyat Ullah Zarrīn Raḳam, a celebrated calligrapher of the reign of Aurangzīb, died in Aḥmadnagar A.H. 1118. Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 240.

P. 47 *b*. See also Professor Haug, "über das Ardai Viraf Nameh," Sitzungsberichte der Akademie zu München, 1870, Band I., pp. 327—364.

P. 56 *b*. "Rāmāyana." Another poetical version of the history of Rāma and Sītā, translated from the Indian tongue, is mentioned as the work of Shaikh Sa'd Ullah, takh. Masīḥ or Masīḥā, Kairānavī Pānīpatī, who lived under Shāhjahān. He was an adopted son of Muḳarrab Khān (d. 1056; v.p. 358 *b*), and an intimate friend of the poet Shaidā. See Sarkhwush, fol. 121, and Ma'āṣir ul-Umarā, fol. 477.

P. 57 *b*, l. 8. "Mullā Shāh." Read Mullā Shīrī. See Badā'unī, vol. ii. p. 320. Mullā Shīrī, a native of Gokūwāl, near Lahore, and one of the most skilled poets of Akbar's court, discharged the office of Ṣadr in the Panjāb and the Duāb. He fell in a campaign against the Yūsufzai Afghans, A.H. 994. See Mir'āt i Jahānnumā, fol. 365, Badā'unī, vol. iii. p. 248.

Ḥājī Muḥammad Sulṭān Thānesarī spent four years in completing the translation of the Mahābhārat commenced by Naḳīb Khān. See Badā'unī, vol. iii. p. 118. He died A.H. 1008, as stated in Ṭabaḳāt i Shāhjahānī, fol. 225.

The father of Naḳīb Khān, Mīr 'Abd ul-Laṭīf Ḳazvīnī, died in Fatḥpūr, on the fifth of Rajab A.H. 981. See Badā'unī, vol. iii. p. 97, and Ṭabaḳāt i Shāhjahānī, fol. 218.

P. 58 *a*. Add. 5641 and 5642, dated A.H. 1007. Read A.H. 1107 (A.D. 1696).

P. 60 *a*. It is stated in the Khulāṣat ut-Tavārīkh, Add. 5654, fol. 13, that the Bhāgavat Purān and Jog Bāshisht had been translated for Dārā Shikūh by Shaikh Aḥmad and other scholars. A translation of the Srī Bhāgavat in twelve Skandhas by Bhant Lāl Amānat Rāi has been printed in Cawnpore, 1870.

P. 62 *a*. The author of Tuḥfat ul-Hind

is mentioned in Gul i Ra'nā (Or. 2044) under the name of Mīrzā Khān B. Fakhr ud-Dīn Muḥ. In the extracts contained in Or. 2014 (see p. 1043 *a*, XIII.) he is called Muḥ. Mīrzā Khān.

P. 64 *b*. The Haft Tamāshā has been printed in Lucknow, 1875.

P. 74 *a*, ll. 7—13. Read as follows: Sultan Muḥammad B. Tughluḳ is described by a contemporary writer, Ziyāi Baranī, as distinguished for literary taste and great elegance of style. See Tārīkh i Fīrūz-shāhī, p. 463, and Elliot's History, vol. iii. p. 235. His cousin and successor, Fīrūz Shāh, was also an accomplished writer, and left in his Futūḥāt i Fīrūz-shāhī (see p. 620 *b*,) a valuable record of the reforms and institutions of his reign.

P. 84 *b*. Shaikh Yūsuf Budh, of Irich, a disciple of Khwājah Ikhtiyār ud-Dīn (d. 809), of Sayyid Jalāl Bukhārī, and of Shaikh Rājū Ḳattāl (d. 827, v. Riyaẓ ul-Auliyā, f. 136.), is known as the translator of the Minhāj ul-'Ābidīn of Imām Ghazālī. He died A.H. 834. See Akhbār ul-Akhyār, fol. 128, where the author of Tārīkh i Muḥammadī is noticed as one of his Murīds.

P. 86 *b*. "A general history, etc." The Paris Library possesses a copy of the same work, extracts from which, transcribed for Sir H. Elliot, are preserved in Or. 1908, foll. 58—61, 110—116. In these the work is designated as Tārīkh i Ṣadr i Jahān, evidently from the author's name, who is there called Malik ul-Ḳuẓāt Ṣadr i Jahān Faiẓ Ullah B. Zain ul-Ābidīn B. Ḥusain Banbānī. Speaking of the events of A.H. 907, the author says that he was at that time engaged upon this history, in Muḥammadābād Bedar, whither he had been sent as ambassador by his sovereign Maḥmūd Shāh.

Another copy of the same work, Or. 1885, wrongly inscribed Ṭabaḳāt i Nāṣirī, is described further on, p. 885 *a*. See also Sprenger, Journal of the As. Soc. of Bengal, vol. xxiii. p. 236. The Tārīkh i Ṣadr i Jahān Gujrātī is one of the authorities quoted by Sarūp Chand in his Ṣaḥīḥ ul-Akhbār. See Elliot's History of India, vol. viii. p. 314.

P. 93 *b*. "The geographical appendix to Rauẓat uṣ-Ṣafā." It was written A.H. 900. The date of composition occurs in most copies at the end of the article on Khwārazm.

P. 96 *b*. Khwānd Amīr mentions the author of Rauẓat uṣ-Ṣafā as his maternal grandfather in his notice of Mīr Khwānd's father, Burhān ud-Dīn Khāvand Shāh, a holy Sayyid of Māvarā-nnahr, who settled in Balkh, and survived by some years his friend Shaikh Bahā ud-Dīn 'Umar, deceased in Herat, A.H. 857. See Ḥabīb us-Siyar, vol. iii., Juz 3, pp. 198, 171, 179.

In another passage, *ib.*, p. 194, Khwānd Amīr speaks of his own father, Khwājah Humām ud-Dīn Muḥ. B. Khwājah Jalāl ud-Dīn Muḥ. Shīrāzī, and states that he acted as vazīr to Sulṭān Maḥmūd Mīrzā during the greater part of his reign. That prince, the third son of Sulṭān Abu Sa'īd, driven from Herat by Sulṭān Ḥusain after his father's death, A.H. 873, made himself master of Ḥiṣār, Tirmiz, and Badakhshān, succeeded his brother Sulṭān Aḥmad in Samarḳand, A.H. 899, and died in the ensuing year. See Ḥabīb us-Siyar, *ib.*, and Bābar's Memoirs, pp. 26—35.

Khwānd Amīr's son, Sayyid 'Abd Ullah Khān, died in Kashmīr, A.H. 997. Ma'āṣir ul-Umarā, f. 394.

P. 98 *a*. "Ḥabīb us-Siyar." In an appendix found in some copies only, and quoted at length in Mir'āt i Jahān-numā, fol. 345, Khwānd Amīr records his journey to India, A.H. 934, and his introduction to Bābar, A.H. 935. He adds that he accompanied the emperor on his expedition to Bengal, working on the road, as circumstances and his enfeebled health would allow, at his great history, and that he completed the

work (or its final revision) at a place near the confluence of the Siru with Ganges (in the month of Sha'bān, A.H. 935; see Bābar's Memoirs, p. 411). A translation of the main part of that appendix is to be found in Elliot's History of India, vol. iv. pp. 143, 155.

P. 104 *a*. "Lubb ut-Tavārīkh." The author's name, which is not found in the preface, occurs in his account of the reign of Ya'ḳūb Beg, Add. 23,512, fol. 159. He calls himself Yaḥyā B. 'Abd ul-Laṭīf ul-Ḥusainī, and states that he was born on the 19th of Zulḳa'dah, A.H. 885.

P. 119 *b*. "Rauẓat uṭ-Ṭāhirīn." In his chapter on the Portuguese, Or. 1762, fol. 188 *b*, the author, Ṭāhir Muḥammad, records an incident of his life. In A.H. 987 he was sent by Akbar to the garrison of Goa, and proceeded thence, after a year's stay, to Kambāyit, then governed by his father Khwājah 'Imād ud-Dīn Ḥasan, with whom he was admitted to the royal presence.

An inscription noticed p. 788 *b* shows that he went, A.H. 1015, in attendance upon Sulṭān Khūram (Shāhjahān) to meet Jahāngīr in Lahore.

P. 121 *b*. "Afṣaḥ ul-Akhbār." Prince Murādbakhsh, to whose service the author was attached, was appointed Ṣūbahdār of Gujrāt in Rabī' II., A.H. 1064, and held that office till A.H. 1067, when he proclaimed himself sovereign. See Mir'āt i Aḥmadī, fol. 92. Although brought no further down than the accession of Shāhjahān, the Afṣaḥ ul-Akhbār must have been compiled towards the close of his reign.

P. 125 *a*. "Tuḥfat ul-Akhyār." The author's name has been accidentally left out. It is Muḥammad Ṣafī B. Valī, of Ḳazvīn, محمد صفی بن ولی ساکن قزوین

P. 125 *b*. "Mir'āt ul-'Ālam." The authorship of Bakhtāvar Khān was a mere courteous fiction. The work had been compiled by Muḥammad Baḳā of Sahāranpūr, after whose death two new editions were published, with the real author's name, under the title of Mir'āt i Jahān-numā. See p. 890 *a*.

P. 128 *a*. "Tārīkh i Muḥammadshāhī." It is stated in the Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 296, that Rāi Khwushḥāl Chand, Kāyath, of Mathurā (evidently the author of the above work), died in Dehlī, A.H. 1155, at the age of upwards of seventy.

Another portion of the same work is described p. 894. See also Elliot's History, vol. viii. p. 70.

P. 129 *a*. "Mir'āt us-Ṣafā." An earlier recension of the same work, entitled Burhān ul-Futūḥ, and dedicated, A.H. 1148, to Burhān ul-Mulk, is noticed p. 893 *a*.

P. 131 *a*. "Farḥat un-Nāẓirīn." Other copies give the name of the personage for whom the work was compiled. It was Colonel J. B. Gentil. See p. 823 *a*, and Elliot's History, vol. iii. pp. 163—174.

P. 131 *b*. Aḳā 'Abd ul-Bāḳī B. Khwājah Aḳā Bābāi Kurd Nahāvandī, author of Ma'āṣir i Raḥīmī, died A.H. 1042. See Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 170 *b*.

P. 132 *a*. The career of Shāhnavāz Khān has been sketched by Sayyid Muḥammad Riẓā in a separate notice, Or. 1752, foll. 307—309, and in Akhbārāt i Hind, fol. 178. He was a descendant of Sa'd Ullah Khān, the vazīr of Shāhjahān. Having been appointed preceptor to Shāh 'Ālam's favourite daughter, he so completely won the favour and confidence of the blind emperor, as to become the sole manager of the imperial household, and retained that post until his death, which took place six months after Akbar Shāh II.'s accession, *i.e.* A.H. 1222. He was succeeded in his office by Najm ud-Daulah Iftikhār ul-Mulk, father of Sayyid Muḥammad Riẓā. Mir'āt Āftābnumā is described in Elliot's History, vol. viii. p. 332.

P. 135 *a*. "Zīnat ut-Tavārīkh, a general history, etc., to A.H. 1226." Read to A.H. 1221.

P. 138 *a*. Jannāt ul-Firdaus. In a copy described in Elliot's History, vol. viii. p. 413, under the title of Jinān ul-Firdaus, there is a continuation written by Tajammul Ḥusain, A.H. 1244. It consists of two chapters, treating (1) of the Timurides of India, (2) of the vazīrs of Oude and the Nāẓims of Bengal. The author of the original work is there called Mīrzā Muḥammad Yūsufī. The Nisbah Yūsufī is probably due to a misreading of the word بوضعی "in such a manner," which in the preface immediately follows the author's name.

P. 140 *a*. Tabṣirat ul-'Avām. The presumption that the author lived in the seventh century of the Hijrah is corroborated by the following fact. Sayyid Murtaẓā 'Alam ul-Hudā is mentioned in Or. 2073 (see p. 1061 *b*) as the translator of an Arabic genealogy of the Imāms, Ansāb Nāmah, brought to Persia A.H. 653 by a Sayyid Abu Ṭālib, who died a few years later in Sabzavār.

P. 141 *a*. "Dabistān." Muḥsin Fanī was born in Kashmīr, while the author of the Dabistān was a native of Patna. In a full notice of the former's life, an abstract of which is given in the Oude Catalogue, p. 393, his contemporary, Shīr Khān, states (Or. 231, fol. 104) that he died in Kashmīr, A.H. 1081. In the Vāḳi'āt i Kashmīr, fol. 133, the date is A.H. 1082.

In confirmation of what has been stated as to the probable author of the Dabistān may be added the testimony of Ārzū, who in his preface to Majma' un-Nafā'is ascribes the work to Mullā Mūbad. See Ouseley's Notices, p. 182.

P. 144 *b*. Kamāl ud-Dīn Ḥusain Khwārazmī died, according to Majālis us-'Ushshāḳ, fol. 125, A.H. 839. The composition of the Maḳṣad ul-Aḳṣā must be placed between A.H. 829, the date of Amīr Shāhmalik's death, and A.H. 834, when his son Amīr Ibrāhīm was driven from Khwārazm by the invasion of Uzbak Khān. See Maṭla' us-Sa'dain, foll. 152 *b*, 167 *b*. A copy of the Maḳṣad is noticed in the Mélanges Asiatiques, vol. v. p. 232.

P. 147 *a*. Jamāl ud-Dīn 'Aṭā Ullah died A.H. 926. Ṭabaḳāt i Shāhjahānī, fol. 160, Yādgār i Bahadurī, fol. 263.

P. 149 *a*. The Ma'ārij un-Nubuvvat has been printed in Lucknow, A.H. 1292.

P. 154 *a*. Manāḳib i Murtaẓavī. A short account of that work will be found in Morley's Catalogue, p. 16.

P. 161 *b*. 'Abd Ullah B. Faẓl Ullah, better known as Vaṣṣāf, left a Dīvān in which he takes the poetical surname of Sharaf. See Ouseley's Notices, p. 230, Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, fol. 227, and the Oude Catalogue, p. 566.

P. 164 *b*. Tārīkh i Rashīdī. Some extracts have been given by Mr. R. B. Shaw in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, vol. 46, pp. 277—298.

'Abd ur-Rashīd Khān, to whom the work is dedicated, died after a long reign A.H. 971, when his son 'Abd ul-Karīm Khān succeeded. See Mir'āt ul-'Ālam, fol. 174.

P. 170 *b*. Shanb i Ghāzān, from which the author's Nisbah is derived, is the name of a lofty cupola erected by Ghāzān for his own sepulture, two miles S.W. of Tabrīz, and surrounded by him with several colleges and other buildings of public utility. See Ḥabīb us-Siyar, vol. iii., Juz 1, p. 107, and Hammer, Geschichte der Ilchane, vol. ii. p. 153. It is now represented by a mound of bricks and a village called Shāh Ghāzān. See Morier, Second Journey through Persia, p. 232.

P. 177 *b*. Malfūẓāt i Amīr Tīmūr. The work is mentioned, under A.H. 1047, in the Pādishāh Nāmah of 'Abd ul-Hamīd, vol. i., part 2, p. 288, as translated from the Turkī by Mīr Abū Ṭālib Turbatī. A section containing Tīmūr's recommendations to his grandson Mīrzā Pīr Muḥammad was sent by Shāhjahān to prince Aurangzīb in the Deccan for his benefit.

P. 179 *a*. Muḥammad Afẓal, son of Tarbiyat Khān, a native of Turān, who had come to India under Jahāngīr, is described as a skilled horseman and an accomplished writer. He died A.H. 1061-2. See Ma'āṣir ul-Umarā, fol. 120, and Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 196.

P. 183 *b*. Ma'āṣir ul-Khavāḳīn. The author, Mīrzā Dīn Muḥammad, wrote it for his master Vazīr ud-Daulah Muḥammad Vazīr Khān, Amīr of Tonk. See Notices of the Tonk MSS., Or. 1937, fol. 6 *b*. Vazīr Khān succeeded his father Amīr Khān A.D. 1834, and died in 1864. See Hunter's Imperial Gazetteer, vol. ix. p. 102.

P. 185 *b*. Iskandar Beg refers under A.H. 995 to another incident in his career. He was then, he says, in his twenty-sixth year, and, although hitherto enrolled among the men of the pen, he was carried away by youthful ardour and joined the royal standard in Ḳazvīn. It is stated in the Mir'āt 'Ālam, fol. 483 *b*, that he died A.H. 1038.

P. 186 *a*. Murtazā Ḳulī Khān B. Murshid Ḳulī Khān, governor of Ganjah, died A.H. 1074. Ḳiṣaṣ ul-Khāḳānī, fol. 147.

P. 199 *a*. The Malik ush-Shu'arā Fatḥ 'Alī Khān died A.H. 1238. See Schefer, Ambassade au Khwarezm, p. 201.

P. 206 *b*. Fāmī, called by some 'Abd Ullah, and by others 'Abd ur-Raḥmān, is mentioned by Ḥāfiẓ Abrū, fol. 250, in Ḥabīb us-Siyar, vol. iii., Juz 2, p. 67, and in Haft Iḳlīm, fol. 266, as the author of an early history of Herat. He was the panegyrist of 'Izz ud-Dīn 'Umar, the ancestor of the Kurts, who held Herat under Sulṭān Ghiyāṣ ud-Dīn Muḥammad B. Sām (c. 550—599).

Rabīʾī (Ṣadr ud-Dīn) Fūshanjī wrote his Kurt Nāmah by order of Malik Fakhr ud-Dīn Kurt, who ruled in Herat from A.H. 699 to his death, which happened A.H. 706. Having incurred the king's displeasure by his dissolute habits and unguarded talk, he was cast into prison, and died in confinement. See Ḥabīb us-Siyar, *ib*., pp. 70, 73, and Ḥāfiẓ Abrū, who quotes some verses of the Kurt Nāmah, foll. 270—282, and Haj. Khal., v. 176.

P. 213 *b*. "Maḥmūd ul-Muṣannā." Read Maḥmūd ul-Munshī. See p. 1054 *a*, x.

P. 219 *a*. 'Abd ur-Raḥīm 'Abbāsī, born in Cairo, settled in Constantinople in the reign of Salīm I., and died there nearly centenarian, A.H. 963. He was an eminent divine, also versed in history and poetry. See Shaḳa'iḳ un-Nu'mān, fol. 145.

P. 222 *b*. Muntakhab, ut-Tavārīkh. Badā'unī fixes the date of completion by the following ingenious Tārīkh, انتخابی که ندارد ثانی, "a compendium without an equal," which, taken in arithmetical sense, means that from the number expressed by the word انتخاب, *i.e.* 1054, the value of the second letter (50) is to be deducted. This gives 1004. The author died before the end of the same year. See the full account of Badā'unī and his works by Blochmann, Journal of the Asiatic Soc. of Bengal, vol. 38, pp. 117—144, and Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 124. The Mir'āt i Jahānnumā, however, gives A.H. 1006, and the author of the Ṭabaḳāt i Shāhjahānī makes him die as late as A.H. 1024 under Jahāngīr.

P. 223 *b*. "Tārīkh i Ḥaḳḳī." The proper title of the work is Ẕikr ul-Mulūk. It is so called by the author in his later works.

P. 228 *b*. Rāi Bindrāban, Dīvān of Shāh 'Ālam, was dismissed by Aurangzīb during the siege of Bījāpūr, A.H. 1095, as implicated in that prince's clandestine dealings with the besieged. See Khāfī Khān, vol. ii. p. 321.

P. 231 *b*. "Add. 6567." Read Add. 6564. The continuation above noticed is made up of three distinct works shorn of their titles and preambles, and written as a continuous text, viz., 1. the 'Ibrat Nāmah of Sayyid Muḥammad Ḳāsim (see p. 939 *a*), fol. 339 *a*. 2. The anonymous Muḥammad Shāh Nāmah described p. 940 *a*, with appendix, fol. 407 *a*. 3. The latter part of the Bayān i Vāḳi', corresponding to foll. 67—119 of Or. 181 (see p. 381 *b*), fol. 457 *a*.

Nearly the same contents are found in a MS. described p. 1008 *a*, Or. 1656.

P. 238 *a*. Lachhmī Narāyan Shafīḳ was the grandson of Bhagvāndās, a Khatrī of Lahore, and the son of Mansārām who held for nearly forty years, under Niẓām ul-Mulk Āṣafjāh, the office of Ṣadr of the six Ṣūbahs of the Deccan. Shafīḳ, who was born in Aurangābād A.H. 1158, entered the service of 'Alī Jāh, son of Niẓām 'Alī Khān, and died in the early part of the 13th century of the Hijrah. He left two Taẓkirahs, viz. Gul i Ra'nā, a biography of Indian poets (see p. 977 *b*), and Shām i Gharībān, or lives of the Persian poets who visited India. See Natā'ij ul-Afkār, Or. 1762, fol. 259 *b*.

P. 247 *a*. Gulbadan Begam died, according to the Iḳbāl Nāmah i Jahāngīrī, in Agra on the 6th of Zulḥijjah, A.H. 1011, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 132 *a*.

P. 247 *b*. "Akbar Nāmah." The work has been edited in two volumes by Maulavī 'Abd ur-Raḥīm, Calcutta, 1876-79.

Rājah Barsingh Deo, Bondelah, the murderer of Abul-Faẓl, died A.H. 1036. See Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 158, and Blochmann, Ain i Akbari, p. 488.

P. 251 *a*. Mullā Shaidā was a native of Fatḥpūr, near Agra; but his family came from Mashhad. He attached himself successively to 'Abd ur-Raḥīm Khānkhānān, and to Sulṭān Shahriyār, and, after serving some time under Shāhjahān, retired to Kashmīr, where he died A.H. 1080. See Khizānah i 'Āmirah (Haft Āsmān, p. 138), and Khulāṣat ul-Afkār, fol. 141.

He made the greatest poets of his time, Ḳudsī, Kalim, and Ilāhī, the butt of his pungent satires, and was much dreaded on account of his sarcastic vein. We find him, however, highly praised in the following contemporary works: Ṭabaḳāt i Shāhjahānī, fol. 322, 'Amal i Ṣāliḥ, fol. 698, and Tazkirah i Shīr Khān, fol. 68. An incident related in the Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, fol. 246, shows that he was known as a poet as early as A.H. 1027. His best known composition is Daulat i Bīdār, a Maṣnavī in the metre of Makhzan ul-Asrār.

P. 261 *b*. "Mulakhkhaṣ." The real date of 'Ināyat Khān's death appears to be A.H. 1077. It is given in Mir'āt ul-'Ālam, fol. 476, Mir'āt i Jahānnumā, fol. 305, Bāgh i Ma'ānī, fol. 152, and Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 217.

A nearly complete translation of the work by Major Fuller is preserved in Add. 30,777, foll. 1—562.

P. 264 *b*. "Laṭā'if ul-Akhbār." Badī' uzzamān Rashīd Khān, Dīvān of the Khālisah and of Shāh 'Ālam, died, according to the Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 234, in Agra, A.H. 1107.

P. 265 *a*. "History of the first five years of the reign of Aurangzīb." In other copies the work is called Ẓafar Nāmah i 'Ālamgīrī, and is ascribed in the subscription to 'Āḳil Khān Rāzī. See pp. 699 *a*, 905 *b*, ii.

P. 266 *a*. "Fatḥiyyah i 'Ibratiyyah." See a full abstract of the work by Blochmann, Journal of the As. Soc. of Bengal, vol. 41, pp. 51—96.

P. 266 *b*. "'Ālamgīr Nāmah." The author, Munshī Muḥammad Kāẓim, having fallen ill in Ajmīr, whither he had gone in the suite of Aurangzīb, was dismissed to Dehli, and died there shortly after his return, A.H. 1092. See Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 225.

P. 269 *b*. Prince Buland Akhtar was kept in confinement for the rest of his life. He died A.H. 1118, a few months before Aurangzīb. Ma'āṣir 'Ālamgīrī.

P. 270 *a*. Muḥammad Sāḳī, afterwards Musta'idd Khān, died in Dehli on the twentieth of Shavvāl, A.H. 1136, at the age of seventy-five. Tārīkh i Muḥammadi, fol. 256.

P. 270 *b*. 'Ināyat Ullah Khān was born in Kashmīr A.H. 1063. He died in Dehli,

7 Rabī' I., A.H. 1138. Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 260.

P. 271 *a*. An account of Tārīkh i Dilkushā by Col. Kirkpatrick will be found in the Asiatic Miscellany, vol. i. p. 489.

P. 272 *a*. The couplet given above as the beginning of the Bahādurshāh Nāmah is not the first. It is preceded in other copies by the following:—

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
دست برآورده بجود كريم

P. 273 *b*. "A history of the successors of Aurangzīb." This is a somewhat abridged recension of the 'Ibrat Nāmah of Sayyid Muḥammad Ḳāsim, described further on, p. 939 *a*.

Ḳuṭb ul-Mulk died in prison, from poison he was made to swallow, on the last day of A.H. 1134, or the first of the following year. See Khāfī Khān, vol. ii. p. 941, and Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 254.

P. 274 *b*. "Taẕkirat us-Salāṭīn Chaghatā." The author, Muḥammad Hādī, who is not to be confounded with the continuator of the Jahāngīr Nāmah, was a retainer of Prince 'Aẓīm ush-Shān, at whose recommendation he received, as stated by himself, Or. 1759, fol. 251, the title of Kāmvar Khān, and the office of Mīr Sāmān to that prince's son, in the second year of the reign of Bahādur Shāh. See also further on, p. 908 *a*.

P. 275 *a*. "Mir'āt i Vāridāt." This is an earlier recension of the work described further on, p. 924 *b*, under the title of Tārīkh i Chaghatā'ī.

P. 276 *a*. Bairām Khān, whose original name was Mīr Muḥammad Bāḳir, died in Dehli, A.H. 1145, at the age of eighty. See Ma'āṣir ul-Umarā, fol. 275, and Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 274.

P. 277 *a*. Mutavassil Khān died in the Deccan A.H. 1156. Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 297.

P. 282 *a*. Prince Javānbakht died, as stated by Khair ud-Dīn in his 'Ibrat Nāmah, Or. 1932, fol. 204, in Benares, on the 24th of Sha'bān, A.H. 1202. The restoration of Shāh 'Ālam took place, according to the same work, fol. 226, on the 12th of Jumāda I., A.H. 1203.

P. 282 *b*. "Tārīkh i Muẓaffarī." The author's father, Hidāyat Ullah Khān, entitled 'Izzat Ullah Luṭf Ullah Khān, a commander of five thousand men under Shāh 'Ālam, died in Lucknow A.H. 1177. He was the second son of Luṭf Ullah Khān Ṣādiḳ, who was governor of Dehli at the time of Nādir Shāh's invasion, and died A.H. 1166. See Tārīkh i Muẓaffarī, foll. 268, 368.

Some portions of the work, translated by Dīn Muḥammad, are preserved in Add. 30,782, foll. 206—232.

P. 284 *b*. "Jām i Jam." The author, Sayyid Aḥmad Khān Munṣif, came to England in 1869 and received the Star of India. See Garcin de Tassy, Litt. Hind., vol. iii. p. 37.

P. 287 *b*. "Mir'āt i Sikandarī." The author is referred to by Jahāngīr in his Memoirs, p. 211. During his stay in Aḥmadābād, A.H. 1026, the emperor paid him a visit. He describes him as a man of great sense and well versed in the history of his native land, and says that he had then been eight or nine years in his service. The author's father, Miyān Manjhū, was, as stated by Nayyir Rakhshān, Or. 2060, fol. 128, steward of the estate of Sayyid Bukhārī's descendants.

P. 293 *a*. Mīrzā Ghāzī Beg Tarkhān. A later date for his death is given in Maḳālāt ush-Shu'arā, fol. 523, where he is stated to have been killed by a slave, A.H. 1021, at the age of five-and-twenty. That date is confirmed by Taẕkirat ul-Umarā, fol. 125, and Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 140.

P. 296 *a*. Rājataranginī. A version of that work by Maulānā 'Imād ud-Dīn is mentioned as one of the authorities of the Khulāṣat ut-Tavārīkh. See p. 230 *a*.

P. 300 *a*. "Vāḳi'āt i Kashmīr." The author, Muḥ. A'ẓam, states, fol. 210, that he was

seven or eight years of age in A.H. 1109, when a holy relic, a hair of the Prophet, was brought to Kashmīr. He must therefore have been born A.H. 1101 or 1102.

P. 300 *b*. "Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh, by Aḥsan Beg." Read: by Ḥasan Beg Khākī. That work, also called Aḥsan ut-Tavārīkh, is described further on, p. 886 *a*.

Bābā Naṣīb, the author of the Rīshī Nāmah, was a celebrated Kashmirian saint, who died A.H. 1047. His disciple Bābā Dā'ūd, the author of Asrār ul-Abrār, who was nicknamed Mishkātī because he knew the whole of the Mishkāt ul-Maṣābīḥ by heart, died A.H. 1097. See Vāḳi'āt i Kashmīr, Add. 26,282, foll. 177 *b*, 197 *a*.

P. 305 *a*. "History of the Marattah war, completed in A.H. 1121." Read A.H. 1221. It is one of the authorities quoted by Keene in his "Fall of the Moghul Empire," p. 295, under the title of "Tasallat i Sahiban Angriz by Munshi Dhonkal Singh."

P. 309 *b*. "Farah-Bakhsh, a history of Faiẓābād." In other copies the work is called Baḥr ul-Ifāẓat. See p. 1026 *a*, xxix., and Or. 2067, fol. 2.

P. 311 *a*. "History of Jaunpūr." Khair ud-Dīn's work is the chief authority followed in an article on "Jounpore," Calcutta Review, vol. 41, pp. 114—158.

P. 312 *b*. "History of the Nāẓims of Bengal." The author, Salīm Ullah, was Munshī to the Nāẓim Ja'far Khān, and afterwards to Governor Vansittart. See Shigarfnāmah i Vilāyat, fol. 6, and the English translation, p. 3.

P. 314 *b*. "Burhān i Ma'āṣir, by 'Alī B. 'Azīz Ullah Ṭabāṭabā." This is, no doubt, the author referred to in the Haft Iḳlīm, fol. 462, under the name of Amīr Sayyid 'Alī of Simnān, and who is stated to have been then (A.H. 1002) engaged upon a history of the Deccan.

P. 316 *a*. "Taẓkirat ul-Mulūk." The beginning above given shows that the copy from which the MS. under notice had been transcribed, wanted the first page. The real beginning is: حمد و ثنا که اشعهء لمعانش چون بارقهء نور. See Or. 1974, fol. 15.

The author refers in the present work, fol. 12, to an abridgment of the Rauẓat uṣ-Ṣafā previously written by himself.

P. 327 *a*. "Shām i Gharībān." This work, relating to poets of Persian birth who visited India, was written A.H. 1182. See Or. 1968, fol. 21.

P. 334 *b*. "There exists another version of Ibn Khallikān's work, by Kabīr," etc. Read: by 'Abd ul-Kabīr ul-Laṭīfī, the writer already mentioned p. 219 *a*.

Another and later translation was made in India, according to the Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 146, by Shaikh Kabīr B. Shaikh Munavvar Lāhaurī, who died in Aḥmadābād A.H. 1026. Compare p. 1037 *b*, iv.

P. 345 *a*. The following obituary dates are also given by Aflākī: Ṣalāḥ ud-Dīn Farīdūn died A.H. 657, Ḥusām ud-Dīn B. Akhī Turk A.H. 683, and Sulṭān Valad A.H. 712.

P. 346 *a*. "Ṣadr ud-Dīn Mūsā, who died A.H. 758." This date relates to the death of Malik ul-Ashraf. It is stated in Ḥabīb us-Siyar that Ṣadr ud-Dīn Mūsā survived the defeat and death of that prince, and lived long enough to be the spiritual instructor of Sayyid Ḳāsim Anvār, born A.H. 757. From a Marṣiyah composed by the latter it appears that Ṣadr ud-Dīn was close upon ninety when he died. See Ḥabīb us-Siyar, vol. iii., Juz 4, p. 11, and Jahān-ārā, fol. 198. According to Ḳiṣaṣ ul-Khāḳānī, fol. 5 *a*, his death took place in Ardabīl A.H. 779.

P. 351 *b*. "Majālis ul-'Ushshāḳ by Sulṭān Ḥusain." Bābar states in his Memoirs, Erskine's translation, p. 190, that the real author was Kamāl ud-Dīn Ḥusain Kārizgāhī.

P. 353 *b*. "Khwājah 'Ubaid Ullah, better known as Khwājah Aḥrār, . . . died A.H. 893." Read A.H. 895. The exact date of

his death, as stated in the Rashaḥāt, fol. 216, is the 29th of Rabīʿ I., A.H. 895.

P. 358 *b*. Ḥakīm Shaikh Ḥasan, afterwards Muḳarrab Khān, was transferred, A.H. 1031, from Patna to Agra, and died in Kairānah, A.H. 1056, at ninety years of age. See Taẓkirat ul-Umarā, fol. 90, and Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 188.

P. 359 *b*. Shaikh Aḥmad ʿAbd ul-Ḥaḳḳ, founder of a well-known religious order, died on the 15th of Jumāda II., A.H. 836. See Riyāẓ ul-Auliyā, fol. 92.

P. 361 *a*. "Ḳāẓī Muḥammad Kantūrī." Read Gantūrī, from Gantūr, a town of the Kistna district.

P. 362 *b*. "Khair ul-Majālis." This work consists of discourses of the famous saint Naṣīr ud-Dīn Maḥmūd (Chirāgh i Dihlī), collected A.H. 756, by his disciple Ḥamīd. See Akhbār ul-Akhyār, fol. 75.

P. 363 *a*. "Mīrzā Jānjānān." Muṣḥafī, who calls him Mīrzā Jānjān, had heard from his own lips that he had received that name from Aurangzīb. He was of Turkish descent, but born in India, and had, at the age of eighteen, sold all his property to embrace a religious life. He died in Dehli on the tenth of Muḥarram, A.H. 1195, from a pistol-shot fired at him by some Shīʿah fanatic, one of the retainers of Najaf Khān. The date is fixed by a chronogram composed by Muṣḥafī, and confirmed by Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 321. Compare the Oude Catalogue, p. 488, and Garcin, Littér. Hind., vol. ii. p. 297.

P. 366 *b*. "Majālis un-Nafāʾis, a copy of which is preserved in Or. 409." Read Or. 403.

P. 369 *b*. "The date of composition, viz. 1093." The Kalimāt ush-Shuʿarā received subsequent additions, for it contains dates as late as A.H. 1108. Sarkhwush died, according to Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, at the close of Muḥarram, A.H. 1126.

P. 371 *a*. ʿAlī Ḳulī Khān died in Dehli on the first of Rajab A.H. 1169. See p. 715 *b*, and Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 314.

P. 374 *a*: No. 7. Majmaʿ ul-Fuẓalā, by Mullā Baḳāʾī. Baḳāʾī, of Tafrish, went to the Deccan, from whence he repaired to Gujrāt, and finally to the court of Akbar. He died under Jahāngīr. See Ṭabaḳāt Shāhjahānī, fol. 304, Badāʾunī, vol. iii. p. 196, and Bland, Earliest Biography, p. 166.

No. 11. Hamīshah Bahār, by Ikhlāṣ Khān, a Khatrī whose original name was Kishanchand, and who died under Aḥmad Shāh A.H. 1160—1167. See Bland, Earliest Biography, p. 169.

No. 21. ʿAbd ul-Ḥakīm Lāhaurī, takh. Ḥākim, son of Shādmān Khān Uzbak, received from Muḥammad Shāh at the beginning of the reign the title of Ḥaḳīm Beg Khān; but he subsequently left the service to adopt the garb and wandering life of a Faḳīr. In poetry he was a pupil of his townsman Āfarīn. He composed a Dīvān, and a Taẓkirah which he first called Tuḥfat ul-Majālis, and afterwards Mardum i Dīdah, a title suggested by Āzād Balgrāmī. He was still alive when Muṣḥafī wrote, *i.e.* A.H. 1199. See ʿIḳd i Ṣurayyā, fol. 42. In the Naghmah i ʿAndalīb, fol. 70, it is stated that Ḥākim died while travelling in Kashmīr. See Bland, the Earliest Persian Biography, p. 172, and the Oude Catalogue, pp. 144, 155.

A Taẓkirah noticed p. 1037 *b*, iv., under the title of Muntakhab i Ḥākim, and described as an augmented edition of the Majmaʿ un-Nafāʾis, is probably identical with the Mardum i Dīdah.

P. 379 *b*. "Narrative of a journey . . . by Abu Muʿīn Nāṣir B. Khusrau." The chief objections urged above against the identity of the author of the Safar Nāmah with the celebrated poet of the same name have been removed by new and truer data respecting the latter's life, drawn by Dr. Ethé from a careful perusal of his Dīvān. There the poet states that he was born A.H. 394. He may well, therefore, have described his past life in A.H. 437 as a "dream of *forty*

years" (Sefer Nameh, p. ٢). He was, moreover, like the author of the Safar Nāmah, a native of the province of Balkh, and had been likewise living some time in Marv. See Dr. Ethé's introduction to the Raushanā'ī Nāmah, Zeitschrift der D. M. G., vol. 33, p. 605; and a full notice of the author's life, prefixed by M. Charles Schefer, of the Institut, to his edition of the "Sefer Nameh," Paris, 1881.

The date given in Taḳvīm ut-Tavārīkh for the death of Nāṣir Khusrau, viz. A.H. 481, is probably correct.

P. 384 *b*. "Love adventures of the author . . . Muḥammad Riẓā." In a Persian note relating to the purchase of the MS. the work is designated by the title جور جنا

P. 389 *a*. Abul-Ḳāsim Ḥaidar Beg Ivāghlī, who held the office of Ishak Aḳāsī, and was, at the death of 'Abbās I., in charge of the royal Ḥaram in Isfahān, was promoted by Shāh Ṣafī A.H. 1046 to the post of Ishak Aḳāsī Bāshī. He was put to death A.H. 1075 by Shāh 'Abbās II. See 'Ālam ārāi 'Abbāsī, fol. 421, and Ḳiṣaṣ ul-Khāḳānī, foll. 45, 147.

P. 391 *b*. "Sloane 1237." Read: Sloane 2137.

P. 396 *a*. "Letters . . . collected by 'Abd uṣ-Ṣamad." 'Abd uṣ-Ṣamad is also the author of a work entitled Akhbārāt ul-Aṣfiyā. His father, Afẓal Muḥammad, a Shaikh of the Ḳādirī order, who had married a sister of Abul-Faẓl, died A.H. 1003. Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 123.

P. 397 *b*. Chandarbhān Barahman was sent by Shāhjahān on a mission to the king of Bījāpūr. He died A.H. 1068. Mir'āt i Jahānnumā, fol. 317.

P. 399 *a*. Abul-Ḥasan Ḳuṭubshāh, the last king of Ḥaidarābād, spent the last sixteen years of his life confined in Daulatābād, where he died A.H. 1114 or 1115. Tārīkh i Muḥammadī.

P. 400 *a*. Muḥammad Akbar, Aurangzīb's fourth son, died, as stated in Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, in Mashhad on the 7th of Zul-ḥijjah A.H. 1117, at the age of fifty. Compare Khāfī Khān, vol. ii. p. 546. In the Ma'āṣir 'Ālamgīrī his death is recorded under the 48th year of the reign, *i.e.* A.H. 1115-1116.

P. 401 *b*. "'Ināyat Ullah Khān . . . died A.H. 1179." Read: A.H. 1139.

P. 401 *b*. Rājah Ayāmal held the post of Dīvān under Rājah Jaisingh Kachhwāhah and under his successor Isar Singh. He died A.H. 1160, at seventy years of age. Tārīkh i Muḥammadī.

P. 409 *b*. "John Macgregor Murray . . . was appointed Colonel in Oct. 1737." Read 1787.

P. 411 *b*. Sher Singh Atārīwālah, son of Chatar Singh, received the title of Rājah on the 26th of Nov., 1847. He was deposed in 1850, and died in Benares, 1858. See Griffin, Panjab Chiefs, pp. 58, 70.

P. 413 *b*. Shaikh Muḥammad 'Isā Jaunpūrī died A.H. 870, and Ḥāmid Shāh Rājī, A.H. 873—900. Ṭabaḳāt i Shāhjahānī, foll. 105, 127.

P. 425 *a*. "Its modern name Istanbul." That name occurs already in the Mu'jam of Yāḳūt ul-Ḥamavī; it was even known to Abul-Ḥasan 'Alī ul-Haravī, who lived in the 12th century. See Schefer's preface to the Sefer Nameh, p. 52.

P. 439 *b*. Ḳāẓī 'Umar B. Sahlān Sāvajī is mentioned in the Guzīdah, fol. 236, as an eminent philosopher of the time of Malakshāh Saljūḳī. He lived in Nīshāpūr and supported himself by selling his transcripts of the Shifā. His numerous works perished mostly in the conflagration of the Sāvah library, the only one mentioned as still extant being the Baṣā'ir i Naṣīrī. See Or. 165, fol. 104. The last named work, which treats of philosophy and logic, was written for Naṣīr ud-Dīn Maḥmūd Khwārazmī, a

Vazīr of Sanjar. See Ḥabīb us-Siyar, vol. ii. Juz 4, p. 102.

P. 440 *a*. "Comm. upon a short treatise on logic." This treatise is the Kubrā of Mīr Sharīf noticed further on, p. 812 *a*, 1.

P. 441 *b*. Naṣīr ud-Dīn Ṭūsī was born in Ṭūs, A.H. 597, and died in Baghdād A.H. 672.

P. 443 *b*. "Abul-Muḥsin and his brother Muḥammad Muḥsin." Both princes fell in an encounter with the Uzbaks A.H. 913. See Ḥabīb us-Siyar, vol. iii. Juz 3, p. 362.

P. 446 *b*. "Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Aḥmad Khān," commonly called Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Khān of Lohārū. The state of Lohārū was made over to Amīn ud-Dīn Khān and Ẓiyā ud-Dīn Khān, the younger sons of Aḥmad Bakhsh Khān, after the execution of their elder brother Shams ud-Dīn Khān for murder in 1835. D'Cruz, Political Relations, p. 82.

P. 452 *b*. "A manual on the computation of the almanack by Naṣīr ud-Dīn Ṭūsī." An astrological work by the same author, also written in Persian, is found among some Arabic treatises in a MS. of the Rich Collection, Add. 7490, foll. 43—76. It is a commentary on the Liber Fructus of Ptolemy, شرح ثمرهٔ بطلميوس, written for Bahā ud-Dīn Muḥammad, son of the Ṣāḥib Dīvān Shams ud-Dīn Muḥammad Juvainī. See the Arabic Catalogue, pp. 197 *b*, 773 *a*.

P. 453 *a*. "The observations in Marāghah, which extended from A.H. 860 to 872." Read: from A.H. 660 to 672.

P. 459 *b*. "Mullā Farīd." Maulānā Farīd ud-Dīn Mas'ūd B. Ḥāfiẓ Ibrāhīm Dihlavī completed his Zīj i Shāhjahānī A.H. 1039, and died in the same year on the 2nd of Rabī' I. See Pādishāh Nāmah, vol. i. p. 286, and Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 162.

P. 460 *b*. Rājah Jaisingh died at his residence, Jainagar, on the 13th of Sha'bān, A.H. 1156. Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 299.

P. 462 *b*. A Persian fragment on planetary conjunctions, found in a MS. described in the Arabic Catalogue, p. 197, viz. Add. 7478, may be added to the class of astrology. It occupies foll. 70—103, and begins as follows: شجرهٔ دوم در احکام قرانات و تسدیسات. It forms the second section (Shajarah) of a work the title of which does not appear, and is subdivided into twelve chapters called Shi'bah.

P. 469 *a*. "Tuḥfat ul-Mulūk." Read: Tuḥfat us-Salāṭīn, Tuḥfat ul-Khavānīn.

P. 472 *b*. The Sanskrit work Bhāva Prakāsa has been published in Calcutta, 1875, by Pandit Jibananda Vidyasagara.

P. 478 *b*. Muḥammad Akbar, called Shāh Arzānī, died in Dehli, Rabī' II., A.H. 1134. Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 253.

P. 489 *a*. "A treatise on music by Raushan Ẓamīr." Mīrzā Raushan Ẓamīr, who used Ẓamīr as his takhalluṣ, and translated the musical work Pārjāt کتاب سنکیت پارجات, held the office of Bakhshī and Vaḳā'i'-Nigār in Sūrat, where he died A.H. 1080. See Mir'āt Jahānnumā, fol. 486, and Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 219. Shīr Khān Lodī, whose father was an intimate friend of Ẓamīr, describes him as an accomplished poet and musician, and gives A.H. 1077 as the date of his death.

The Sanskrit title is apparently Pārijātaka, the name of a tree of paradise.

P. 491 *b*. Risālat i Asadī Ṭūsī. That work is probably due, as has been shown by Dr. Ethé, to 'Alī B. Aḥmad Asadī, son of the celebrated poet Asadī, and author of the Garshāsp Nāmah, completed A.H. 458. See Abhandlungen des fünften Orient. Congresses, p. 65.

P. 496 *b*. Jamāl ud-Dīn Ḥusain Injū died in Agra A.H. 1035. Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 157.

P. 499 *a*. "Niyāzī Ḥijāzī." Taḳī Kāshī mentions Niyāzī as a poet and prolific writer of his own time, who gave himself out as a native of Ḥijāz. Oude Catalogue, p. 37.

P. 500 *a*. Surmah i Sulaimānī, a lexicographical work by Taḳī Auḥadī, who was born in Isfahān A.H. 973, went to India A.H. 1015, and compiled there his well-known Taẓkirah عرفات عاشقین under Jahāngīr. See Bland, Earliest Persian Biography, p. 134, Oude Catalogue, p. 95, and Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, fol. 89.

P. 503 *b*. Vārastah, whose original name was Siyālhūtī Mal, is apparently identical with the author of the Ṣifāt i Kā'ināt noticed p. 1006 *b*.

P. 505 *b*. "Muḳaddimat ul-Adab by Zámakhsharī." A Rich MS. noticed in the Arabic Catalogue, p. 241, Add. 7429, contains the latter portion of the work, treating of the verbs and particles. It was transcribed A.H. 760.

P. 511 *a*. Ḥabīb Ullah Khān, the translator of the Ḳāmūs, was legal administrator (Vakīl i Shar'ī) under Muḥammad Shāh. He died in Dehli A.H. 1160. Tārikh i Muḥammadī, fol. 307.

P. 514 *a*. Ni'mat Ullah, author of the Persian Turkish Dictionary, was a native of Sofia. He died in Constantinople A.H. 969. See O. Blau, Zeitschrift der D. M. G., vol. 31, p. 484.

P. 519 *b*. Mīr 'Imād, the celebrated calligrapher, died A.H. 1024. Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 222.

P. 529 *a*. "Badā'i' ul-Inshā by Yūsufī." Yūsufī, a physician of Khorasan, is mentioned in the Taẓkirah of Ḥusainī, fol. 140, as the well known author of an Inshā and of medical works. He is not to be confounded with an earlier namesake Yūsuf Badī'ī, of Andajān, author of a treatise on riddles, who lived in Samarḳand and Herat, and died A.H. 897. See Ḥabīb us-Siyar, vol. iii., Juz 3, p. 336, and Laṭā'if Nāmah, fol. 28.

P. 531 *a*. "Majnūn." The famous calligrapher Mīr 'Alī Mashhadī, a pupil of Zain ud-Dīn Maḥmūd and of Sulṭān 'Alī, was carried off by 'Ubaid Khān Uzbak from Herat to Bukhārā, where he died. He takes in his verses the name of Majnūn. See Majālis ul-Mūminīn, fol. 487.

'Ubaid Khān took Herat on the 27th of Ṣafar A.H. 943, but was driven from it before the end of that year by Shāh Ṭahmāsp. See Jahānārā, fol. 220.

P. 535 *a*. The epilogue above mentioned has been published with a French translation by M. Ch. Schefer in his appendix to the Sefer Nameh of Nāṣir Khusrau, pp. 298—302.

P. 543 *b*. Sām Nāmah. This poem, evidently imitated from the Humāi Humāyūn, is not mentioned in the Tazkirahs among the works of Khwājū, and has no claim to be considered as genuine. See Dr. Ethé, Deutsche Litteraturzeitung for 1881, No. 45, p. 1736, and Spiegel, Eran. Alterth., vol. i., p. 559.

P. 546 *a*. Some quatrains of 'Umar Khayyām translated into English verse by E. H. Whinfield, are in course of publication.

P. 547 *a*. Sarmad, who was a favourite of Dārā Shikūh, was put to death by Aurangzīb A.H. 1071. See Shīr Khān, fol. 93, and Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 211.

P. 549 *b*. A Maṣnavī entitled Tārīkh ut-Taḥḳīḳ is stated in a manuscript of the India Office to have been composed by Sanā'ī A.H. 528. See Ethé, Deutsche Litteraturzeitung, 1881, No. 45, p. 1737. That date, if genuine, would disprove the statement of Jāmī, Khwand Amīr, and others, that Sanā'ī died A.H. 525.

P. 551 *b*. "A love poem, Sūz u Gudāz." It is by Nau'ī; see p. 674 *a*.

P. 558 *a*. "Another prince called 'Abd ur-Raḥmān." According to Ibn Isfandiyār, fol. 60, the object of 'Imādī's panegyrics was the Amīr 'Abd ur-Raḥmān Tughā Turk.

P. 568 *a*. "Iskandar Nāmah." An English translation of the first part of that poem by Capt. H. Wilberforce Clarke has been published in London, 1881.

P. 582 *a*. Add. 7790. The MS. is dated A.H. 1003 (A.D. 1595).

P. 585 *b*. "His own (Ḥusām ud-Dīn Chalabī's) death which took place A.H. 383." Read A.H. 683.

P. 587 *a*. "The copy of Shāh 'Abd ul-Fattāḥ Gujrātī." Sayyid 'Abd ul-Fattāḥ was a learned expounder of the Maṣnavī, who was summoned from Gujrāt to Dehli by Aurangzīb. As a reward for his teaching he received an estate in his native land, where he died A.H. 1090. Riyāẓ ul-Auliyā, fol. 152.

P. 597 *b*. An elegant French translation of the Būstān of Sa'dī, with a biography of the poet and notes, has been published by M. Barbier de Meynard, Paris, 1880.

P. 608 *b*. Gulshan i Rāz. The poem has been published with an English version by E. H. Whinfield, under the title of the Mystic Rose Garden of Sa'd ud-Dīn Maḥmūd Shabistarī, London, 1880.

P. 628 *b*. To the editions of Ḥāfiẓ is to be added: Hafiz Diwan, Persisch und Deutsch, heransgegeben von Rosenkranz Schwanau, 3 vols., Vienna, 1858.

P. 634 *a*. Abu Isḥāḳ died, according to Taḳī Kāshī, A.H. 830. See the St. Petersburg Catalogue, p. 310.

P. 636 *a*. Taḳī Kāshī gives, as well as Daulatshāh, A.H. 835 as the date of Ḳāsim's death. See the St. Petersburg Catalogue, p. 310.

Add. 25,825. This MS. was written, as stated in the subscription, in Mau, province of Ilāhābād, in Rajab, A.H. 1047 (A.D. 1637).

The margins contain the latter part of the Dīvān of Ḳāsim ul-Anvār, written backwards from fol. 167 to 150, the Majmū'ah i Rāz, a Sufi poem by Kashfī (see p. 737 *a*), foll. 151—138, and some Ghazals by Shāhī (p. 640 *a*), foll. 137—135.

P. 639 *b*. "Ḥāl Nāmah by 'Ārifī." A Maṣnavī on the same subject گوی و چوگان was composed for the same prince, Sulṭān 'Abd Ullah B. Sulṭān Ibrāhīm, by Ṭālib Jājarmī. This poet, who stayed thirty years in Shīrāz, died A.H. 854. See Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, fol. 274, and the Oude Catalogue, p. 72.

P. 656 *a*. "Shāh u Darvīsh." Bābar, who refers to that poem in his Memoirs (Erskine's translation, p. 196), severely reflects on the immoral character of its theme.

P. 663 *b*. "Mīr Mīrān Ghiyāṣ ud-Dīn." Mīr Mīrān lived under Shāh Ṭahmāsp, who conferred upon him the office of Naḳīb and the honour of intermarriage with the royal family. He died A.H. 998. See a full notice of his life in Jāmi' i Mufīdī, fol. 52, and Ma'āṣir ul-Umarā, under Mīr Khalīl Ullah, fol. 468.

P. 664 *a*, v. Mullā Fahmī, of Kāshān, is mentioned by Amīn Rāzī and by Taḳī Kāshī as a living poet. He died A.H. 1004, a date fixed by the following chronogram quoted in the Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, مرگ عقرب کاشان

P. 667 *b*. *v*. Ḥakīm Masīḥ ud-Dīn Abul-Fatḥ left his native country, Gīlān, at the time of its conquest by Shāh Ṭahmāsp, A.H. 974, and repaired, A.H. 983, to the court of Akbar, where he soon acquired great influence. He died A.H. 997. See Ma'āṣir ul-Umarā, fol. 137, Badā'unī, vol. iii. p. 197, and Blochmann, Ain i Akbari, p. 424.

P. 668 *b*. Shaikh Sharaf ud-Dīn Pānīpatī, better known as Abū 'Alī Ḳalandar, was, according to his own statement, a native of Irak, and had associated in his youth with Shams i Tabrīz and Maulānā Rūmī. But he spent most of his time in India, first in Dehli, and afterwards in Pānīpat, where he died in great renown of sanctity. He lived under Sulṭān 'Alā ud-Dīn Khiljī and Muḥammad Shāh B. Ṭughluḳ. See Akhbār ul-Akhyār, fol. 107, Haft Iḳlīm, fol. 147, and Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, fol. 225.

It is stated, however, in the Mir'āt ul-'Ālam, fol. 113, that he died before Niẓām ud-Dīn Auliyā (A.H. 725), *i.e.* before the accession of Muḥammad Shāh, while the Mir'āt Āftābnūmā, fol. 112, gives the ninth

of Ramaẓān, A.H. 724, as the precise date of his decease.

A Maṣnavī ascribed to him has been printed in Cawnpore, 1872.

P. 672 *a*. Vaḥshatī Jūshghānī went towards the end of his life to India, and died in Golconda, A.H. 1012. Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 133, and marginal additions to Mir'āt i Jahānnumā, fol. 403.

P. 674 *b*. "Ummīdī (died A.H. 925)." The above date, given by Sāmī for the death of Ummīdī Rāzī, is wrong. We learn from Ḥabīb us-Siyar, vol. iii., Juz 4, p. 115, that the poet accompanied Durmish Khān to Herat, A.H. 927, returned two years later to his native place, and was shortly after murdered in his own house by a band of robbers. According to the Lubb ut-Tavārīkh, fol. 183, that event took place in Rabī' I., A.H. 930.

P. 678 *a*. Zuhūrī. It is stated in the Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 145, on the authority of the Ma'āṣir i Raḥīmī, that Ẓuhūrī died A.H. 1025, two months after Malik Ḳummī. The work for which the two poets were so munificently rewarded by 'Ādilshāh is mentioned in the 'Ālamārāi 'Abbāsī, fol. 48, under the name of Kitāb i Nauras.

P. 679 *b*. Ṭālib Āmulī died, according to the Shāhid i Ṣādiḳ, A.H. 1036. Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 158.

P. 681 *b*. Mīrzā Jalāl Asīr. His Kulliyāt have been published in Lucknow, 1880.

P. 682 *a*. Ḥasan Beg Shāmlū, Beglerbegi of Herat, died A.H. 1050. His son 'Abbās Ḳulī Khān was appointed in the same year governor of Erivan, but was shortly after transferred to the governorship of Khorasan, a post which he held for nearly forty years. See Ḳiṣaṣ ul-Khāḳānī, fol. 46, 57, and Bāgh i Ma'anī, Or. 1761, fol. 163.

P. 682 *b*. Mulhimī, a native of Tabrīz, repaired to Shīrāz, where he found a patron in the governor Imām Ḳulī Khān. He died A.H. 1048. Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, fol. 433.

Mīrzā Niẓām, of the Sayyids of Dast Ghaib in Shīrāz, died A.H. 1039. Ṭāhir, Oude Catalogue, p. 92, Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, fol. 456.

P. 687 *b*. "Ilāhī." In the Mir'āt i Jahānnumā, fol. 304, an earlier date is given for his death, viz. A.H. 1057. His patron, Ẓafar Khān, whose original name was Aḥsan Ullah, called himself Aḥsan in his verses. He is noticed as a poet in the Mir'āt Jahānnumā, fol. 305, the Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, fol. 57, and the Taẓkirah of Sarkhwush, fol. 8.

P. 692 *a*. Māhir, a poet of Kashmīr, died A.H. 1089. See the Oude Catalogue, p. 692.

P. 694 *a*. 'Āmilā left his native place Balkh to cultivate poetry under Ṣā'ib (who died A.H. 1088; see p. 693 *a*). After visiting India, he settled in Shīrāz, where he died. Ṭāhir Naṣīrābādī speaks of him (A.H. 1083) as dead. See fol. 303, and Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, fol. 313.

P. 699 *a*. Burhān ud-Dīn Burhānpūrī, Shaikh of the Shaṭṭārī order, and disciple of Shaikh 'Īsā Sindhī, died in Burhānpūr A.H. 1083. 'Āḳil Khān collected his discourses, which he published under the title of Ṣamarāt ul-Ḥayāt. See Mir'āt ul-'Ālam, fol. 448, and Riyāẓ ul-Auliyā, fol. 101.

P. 705 *b*. Mīrzā Abul-Ma'ālī Vizārat Khān died in Dehli in the month of Shavvāl, A.H. 1128, upwards of seventy years old. Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 249.

P. 706 *a*. Fāẓil Khān Munṣif, originally called Khwājah Bābā Samarḳandī, died in Lahore on the 6th of Ramaẓān, A.H. 1128. Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 248.

'Abd uṣ-Ṣamad Khān, who received the title of Saif ud-Daulah in reward of his victory over the Sikhs, died A.H. 1150 as governor of Lahore. Ma'āṣir ul-Umarā, fol. 320.

P. 709 *a*. "Mukhliṣ was called from his native place, Mashhad." Read, Kāshān.

P. 711 *b*. "Niyāz u Nāz by Āzād." The

author should not be confounded with a later poet of the same name, Āzād Balgrāmī. In a notice relating to him, but wrongly applied to the latter by Mr. Bland, Journal of the Royal As. Soc., vol. ix. p. 153, it is stated that the author of Nāz u Niyāz "studied eloquence with Muḥammad Aslam Sālim and with Shaikh Sa'd Ullah Gulshan, and that for a short time he was in attendance on Muḥammad A'ẓam Shāh, and also in the service of Amīr Khān, Ṣūbahdār of Akbarābād," (see p. 400 *b*). The former of the poet's patrons, A'zam Shāh, died A.H. 1119, consequently three years after the birth of Āzād Balgrāmī.

The real subject of the above notice is in all probability Mīrzā Arjumand Āzād, son of the Kashmirian poet 'Abd ul-Ghanī Beg Ḳabūl. One of his masters, Ḥājī Muḥammad Aslam Sālim, also a native of Kashmīr, was like himself attached to A'ẓam Shāh, and died in his native country in the reign of Farrukhsiyar (Mir'āt i Āftābnumā, fol. 141). The other, Shaikh Sa'd Ullah Gulshan, died in Gujrāt A.H. 1140 or 1141 (Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, fol. 395, and Oude Catalogue, p. 151).

The Maḳālāt ush-Shu'arā, from which the above notice is taken, was written by 'Ināyat Ṭalab Khān Yāvar, A.H. 1139—1143. It is described by Mr. Bland, l.c., p. 143.

To the same Āzād are probably due the continuation of Ḥamlah i Ḥaidarī (p. 705 *a*) and the Dilkushā Nāmah (p. 719 *b*).

P. 712 *b*. "The Dīvān of Ḥasrat." It contains a chronogram on the death of the poet's father, Muḥammad Sulṭān 'Alavī, تاریخ واقعه قبله گاهی محمد سلطان علوی, deceased A.H. 1143.

P. 714 *a*. Girāmī, a Kashmīrian poet, died A.H. 1155. See Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 295, and Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, fol. 396.

P. 719 *b*. The Dilkushā Nāmah, composed A.H. 1131, has been wrongly ascribed to Āzād Balgrāmī, who was only fifteen years of age at that time. See above, the addition to P. 711 *b*.

Jūyā, whose proper name was Mīrzā Dārāb 'Alī, was born, like his brother Gūyā, in Kashmīr of a Persian father, Mullā Sāmirī. He was an imitator of Ṣā'ib, a friend of the two poets, 'Alī Riẓā Tajallī and Muḥ. Sa'īd Ashraf, and a favourite companion of Ibrāhīm Khān, who governed Kashmīr during three terms of office from 1070 to 1116. Jūyā died A.H. 1118. See Vāḳi'āt i Kashmīr, Add. 26,282, fol. 230, Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 241 *a*, and Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, fol. 115 *b*.

P. 720 *a*. 'Imād ul-Mulk Ghāzī ud-Dīn Khān lived on, according to the Tārīkh i Muẓaffarī, fol. 482, to a later period than above stated. He is said to have repaired to the court of Tīmūr Shāh, where he was still living at the time of that prince's death, *i.e.* A.H. 1007.

P. 722 *a*. Ṣabā, a native of Kāshān. His proper name was Faṭh 'Alī Khān. See p. 199 *a*, and 850 *a*.

P. 724 *a*. Zīb un-Nisā, known as Begam i Samrū, died A.D. 1836. See Malleson, Calcutta Review, vol. 65, p. 42, and Hunter's Imperial Gazetteer, vol. 6, p. 348.

P. 724 *b*. "Dīvān of Sarvar." The author may be the same as Mīr Muḥammad Khān Sarvar, who wrote a Rekhtah Taẓkirah A.H. 1216. See Garcin de Tassy, Litter. Hind., vol. i. p. 50, vol. iii. p. 64, and the Oude Catalogue, p. 185.

P. 732 *b*. "Kitāb i Khwurshīd Khāvar." It is ascribed in the heading to a poet named Kaukab, من کلام کوکب.

P. 734 *b*. "Maulānā Ashraf." Sayyid Ashraf died A.H. 854 or 884. See Taḳī Kāshī, Oude Catalogue, p. 20.

P. 736 *a*. Add. 7796. The latter part of the MS., foll. 302—359, contains a fragment of the Taẓkirah of Daulatshāh extending from the second notice of class vi. to near the end of the work. In the margins of the

same folios are written Jāmī's Tuḥfat ul-Aḥrār and Subḥat ul-Abrār, imperfect at beginning and end.

Maulānā Ḳāsim Kāhī Miyānkālī Kābulī, whose original name was Abul-Ḳāsim Najm ud-Dīn Muḥ., spent most of his life in India under Humāyūn and Akbar, and died in Agra, at the age, it is said, of a hundred and ten years, A.H. 988. The date was fixed by his contemporary Faiẓī in the chronogram دویم از ماه ربیع الثانی, quoted in Haft Iḳlīm, fol. 571, and Mir'āt ul-'Ālam, fol. 491. A chronogram for A.H. 984, given in the Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, fol. 384, viz. از جهان رفت قاسم کاهی, is stated by Badā'unī vol. iii. p. 172, to have been composed by Ghazālī on a false rumour of the poet's death. See also Blochmann, Ain i Akbari, p. 566, and Haft Asmān, p. 107.

P. 736 *b*. "'Iṣmat of Bukhārā, who died A.H. 829." A later date for the death of 'Iṣmat, A.H. 840, is given in Ḥabīb us-Siyar, vol. iii., Juz 3, p. 91, where it is fixed by the chronogram تمت. It is adopted in the Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, fol. 297, and the Khulāṣat ul-Afkār, fol. 196.

P. 738 *a*. "Mīr Yaḥyā Kāshī died A.H. 1074." Read A.H. 1064. See p. 1002 *a*.

Shaikh 'Abd ul-Aḥad, takh. Vaḥdat, known as Miyān Gul, was the son and successor of Shaikh Muḥammad Sa'īd, a spiritual teacher who lived in Sirhind, and died, according to the Mir'āt ul-'Ālam, fol. 448, A.H. 1071. 'Abd ul-Aḥad is spoken of as still living in Mir'āt i Jahān-numā (c. A.H. 1090). See also Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā under Gulshan, and the Oude Catalogue, p. 130.

P. 738 *b*. Mujrim was the takhalluṣ of Ḳulī Khān Beg B. Ḥasan Sulṭān Shāmlū, who went to India with Taḳī Auḥadī, and died there A.H. 1020. His Dīvān was arranged by the latter. See Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, fol. 420.

P. 741 *a*. "Shabistān i Nikāt." See Dr. Ethé's edition, Fattahi, das Schlafgemach der Phantasie, 1868.

P. 743 *b*, XVI. "Naṣīrā i Hamadānī." Khwājah Naṣīr ud-Dīn B. Khwājah Maḥmūd Hamadānī went to India and stayed some time at the courts of Akbar and of Ḳuṭub-shāh. Taḳī Auḥadī met him in Shīrāz A.H. 1015. See Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, fol. 456, and the Oude Catalogue, p. 512.

P. 747 *a*. Maḳāmāt i Ḥamīdī. This work has been published in Lucknow, 1879.

P. 748 *b*. Ḳilij Ṭamghāj Khān. According to Amīn Rāzī, fol. 576, this prince, whose name was Ḳilij Ṭamghāj Khān Ibrāhīm Khān B. ul-Ḥusain, made for a long time Samarḳand the seat of his empire and the gathering place of the learned. One of his coins struck at Samarḳand, A.H. 558, bears the name of Rukn ad-Dunyā vad-Dīn Ṭafghāj (*sic*.) Khān. See Collections Scientifiques de l'Institut des langues orientales, St. Petersburg, p. 226, Schefer, Ambassade au Khwarezm, p. 278, and Raverty, Ṭabaḳāt i Nāṣirī, p. 908.

P. 765 *b*. Shaikh 'Ināyāt Ullah Kanbūī, of Lahore, died in Delhi on the 19th of Jumāda I., A.H. 1082, at the age of sixty-five. Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, from 'Amal i Ṣāliḥ.

P. 768 *a*. Minūchihr Khān is noticed in the 'Ālamārāi as holding the governorship of Mashhad at the time of Shāh 'Abbās' death (A.H. 1038). He had succeeded in that office his father Ḳarchaghāi Khān, deceased A.H. 1034, and held it, as stated in Ḳiṣaṣ ul-Khāḳānī, fol. 145, until A.H. 1074, when he was deposed by 'Abbās II. The tribe of the Chamishkazak and their head Yūsuf Sulṭān are also mentioned by Iskandar Beg at the end of the 'Ālam-ārāi, fol. 424 *b*.

P. 775 *a*. "Shāhid i Ṣādiḳ." Muḥammad Ṣādiḳ Zubairī Iṣfahānī Āzādānī, commonly called Mīrzā Ṣādiḳ Mīnā, died in Bengal, A.H. 1061, at the age of forty-three. He

was the paternal uncle of Muḥammad Ṭāhir Naṣīrābādī, author of the Taẓkirah, who notices him, fol. 58. Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 197.

P. 778 *a*. ʿAbd Ullah Khān Uzbak, the greatest of the Shaibānī princes, took Bukhārā A.H. 964, and held the khanship A.H. 991—1006. See Howorth, vol. ii. part 2, p. 733, and Vambery, Hist. of Bukhara, p. 284.

P. 778 *b*. Muḥammad ʿAlī Beg was sent by Shāh Ṣafī to Shāhjahān A.H. 1041. See Pādishāh Nāmah, vol. i. p. 433.

P. 781 *b*. Sayyid Muẓaffar, of Golconda, passed into the service of Aurangzīb and died A.H. 1096. Mādunā Pandit, Vazīr of of Abul-Ḥasan Ḳuṭubshāh, was put to death by that king A.H. 1097. Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, foll. 238, 229, 230.

P. 786 *b*. ʿAbd ur-Rashīd Dailamī. This celebrated penman, better known as Āḳā Rashīd, was the sister's son of Mīr ʿImād. He went to India, where he founded a school of calligraphy, and died in Agra A.H. 1085. Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 222.

P. 787 *a*. Kwājah Shihāb ud-Dīn ʿAbd Ullah Marvārīd, takh. Bayānī, son of Khwājah Muh. Kirmānī, began his official career as Ṣadr under Sulṭān Ḥusain Mīrzā, who soon raised him to the rank of Amīr, and, upon the decease of Mīr ʿAlī Shīr, entrusted to him the royal signet. After the death of his sovereign, he retired to private life, and died A.H. 922, leaving a Dīvān, a Khusrau Shīrīn, a collection of Rubāʿis entitled Mūnis ul-Aḥbāb, and a Tarassul or epistolary. See Ḥabīb us-Siyar, vol. iii., Juz 3, p. 330. Sām Mīrzā, fol. 59, adds to the list of his works two histories of Shāh Ismāʿīl, one in prose, the other in verse, the latter unfinished. See also Haft Iḳlīm, fol. 121, Baber's Memoirs, p. 189, and Riyāẓ ush-Shuʿarā, fol. 76.

P. 792 *a*. Shaikh Abul-Khair B. Shaikh Mubārak died A.H. 1019 at the age of fifty-two. Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 138.

P. 796 *b*, IX. Murshid Ḳulī Khān Tabrīzī, takh. Makhmūr, originally called Mirzā Luṭf Ullah, and son-in-law of Shujāʿ ud-Daulah, Nāẓim of Bengal, died A.H. 1164. Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 313.

P. 797 *a*, VI. Khwājah Abul-Vafā Firishtah lived, according to Ilāhī, under Humāyūn. Oude Catalogue, p. 83.

P. 799 *b*. II. Foll. 102—241. The contents of this column and the first half of the next have been accidently transposed; they refer to the latter part of the next following MS., Add. 6590, more briefly described p. 800 *a*, II.

P. 811 *b*. "Add. 7707, dated A.H. 27," etc. Read A.H. 87, probably for A.H. 1087 (A.D. 1676).

P. 812 *a*. According to the anonymous history described p. 1062, Or. 1566, the Atābak Nuṣrat ud-Dīn of Lur came to the throne A.H. 696 and reigned forty years.

P. 813 *b*. Faṣīḥī Jurjānī lived at the court of Kaikāʾūs in Ṭabaristān (A.H. 441—462). See Daulatshāh, i. 17, Haft Iḳlim, fol. 466.—Ẓamīrī is spoken of by Taḳī Kāshī, Oude Catalogue, p. 27, as living. He died, according to the Riyāẓ, fol. 272, in the beginning of the reign of Sulṭān Muḥammad (A.H. 985—994.)

P. 814 *a*. Anīs ul-ʿUshshāk, traduit et annoté par C. Huart, Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes, fasc. 25.

P. 816 *a*. Khwājah Muḥammad Dihdār stayed many years at the court of Burhān Niẓām Shāh, who made him Nāẓir of his kingdom. After the death of that prince's successor (A.H. 972) he retired to Sūrat, where he died A.H. 1016. See Miʿyār i Sālikīn, fol. 429.

P. 817 *a*. Murtaẓā Ḳulī Khān, Ḳūrchī Bāshī, was put to death by Shāh ʿAbbās II., A.H. 1074. See Ḳiṣaṣ ul-Khāḳānī, fol. 146.

P. 819 *a*. Ḥairānī, of Hamadān, lived under Shāh Ṭahmāsp. See Sām, fol. 164, Haft Iḳlīm, fol. 425, Riyāẓ, fol. 120.—Saifī (Amīr Yādgār Beg) died, according to Taḳī

Kāshī, A.H. 870. Oude Catal., p. 20, and St. Petersburg Catal., p. 311.

P. 821 *b*. "Mīr 'Abd ul-'Āl . . . must have died about A.H. 1026." Read A.H. 1126.

P. 822 *a*. "Ḥakīm Tīmūr Shifā'ī." Tīmūr is only a scribe's mistake. The correct reading is حكيم سخنور "the eloquent Ḥakīm."

P. 823 *b*. "Add 16,703." Read Add. 16,708.

P. 826 *a*. Shaikh 'Alī B. 'Abd ul-'Āl, the celebrated Mujtahid, died under Ṭahmāsp, A.H. 940. Jahān-ārā, fol. 217, Lubb ut-Tavārīkh, fol. 185, Ḥabīb us-Siyar, vol. iii., Juz 4, p. 114.

P. 830 *a*. Muḥsin Kāshī was still alive A.H. 1105. His Kalimāt Nūriyyah was composed, as stated by him at the end, in that year. The work consists of sixty Sufi apophthegms in Arabic with Persian comments. See Add. 7529, foll. 139—167, Arabic Catalogue, p. 399 *b*.

P. 834 *b*, XXV. "Maḳṣad ul-Aḳṣā by 'Azīz un-Nasafī." Shaikh 'Azīz Nasafī was a learned divine and Ṣūfī living in Bukhārā. He fled before the invasion of Chingīz Khān and settled in Abarḳūh, where he died A.H. 661. His work Kashf ul-Ḥaḳā'iḳ is described as containing the quintessence of the esoteric doctrines scattered through the four hundred volumes of Shaikh Sa'd ud-Dīn Ḥummūy. See Majālis ul-'Ushshāḳ, fol. 88.

The Persian version noticed by Haj. Khal., vol. vi. p. 90, under Maḳṣad ul-Aḳṣā, is the translation of another work similarly entitled, but of a very different character, which has been described p. 144 *b*.

P. 837 *a*. "An account of the Indian coins." Another copy, with the same appendix on Nādir Shāh, is noticed p. 916 *a*.

P. 840 *a*. Muḥammad Beg Khān Hamadānī served, after the death of Najaf Khān, under Mahājī Sindhiyah, whom he left to go over to Partāb Singh of Jainagar. He fell in a battle fought between those two chiefs, A.H. 1201. Tārīkh i Muẓaffarī, fol. 454.

P. 840 *b*, V. Ismā'īl Shāh Kirmānī, an eminent physician at the court of Tīmūr Ḥabīb us-Siyar, vol. iii., Juz 3, p. 92.

P. 842 *a*. Ḥakīm Muḥammad Sharīf Khān died A.H. 1220. Zubdat ul-Gharā'ib, fol. 241

P. 854 *a*. Nairang i Ẓuhūr, an account of Indian castes, is mentioned as one of the works of Ẓulfaḳār 'Alī, takh. Mast, who compiled a Taẕkirah entitled Riyāẓ ul-Vifāḳ in Benares A.H. 1229. Oude Catalogue, p. 165.

P. 857 *b*, I. Amīr Ḥaidar Balgrāmī, a grandson of Mīr Ghulām 'Alī Āzād. See p. 1070 *b*, II.

P. 860 *a*. "The battle of Pānīpat, A.H. 1161." Read A.D. 1761, A.H. 1174.

P. 862 *a*, II. "Sayings of Bahā ud-Dīn Naḳshaband." This work in one of the sources of Karāmāt ul-Auliyā (p. 974 *a*), where it is designated by the title of Anīs uṭ-ṭālibīn.

P. 862 *b*, VI. Khwājah 'Abd ush-Shahīd, grandson of the celebrated Naḳshabandī Shaikh, Khwājah Aḥrār, was born in Samarḳand. He went to India under Akbar, A.H. 966, and died in his native place shortly after his return, A.H. 983. See Badā'unī, vol. iii. p. 40, Ṭabaḳāt i Shāhjahānī, fol. 189, and Blochmann, Ain i Akbari, pp. 423, 539.

P. 864 *a*. "A metaphysical tract on the degrees of existence." Another copy occurs in a MS. dated A.H. 860, Add. 7487, foll. 61—64 (Arabic Catal., p. 191 *a*). The subscription names also Sayyid Sharīf Jurjānī as the author.

P. 865 *a*. Akhlāḳ i Sulṭānī. An extract from that work, and a table of the twenty Bābs into which it is divided, are found in Or. 1844, fol. 247, with the heading اخلاق السلطانيه المحمديه

P. 868 *b*. "Kisā'ī born A.H. 391." This date, found in the Museum copy of the Riyāẓ ush-Shu'arā, is due to a clerical error. The date given by 'Aufī is 341. See Dr. Ethé, Verhandlungen der Münchener Akademie, 1874.

P. 872 *b*. "Ḥadīḳat uṣ-Ṣafā." The author is Yūsuf 'Alī B. Ghulām 'Alī Khān, who lived in Bengal under 'Alī Virdī Khān, and compiled the work from A.H. 1170 to 1184. His autograph copy is in the Bodleian Library. It is divided into a Muḳaddimah, three Mujallads, and a Khātimah.

P. 886 *a*. "Aḥsan ut-Tavārīkh." Ḥasan Beg B. Muḥammadī Beg Khākī Shīrāzī, author of Muntakhab (or Aḥsan) ut-Tavārīkh, died in Patna, Ṣafar A.H. 1022. Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 141.

P. 895 *a*. "Ninety-two years of age in A.H. 1090." Read A.H. 1190.—The author of Tārīkh i Muḥammadī is probably the historian referred to p. 944 *b* as Mīrzā Muḥ. Ṣāḥib, son of Mu'tamad Khān.

P. 905 *a*. Tīmūr Shāh died, as stated in the Ḥūsain Shāhī, fol. 98, on the seventh of Shavvāl, A.H. 1207. The Tārīkh i Muẓaffarī, fol. 339, and the Yādgār i Bahādurī, fol. 147, refer that event to A.H. 1206.

P. 923 *a*. The second volume of Iḳbāl Nāmah i Jahāngīrī begins as follows: حمد و سپاس مر خدایرا که مارا به توفیق هدایت ازلی. See Or. 2061, fol. 37, and the Munich Catalogue, p. 92.

P. 929 *a*. "Takmilah i Akbar Nāmah." In the Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 131 *b*, the author is called 'Ināyat Ullah B. Muḥibb 'Alī.

P. 938 *a*. Mīr Mubārak Ullah Vāẓiḥ, a poet praised by Shīr Khān, fol. 169, rose to a command of 3000 men, and died A.H. 1129 at the age of seventy-two. Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 249.

P. 939 *a*. "The author calls himself 'Ibrat i Ẓuhūr." From a note prefixed to the MS. 'Ibrat appears to have been the author's takhallus. But in the passage above referred to, viz. مسطر این اوراق عبرت ظهور, 'Ibrat-Ẓuhūr is no proper name, but merely an epithet of the preceding noun, the sense being: "the writer of these pages of manifest warning."

P. 940 *a*. "An anonymous work," etc. In an extract noticed p. 1055 *b*, VIII. the work is entitled Ṣaḥīfah i Iḳbāl.

P. 949 *b*. "Beglār Nāmah." The author's name, Idrākī Thatavī, occurs in a notice of the work, Or. 2073, fol. 4. Idrākī Beglārī, of the Turkish tribe of Arghūn, is mentioned in the Maḳālāt ush-Shu'arā, Add. 21,589, fol. 450, as the author of a Maṣnavī entitled چنیر نامه, composed A.H. 1010.

P. 956 *b*. "Gauhar i 'Ālam Tuḥfah li-Shāh 'Ālam." In a recent history of Kashmīr noticed p. 1016 *a*, v., the above work, designated as Gauhar Tuḥfah i 'Alamshāhī, is stated to have been written A.H. 1188 by Muḥammad Badī' ud-Dīn Abul-Ḳāsim Aslam.

P. 961 *a*. "Laṭā'if us-Sa'ādat." Mīr Inshā Allah Khān was the son of Ḥakīm Māshā Allah Khān, a favourite companion of Shujā' ud-Daulah and of Najaf Khān. He lived in Lucknow, where he frequented the literary assemblies of Prince Sulaimān Shikūh, and was equally skilled in Urdu and in Persian poetry. Anīs speaks of him (A.H. 1235) as still living. See Anīs ul-Aḥibbā, Or. 227, fol. 67, and Garcin de Tassy, Littér. Hind., vol. ii. p. 33.

P. 962 *a*. Ratan Singh, takh. Zaḥmatī, wrote A.H. 1216 a philosophical treatise entitled Jām i Gītīnumā. See Or. 2068, fol. 12.

P. 975 *a*. "Riyāẓ ul-Auliyā." In his Mir'āt i Jahānnumā, fol. 259 *b*, Shaikh Baḳā refers to the above work as his own composition.

P. 976 *a*. "Kalimāt uṣ-Ṣādiḳīn." One of the authorities quoted in Tārīkh i Muḥammadī, fol. 4 *b*, where it is ascribed to Maulānā Ṣādiḳ Kashmīrī, probably the author of the Ṭabaḳāt i Shāhjahānī (p. 1009 *b*).

P. 998 *a*. "Gharā'ib ul-Lughāt by 'Abd ul-Vāsi' Hansavī." This is the work subsequently re-edited in an improved form by Ārzū. See p. 1030 *a*. 'Abd ul-Vāsi' wrote also a Persian grammar which has been

printed in Cawnpore, 1851. See Garcin de Tassy, Littér. Hind., vol. i. p. 93.

P. 1001 *a*. "On the death of Muḥammad Ḥusain Mīrzā." Muḥammad Ḥusain, one of the rebel Mīrzās of Gujrāt, was defeated and put to death by Akbar A.H. 981. See Blochmann, Ain Akbari, pp. 325, 423.

P. 1002 *b*. "Sharaf ud-Daulah in the campaign of Ajmīr." This campaign is recorded in the Tārīkh i Hindī (Elliot, vol. viii. p. 43), where the commander is called Sharaf ud-Daulah Irādatmand Khān.

P. 1013 *a*, III. "Ḥājī Muḥammad A'ẓam." At the end the author is called Muḥammad A'ẓam Asadī Hāshimī. He is evidently identical with the writer whose history of Bahāwalpūr, composed about A.H. 1241, is noticed p. 952 *a*, II.

P. 1037 *b*, IV. Shaikh Kabīr, son of Shaikh Munavvar Lāhaurī (died 1011), a learned divine of the reign of Akbar, was attached to the service of Murtaẓā Khān (died 1025), whom he accompanied to Kāngrah A.H. 1025. He died A.H. 1027, according to Ṭabaḳāt i Shāhjahānī, fol. 288, or, as stated in Mir'āt ul-'Ālam, fol. 453, A.H. 1026, in Aḥmadābād. See also Badā'unī, vol. iii. p. 106, and Blochmann, Ain i Akbarī, p. 547.

P. 1041 *a*. "A history of the province of Sūrat." Read Sūrāth. This name, derived from Surāshtra, is applied to a district of Gujrāt, better known as Kāthiyāwār. See Hunter's Imperial Gazetteer, vol. v. p. 307.

P. 1061 *b*. "Ḥadīḳat ul-Auliyā, written A.H. 1068." The date of its composition must be earlier, for it is one of the authorities quoted by Muḥammad Yūsuf in his Muntakhab ut-Tavārīkh, A.H. 1056. See p. 124 *b*.

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SCHEME OF TRANSCRIPTION.

ء = ʾa, ʾi, ʾu.	چ = ch.	ذ = ż.	ض = ẓ.	ع = ʿa, ʿi, ʿu.
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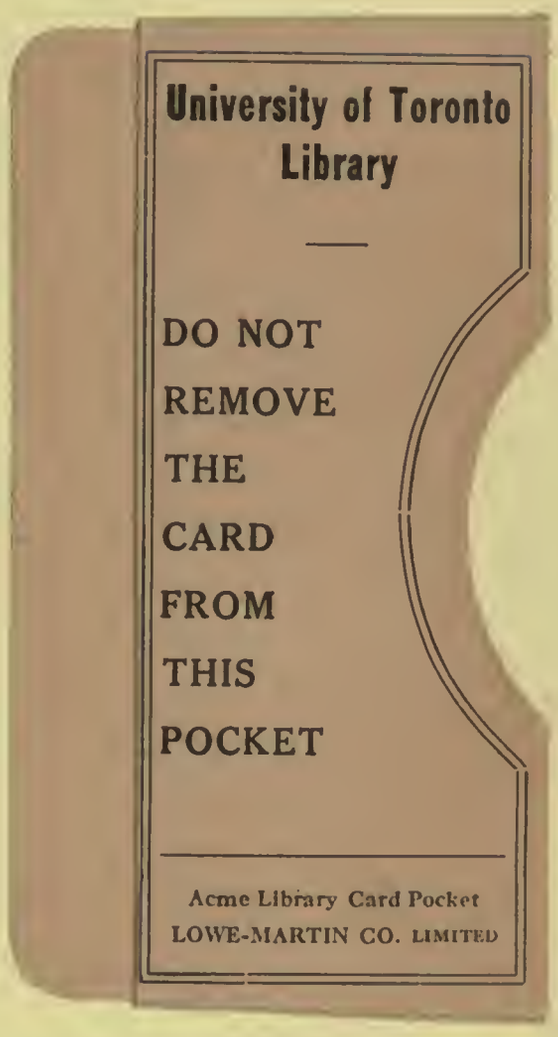
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